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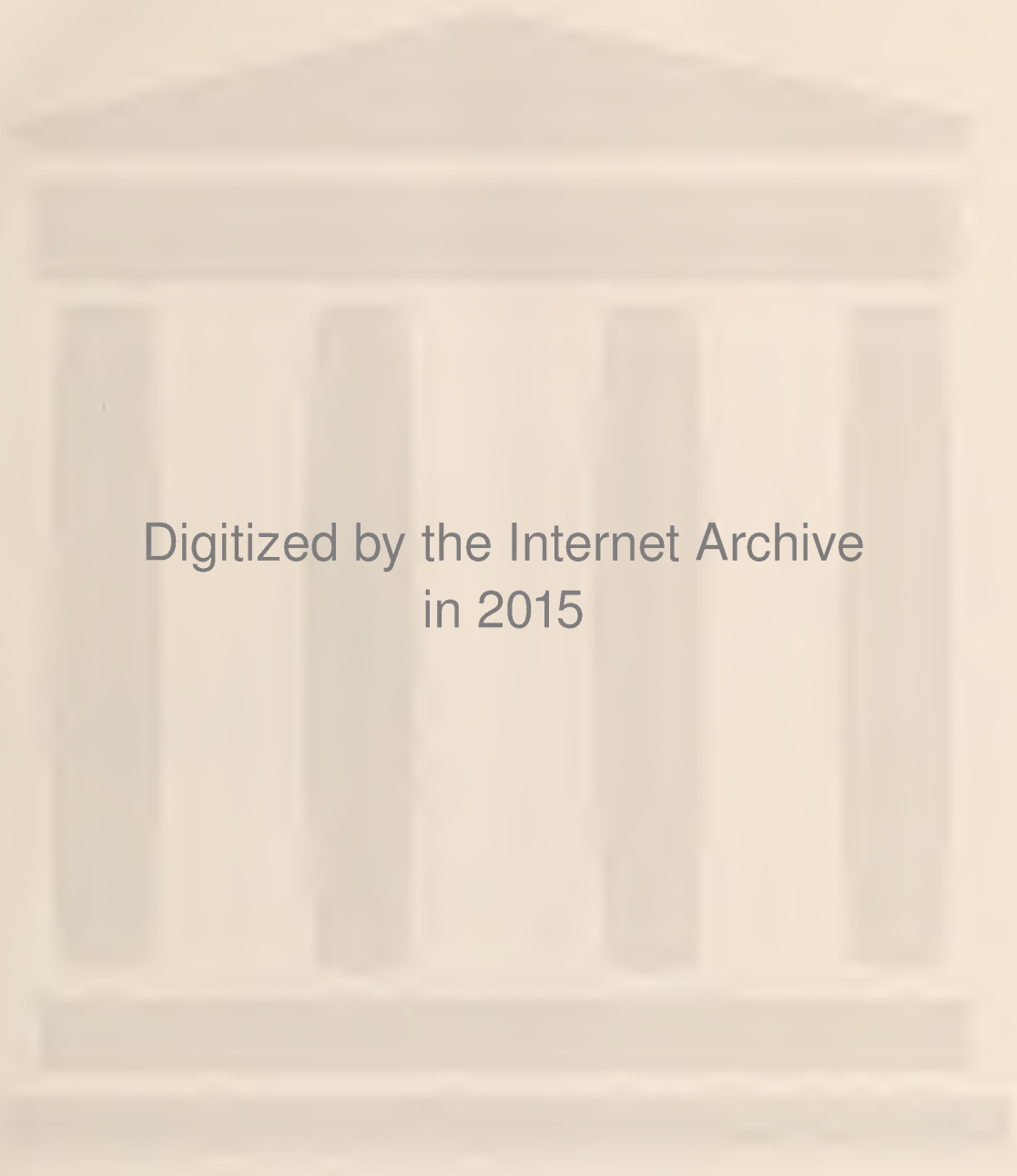

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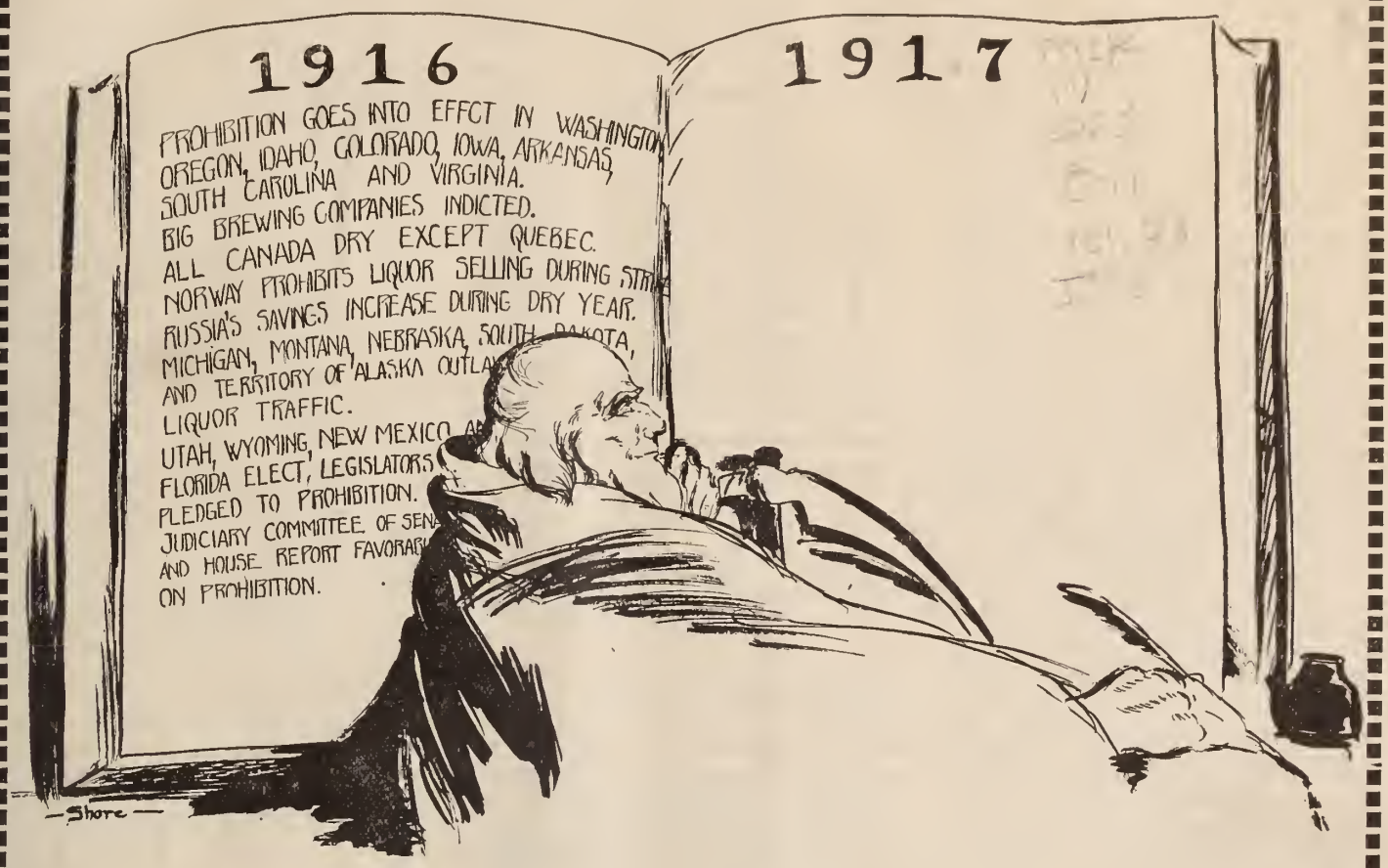
The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLIII | EVANSTON, ILL., JANUARY 4, 1917 | No. 1



A New Year Message

A joyful privilege is ours to help chronicle upon the fair white page of the year of our Lord 1917 greater victories than distinguish the glowing record of 1916. The good old year is gone. Encircled with God's power, courageously we face the new. Let us make it the pathway of our King.

Anna A. Gordon

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PROHIBITION BILL TO BE VOTED ON BY THE SENATE JANUARY 9—NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION MEASURE FAVORABLY REPORTED BY JUDICIARY COMMITTEE OF SENATE AND HOUSE—CHRISTMAS IN WASHINGTON

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation

Congress adjourned December 22 for the Christmas holidays, to reconvene January 2. In the three weeks of the session the House passed five government supply measures, the urgent deficiency, legislative, Indian, District, and diplomatic and consular appropriation bills, more than ever were passed before in the brief period preceding a holiday recess. Railroad legislation suggested by President Wilson failed to get much attention in either branch. The House Commerce committee decided to await initiative action in the Senate, where, beginning January 2, the Senate Commerce committee will hold hearings on the proposed railroad arbitration measure and the bill authorizing the President to take over the railroad, telephone, and telegraph lines in case of military necessity. At the conclusion of the hearings the railroad measure in some form will be pressed as an amendment to the pending bill to enlarge the Interstate Commerce commission. Efforts in the House to extend for one year the life of the joint commission investigating railroad problems were checked, to be renewed immediately after the holidays.

STATUS OF PROHIBITION MEASURES

The Senate passed the immigration bill with its literacy test provision and it is now in conference. As has been previously stated in the Washington Letter, the Senate began consideration of the District prohibition bill and fixed January 9 for a vote. The resolution for the national prohibition amendment was reported favorably by the Judiciary committee of the House, and on the day of adjournment the Senate Judiciary by a vote of 13 to 3 reported the amendment favorably with a change of wording, as follows:

Section 1. The sale, manufacture, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, and the exportation thereof from, the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes are hereby prohibited.

Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The amendment will be pressed by its friends in each house at every opportunity, and prohibition senators have announced their intention of attempting to obtain consideration of the amendment soon after the holidays. Representative Aswell of Louisiana announced to the House that he should join the advocates of national prohibition and would vote for the District of Columbia prohibition bill also.

BOTH REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS FAIL OF MAJORITY IN HOUSE

Revised figures on returns of the last election just received in Washington show definitely that neither Democrats nor Republicans will have a majority in the next House, necessary to elect a speaker, and that a handful of members of minor parties will determine which side shall control the organization. The personnel now stands: Republicans, 214; Democrats, 213; Independents, 2; Progressives, 2; Prohibitionists, 1; Socialist, 1; contested, 2. A majority is 218, hence, should either Democrats or Republicans win both of the contests, they still would be short of a majority. All of the Independents are maintaining strict silence regarding their attitude on the speakership, but the leaders in both Democratic and Republican parties are agreed on how most of them will vote, provided caucuses are held and solidarity maintained by the two old parties. There is no question about the Democrats voting solidly for Speaker Clark, but there are sure signs of strife among the Republicans. Prominent members have announced their opposition to Representative Mann. Every effort will be made by leaders, however, to have the solid support of Republicans assured in conference before voting starts.

As soon as Congress adjourned, many members left for their homes, and at the close of the recess will bring back with them members of their families, to remain until March 4 when the Sixty-fourth Congress ends.

CHRISTMAS IN WASHINGTON

Christmas in Washington was observed with all its accustomed fervor. At the White House there was a large family gathering, President Wilson entering into the spirit of the occasion with all the zest of youth. With children and grandchildren the White House family made a happy group. One of the most delightful features of the day was the revival of an old time custom of singing Christmas carols and old familiar hymns in the plaza adjoining the White House, and on the steps of the United States Treasury opposite. It is estimated that between 20,000 and 30,000 voices made up the chorus which, to the accompaniment of the full Marine band of forty pieces, rendered a program of eight old familiar Christmas hymns. Representatives of all the churches and schools of the District were present, as well as groups from various other institutions of the city. The director of music in the public schools led the chorus. A large body of boy scouts assisted in patrolling the crowd, and distributing song leaflets. President and Mrs. Wilson accompanied by members of the family joined the throng, and sang the old hymns with probably the largest chorus ever assembled in the District for the singing of Christmas carols. During the rendering of the program a number of automobiles and auto-trucks were brought up to take groups of carol singers to various hospitals and institutions throughout the city to sing their carols for the inmates.

STATUS OF PROHIBITION MEASURES

Resolution for National Prohibition Amendment Reported by Judiciary Committees of House and Senate, with recommendation that it pass.

District of Columbia Prohibition bill to be voted on January 9 in the Senate.

CHRISTMAS DINNER FOR SENATE PAGES

Though Vice-President Marshall was in Arizona spending Christmas, he had instructed Col. Halsey, assistant on the floor of the Senate, in charge of the pages, to see that his annual custom of giving the pages of the Senate a bountiful Christmas dinner was carried out in his absence. The manager of the Senate restaurant provided an elaborate menu for the boys. The Vice-president is ever thoughtful of the lads, and has given them this feast each Christmas since he has been in office.

Another glimpse at Washington's Christmas shows one hundred needy boys standing outside one of the large clothing stores waiting their turn to enter and be fitted with brand new overcoats and shoes, the annual gift of this generous firm to white and colored alike, and as the boys filed in a few at a time, they were fitted as carefully as any paying customer. Those receiving coats had in their possession a certified card given them by the Associated Charities which they presented to the treasurer of the firm who was in charge of the distribution. The careworn mothers accompanying the boys were given a dollar bill to buy the Christmas dinner. There was a doctor in attendance at the store to care for any who should need medical aid. There were also coffee and sandwiches on hand for any who might display signs of hunger, and it is needless to say that corner of the store was well patronized by hungry boys.

FOOD AND CLOTHING FOR DESTITUTE SYRIANS AND ARMENIANS

The United States naval collier "Caesar" sailed for Beirut, Syria, Sunday, December 24, with $250,000 worth of food, clothing and medical supplies for the destitute people of Syria and Armenia. The food and clothing were purchased with funds collected by the American committee for Armenian and Syrian relief and the medical supplies were contributed by the Red Cross. The relief committee have announced that besides this shipment it cabled $410,000 for distribution at inland centers which cannot receive supplies from the cargo of the "Caesar." This is the ship for which Madam Layyah Barakat spoke so earnestly at the Indianapolis Convention, declaring it might help save some of her own loved ones, as she had not been able to hear from them in two long years. Cleveland H. Dodge, a member of the relief committee, said the "Caesar" would be joyfully welcomed by American missionaries and consuls in Syria, who had not seen the American flag in that harbor for many months.

MEMORIAL MEETING IN HONOR OF SUFFRAGE LEADER

Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, the young suffragist leader who lived and died for the emancipation of women, has been honored as she scarcely could have hoped to be honored had she lived out her life and seen the cause of equal suffrage triumph. In Statuary Hall, surrounded by the silent figures of the great, among them our own Frances E. Willard, was held on Christmas day a wonderfully impressive memorial service. Speakers of national repute paid eloquent tribute to her untiring work. The hall was beautifully decorated with the suffrage colors, yellow and purple and white, exquisite music was rendered, and there was a procession from the House office building, led by a boys' vested choir, and prominent people representing labor, peace, prison reform, and other organizations were present.

December 28, 1916

$6,363,897 INCREASE IN 1916 SAVINGS

BANKS SHOW HUGE GAIN, TOTALS IN 24 INSTITUTIONS REACHING $31,924,939—25,233 ACCOUNTS OPENED DURING LAST TWELVE MONTHS

"Evidences of Denver's unprecedented prosperity during 1916 are coming like an avalanche through the medium of annual totals and accountings," says the *Rocky Mountain News*. "The evidences have been here for many months, manifesting themselves through all avenues of trade and industry, but even the most confident and assured Denverite must experience a thrill of surprise and gratification when he observes some of the proofs in the aggregate," is the comment of the Colorado paper.

"Never before in the history of Denver has there been achievement equal to the new and remarkable record in the number and volume of savings accounts. In twenty-four banks the deposits aggregate $31,924,939 for 1916, as against $25,561,562 in 1915, an increase of $6,363,377, or approximately 22 per cent. The adding of 25,233 new accounts during the year, many of which were deposits of women and children, gives the figures a significant aspect. The total number of accounts is 60,000.

"During the year settlers from all parts of the United States took up public land in Colorado to the amount of 2,327,987 acres. Most of these were taken in 320-acre tracts, the maximum now permitted as homestead entry.

"It is a striking parallel in Denver's financial year that, while her savings were unprecedentedly big, her disbursements indicate a corresponding increase. There is not a branch of civic and commercial life that has not felt the influence of prosperity. Denver has bought more automobiles, built more houses and worn better clothes than ever before.

"Estimates based on close calculations by experts show that the total value of automobiles bought during the year is approximately $13,600,000. The value of accessories sold throughout the state is placed at $5,000,000, which brings the gross total of auto sales to approximately $18,600,000. The total number of cars owned by Coloradoans is 44,000 which signifies that there is a car to every twenty-three persons on the basis of the last census. Seventeen thousand machines were purchased in 1916.

Postoffice Receipts Larger

"Total financial transactions of the Denver postoffice furnish another emphatic proof of prosperous conditions. They will show a gain of more than $1,000,000 over the record of 1915. It is expected that the total business will amount to more than $9,000,000 for the year. In the postal savings bank of the Denver postoffice, approximately $535,000 was deposited, a gain of between $50,000 and $60,000 over the amount deposited in 1915.

"The record made by the banks places Denver in the lead of cities of its size in the country, both in the number of new accounts opened, the number now carried, and in the volume of deposits. The figures indicate both that former depositors are putting more money in the banks than ever before, and that the new depositors are exceeding the average record of former depositors."

"There are many contributing reasons for this wonderful showing," said W. A. Peterson, president of the Pioneer State bank. "We are enjoying a steady increase in population, new business channels have opened new sources of earnings, and there are fewer temptations for spending money than ever before.

"The thrift campaigns and the special purpose accounts started by various banks have given a decided impetus to savings and have resulted in hundreds of people contracting the saving habit. It was six or seven years ago that the German-American bank, co-operating with the *Rocky Mountain News*, distributed small banks over the city and announced that each person who took $1 to the bank would be given another $1 with which to start a savings account. Other banks started similar campaigns and in various ways sought to encourage the habit of saving.

"The Christmas savings account started by the Home bank, and various special purpose campaigns by the Interstate, the City bank, Merchants, Broadway, one or two national banks and trust companies, started the saving impulse with many people. The growth has been steady but slow until this year, when in January the tide of prospective depositors in the various banks swelled into unprecedented numbers with the results as shown in the statements of the various banks."

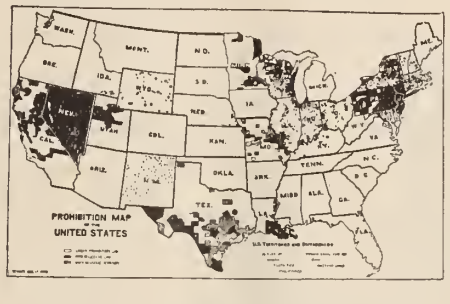
HISTORY IN THE MAKING

France Prohibits Alcoholic Imports

According to a report from the International News Service, the ban on alcohol in France has been further tightened by a decree prohibiting the importation into France of brandies or other alcoholic liquors of foreign origin. The American consul at Paris cabled the news to the State Department December 28.

Illinois Centennial Legislature May Pass Prohibition Measure

An effort is to be made at the coming session of the Illinois legislature to have passed a prohibition measure, with a referendum attachment to be submitted to the people in the fall of 1918, the centennial anniversary of the state of Illinois. In this bill is a provision that women shall be given the right to vote on the proposition. A majority of the upper house of the legislature seems to be in favor of it. It is believed by the prohibition leaders of the state that if the question can be referred to the people, it will receive a majority. Eighty-five per cent of the state is now dry under township option; this includes fifty-three counties. Full suffrage for women is another subject that is expected to receive consideration at the centennial legislature.



HONOR ROLL

—of—

STATES AND TERRITORY WHICH HAVE OUTLAWED THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Maine	Oregon
Kansas	Colorado
Oklahoma	Arizona
North Dakota	Iowa
North Carolina	Arkansas
Georgia	Idaho
Mississippi	South Carolina
Tennessee	Michigan
Alabama	Montana
West Virginia	South Dakota
Virginia	Nebraska
Washington	Alaska

Third St. Louis Brewery Closes Its Doors

St. Louis liquor men appear to be suffering acutely from the encroachments of prohibition. Within the past few days the Forest Park Brewing company has filed a petition in bankruptcy. This is the third St. Louis brewery inside of two months to wind up its affairs in anticipation of national prohibition. The first two were the Mutual Brewery, which was closed by order of the referee in bankruptcy on November 14, and the Excelsior Brewery, which announced that it would close its doors on January 1.

Boston Roads Interfere with "Personal Liberty"

An order has been issued by the Boston & Maine Railroad that intoxicated persons will not be tolerated within the North Station and its environs, and no intoxicated persons will be permitted to board trains through the terminal station or any other station on the system at any time. Fifteen officers in civilians' clothing have been detailed to enforce this ruling, and three members of the Boston police force have also been informed of the new order.

The Boston Elevated Railway company has taken similar action, and an increased number of officers are on duty to see that intoxicated persons are kept out of the stations and cars of the company. These officers or detectives have been appearing in court to prosecute the persons whom they have turned over to the police.

Song of the New Year

Tonight the deep-voiced bells peal out the dying of the year,
Forever sealed the word, the deed, the laughter and the tear,
The path that stretches there behind, fast fading to our sight,
More wonderful it was than paths men hew by skill and might;
For we who walked that Old Year way kept even step with Him
Whose brightness makes the glory of earth's fairest dawns grow dim.
Peal out, O bells, your triumph tones! This be the truth you ring:
The Old Year path that lies behind was the highway of a King!

This morn, the joy-swung bells proclaim the birthday of the year,
No gray forecasting in their chime, nor any drip of tear;
But Joy! Joy! Joy! they give the world—the good clean joy of men
Who, straightened from the tasks they love, bend to those tasks again,
The New Year path is waiting us, more wonderful, more strange,
Than any roadway hewn of strength, where toiling engines range;
A stately way for stately tread—Bells! know ye how to ring?
O summon men, this great New Year, to walk forth with their King!

—*Ada Melville Shaw*

MOBILIZING FOR PEACE

JANE A. STEWART

"Let Us Mobilize for Peace!" This is the clarion call which has gone out among the peacemakers upon whom there has never been a greater demand than now. That this call has been heard is shown by the response. Surprising as it may seem to the uninformed never were peace agencies more active in this country than today. The old, established groups are hard at work. Strong and flourishing new movements have sprung up. All are laboring in diverse ways to minimize the war menace; to prevent and expel the serious attacks of the war infections sent broadcast by the frightful conditions of Europe.

It should be more generally realized that since the European war began there has been a big boom in peace activity in the United States. At least a dozen notable new organizations have come into being.

The Woman's Peace Party, formed January, 1915, with Miss Jane Addams, Chicago, as president, aims to enlist all American women in the effort to arouse the nations to respect the sacredness of human life and to substitute law for war; to educate youth in the ideals of peace; to enfranchise women; to substitute the "concert of nations" for the "balance of power," and international police for rival armies and navies; and to oppose militarism everywhere.

NATION-WIDE CAMPAIGN AGAINST WAR BUDGET

A nation-wide campaign against the huge war budget and militaristic spirit has been actively conducted during 1916 by the newly formed American Union Against Militarism, led by Paul U. Kellogg, Lillian D. Wald, Prof. George Kirchwey, Rev. J. H. Holmes and other New York humanitarians, among the chief endeavors being a remarkably appealing exhibit; mass meetings in large cities; and a public appeal to President Wilson, "against the 'preparedness' program, so-called, because it is unnecessary, because it endangers our most precious institutions, and because, in the last and true analysis, no one can measure its cost."

The Association to Abolish War (formed recently in Massachusetts) urges the abolition of force as an expedient or justifiable means for nations to employ in advancing their interests and also that the United States, as the only great power not at war, owes a duty to the world to exert a positive influence for enduring peace by a policy expressing good-will.

High ideals are held by the Fellowship of Reconciliation (started in England and in the United States since the war) whose members base their personal refusal to take part in war or training for war upon universal brotherhood as expressed in the life and teachings of Christ. Prof. Walter Rauschenbusch of Rochester University, N. Y., and Dr. Rufus Jones of Haverford College, Pa., are among the leaders of this fine, spiritual fellowship, which has held successful meetings in many places.

PEACE

What was the first prophetic word that rang
When down the starry sky the angels sang,
That night they came as envoys of the Birth—
What word but peace, "peace and good will on earth?"
And what was the last word the Master said
That parting night when they broke brother-bread,
That night He knew men would not let Him live—
Oh, what but "peace I leave" and "peace I give?"
And yet behold; near twice a thousand years
And still the battle-wrath, the grief, the tears.
Let mercy speed the hour when swords shall cease,
And men cry back to God, "There shall be peace!"

—*Edwin Markham.*

Another active new organization is the International Army for the Promotion of World Peace, one of whose propositions is to "pair off" the amicable citizens of one country against another in order "to dissolve the standing armies of the future."

A new compromise group which has made great headway during 1916 is the League to Enforce Peace, which now has branches in over thirty states, for "preparedness and peace," that is, to use force to compel nations to arbitrate their differences.

WANTED—BOYS FOR PEACE

"Two million boys to join the peace movement for every one million the war party gathers," is the plan of the World's Federation of Boys, that "they may be led to think out the right and to attain unto it through the paths of reason and the processes of peace."

Other manifestations of the peace spirit are found in the organization of the Committee on American-Japanese Relations; the American Neutral Conference Committee, which is circulating peace petitions among the citizens of every belligerent nation, and proposes a Peace conference of neutral nations; the Inter-American Peace Committee for the mutual discussion of problems affecting this nation and Mexico, and the Collegiate Anti-Militaristic League, composed of college men opposed to militarism.

ANTE-BELLUM PEACE ORGANIZATIONS

This country at the outbreak of the war already rejoiced in great peace organizations, including the veteran American Peace Society; the well-endowed World Peace Foundation; the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, with its great $600,000 yearly income; the American Association for International Conciliation, formed of eminent thinkers; the American Interparliamentary Union, made up of legislators; the American School Peace League, composed of educators; the Peace department of the National W. C. T. U., formed of temperance reformers, and the endowed Church Peace Union, with a membership of clergymen and church members.

All of these organizations with hopeful peace propaganda have been actively and efficiently at work since the war began in constructive public service. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace alone distributed a quarter of a million publications last year, sent emissaries to the South American republics and among other efforts made possible the final organization of a society of international law in each of the twenty other American Republics.

Courses of instruction in such subjects as international relations, also peace prize essay contests, are among the varied activities of the American Association for International Conciliation.

Other societies are co-operating along similar lines, holding peace meetings, distributing literature, circulating petitions and enlisting members, with greater activity than ever before.

With true and steady conviction the tremendous peace army of the United States, well disciplined and well organized, is constantly adding to its numbers and efficiency for the promotion of a lasting and definite peace around the world.

BOSTON TEMPERANCE FORCES MAKE BRAVE FIGHT

SIX MASSACHUSETTS CITIES WON FOR PROHIBITION

KATHARINE LENT STEVENSON, President Massachusetts W. C. T. U.

"Are we down-hearted? No." It is not alone Great Britain's soldiers who cheer one another by these brave words for hardly had the news of our defeat come to the allied temperance forces of Boston before the telephones were ringing with our cheery calls: "Well, we just have it to do all over again and soon we must win."

It is a little difficult to account for the overwhelming majority for license when so much genuine effort had been put forth and the signs seemed to point so unmistakably to a greatly increased "No" vote if not to a complete victory. And yet it ought not to be strange for us who know "the tricks and the manners" of the liquor trade to account for anything at their hands. Unquestionably they had the scare of their lives so far as Boston is concerned and they put forth almost superhuman efforts. In one precinct alone nineteen automobiles were in their employ all day long and the number was doubtless as large in other parts of the city. The temperance forces put up a brave fight but when it comes to competing with the money of the liquor men we are far from being on an equal footing in the Old Bay state.

Billy Sunday's appeals aroused intense enthusiasm but, alas, his audiences came from all over the state and from other states as well and probably not one-tenth of those who heard him and recorded their determination to vote against the liquor traffic cast their votes in Boston. We shall hear from them later when the towns vote in the spring. Already we are hearing from them in the six cities won from the wet ranks during the past fortnight. The last two of this number are Fitchburg and North Adams, the latter voting "No" for the first time in twenty-nine years. The sentiment created will not go for naught even if it does nothing more than bring forth fruit in the lives of the young people, under the voting age, who have been inspired in this campaign. My own grandson said the other day: "My, if Boston votes dry and then gets woman suffrage won't I be proud of it!" He will have the chance to be proud, please God, by the time he casts his own first ballot.

It is almost impossible for one at a distance to realize all the forces which enter into the life of a great Eastern city. It has its problems quite as distinct as those of the West or South. Conservatism and self-satisfaction are perhaps the two elements which most characterize the Boston of today. There are certain distinct religious cleavages, also, which are doubtless apparent in other parts of the country but which come into especial prominence here. When the official leader of a great church not only fails to give his influence for no-license but lets it be distinctly understood that he favors the other side of the question—although making no official declaration—the conclusion is almost a foregone one. An unquestioned desire that "the fanatics" at the Tabernacle should not feel that they were ruling Boston entered in as another factor.

Perhaps the real "No" element of the city was shown in the 30,000 odd votes which were registered against the saloon. They very closely approximated the number voting "No" last year, although the "Yes" vote was so augmented this year as to raise the majority from 14,000 to 23,000. *The Boston Post* in commenting on the result said the vote must not be construed as one against temperance, or even against the policy of prohibition for state or nation. It was simply the registering of the conviction of the voters of Boston that for this city at the present time license is the best method for dealing with the liquor question. The editorial also gave the saloon men of the city warning that they must not construe the vote as being in favor of their business or as warranting any looseness in the enforcement of the license laws. Rather, it said, they must expect to find the public holding them to a stricter accountability than ever before because it had been the faith of the citizens in the efficacy of the present license laws and their enforcement which had called forth the large vote. To such strange logic are the advocates of license driven in explaining their desire to hold on to a system which the age has outgrown.

Well, Boston must ultimately see the abolition of the license system but there are many of us who doubt whether the vision will come before nation-wide prohibition is the law of the land. It is not a pleasant mental picture to think of the land of the Pilgrims being dragged in reluctantly at the tail end of the great triumphal procession. But then, Massachusetts long since ceased to be distinctively the land of the Pilgrims, save in retrospect. The Pilgrims, or their descendants, went West and Massachusetts' past is the nation's heritage. Come back and help us, you Pilgrim descendants of the triumphant states, "till we make the map all white."

Washington Should Be the Model City of America

SENATOR JAMES K. VARDAMAN
of Mississippi

In urging the passage of the District of Columbia prohibition bill, Senator Vardaman of Mississippi pictured his ideal for Washington in the following language:

"Washington ought to be made the model city of America. I want it clean morally as well as physically. I want it to be a city set upon the hill, leading all America by the excellency of its splendid example. I desire its parks and its statuary, its architecture, beautiful drives, and clear lakes to be the finest in all the world. I should like to have it the most beautiful city in all the hemisphere. I would have everything about it calculated to develop the ethical nature and satisfy the tastes of our people. I want its moral and intellectual atmosphere so clean and pure that none can come from the country round about without feeling its stimulating effect. In a word, I want to see it a city suited in all respects for the capital of the greatest nation and the most enlightened government beneath the stars today. But it can never reach that eminence—it can not accomplish that which I would have it accomplish as long as these places of infamy—the saloons—are kept open and recognized as legitimate. Washington ought to reflect everything that is good in this Republic. It should embody in its art the aspirations of our people. Its government should exemplify the moral progress of our people in governmental matters, and its intellectual and moral atmosphere should be the essence of the ethical and intellectual attributes of the entire people. The greater part of the area of this country is saloonless today. A majority of our population live in dry territory. The consensus of opinion of the civilized world is that whisky is a curse—the most insidious enemy to the human race of which we have any knowledge. I repeat, that it is not becoming the capital of this nation for the open saloon, the acknowledged enemy of society, to exist within it with the consent of the Congress."

—From *Grit of Australia.*

Arguments in Favor of Woman Suffrage Unanswerable

FIVE ADMITTED FACTS UPON WHICH RESTS PRESUMPTION IN FAVOR OF WOMAN'S CAPACITY FOR SUFFRAGE

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

Address Delivered at Indianapolis National Convention

I wish to remind you that this great cause of woman suffrage has won a most remarkable victory. It took us twenty-one years to secure the election of Senators by the direct vote of the people after the measure had passed the House of Representatives the first time. It was necessary to pass it through the House six times before it was passed through the Senate once, and yet that great reform only concerned the method of electing the members to one branch of the Federal government.

The extension of suffrage to woman practically doubles the voting population of this country, and brings into the arena of politics a moral force whose influence must be felt in the settlement of every ethical question that shall hereafter come before our nation, and yet before this great reform has ever received endorsement of either branch of the National Congress we have seen it endorsed by every party of any importance in the United States.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE THE ONLY ISSUE ON WHICH POLITICAL PARTIES ALL AGREE

It is a sudden triumph for a cause in whose behalf pioneers have labored for lo! these many years, and it is only in recent times that it has come to be an important issue in many of the states, and yet in spite of the fact that it has not yet received endorsement at the hands of either branch of the Congress at Washington, it has so impressed itself upon the political thought of the nation that all of the parties unite—and it is the only thing upon which they do unite—in saying that the time has come when woman should stand by the side of man and share with him the responsibilities of the government under which they both live.

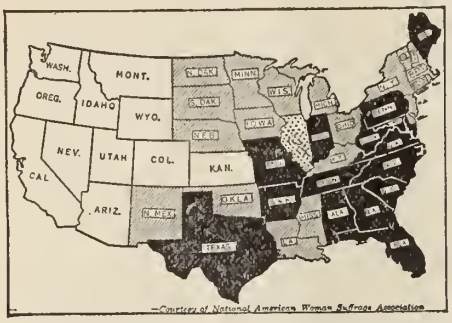
How is it that this wonderful victory has been achieved? I believe it has come about because the country at last realizes that the arguments in favor of woman suffrage cannot be answered.

Let me remind you of the value of presumption of law. The side in court that has the presumption is not compelled to produce testimony until that presumption has been overthrown by testimony introduced on the other side. I ask you to consider five admitted facts, upon each of which there rests a presumption in favor of woman's capacity for suffrage, and these facts and the presumption resting upon them throw upon the opposition the burden of proof to show why woman who has shown herself fit for all of the other duties that have been placed upon her, is not able to discharge the duty that the ballot would place upon her.

The first fact is that man trusts woman, as shown by his act in giving himself into her keeping. From the time the man is married, the wife, more than anyone else, yes, more than all others, determines his happiness and his success, and if a man has enough confidence in a woman to put his happiness and his prosperity in her hands, it raises the presumption that he can safely entrust her with the ballot, unless he has concluded that the ballot is more important than the man, the more difficult for woman to understand.

The second fact: The father trusts the mother with the care of the children. I need not tell you that it is the mother, rather than the father, upon whom rests the responsibility for bringing the children through the dangers incident to youth, and building them up, and making them strong to endure fatigue and to resist disease. Neither need I remind you that it is the mother more than the father who superintends the intellectual development of the child. It is the mother who helps the child through the difficult passages in the reader, over the hard words in the speller, and helps in the solving of the troublesome problems in arithmetic; and still more, it is the mother, rather than the father, who superintends the spiritual development of the child.

It is at the mother's knee, not the father's, usually, that the child learns to lisp its first prayer, and it is the mother, rather than the father, who plants in the child's heart the ideals that control the life; and if a father is willing to trust the mother with the care of the body, the mind, and the soul of a child, it raises the presumption that she is fit to be trusted with the right of suffrage.



—Courtesy of National American Woman Suffrage Association

SUFFRAGE STATUS

States and Territory Where Women Have Full Suffrage:

WYOMING	KANSAS
COLORADO	OREGON
IDAHO	ARIZONA
UTAH	NEVADA
WASHINGTON	MONTANA
CALIFORNIA	ALASKA

Presidential and Municipal Suffrage:
ILLINOIS

The third fact: Man trusts the wife as the partner in the finances of the family, and the more completely the husband trusts the wife as his financial partner, the better, as a rule, are the family finances managed. I know the papers have their cheap wit about the amount of money that women spend on Easter hats, but men might as well be honest with women and admit that if men spent no more money foolishly than women do, the bank accounts would be larger and more money would be laid up for a rainy day. Upon this fact, that man can trust the wife as the partner in the finances of the family, there rests a presumption that he can afford to trust her as his partner at the polls.

The fourth fact: A majority of the men who vote never go beyond the eighth grade of the common school, and all they ever learn of the science of government from books they learn in the graded schools, and nearly all the teachers therein are women, and if women have sense enough to teach men all they ever know from books about the science of government, they should, themselves, be able to vote.

Here are four undisputed facts, and on each one of them there rests a presumption in favor of woman's capacity for suffrage.

Having stated the facts and the presumptions resting upon them, I want to tell you a story. It is of a woman who was an active partner in the business affairs of the family. When she found she was about to die she gave her husband some parting instructions as to unfinished business. She said, "When I am dead, don't forget to collect from Mr. Smith two dollars that he owes us for chickens and eggs." And the husband assured her, "I will attend to it, you may be sure of that." She grew weaker, and she called him to the bedside a second time and said, "Don't forget to collect four dollars that Mr. Brown owes us for milk and butter." He replied, "I will remember it." And turning to the friends around the bedside he said, "Hear the woman, will you; sensible to the very last." She became weaker still, and she called him to her a third time and said, "Don't forget to pay the thirty dollars that we owe at the corner grocery." And turning to the mourning friends, he exclaimed: "Hear the woman raving, will you! Hear the woman raving!"

I need not make the application. It is rather inconsistent for the man who boasts of a wife who makes his home a real home, of the mother to whom he so confidently entrusts the care of the children, of the partner who helps him in the finances of the family; and of the girl who teaches the boys in the schools the science of government—it is a little inconsistent to boast about how woman rises to every other responsibility, and then as soon as she expresses a desire to vote, say, "Hear the woman raving; hear the woman raving!"

SUFFRAGE TOO GOOD A THING TO LOSE

But there is a fifth fact upon which there rests an even more conclusive presumption. It is this: That in no state or nation where suffrage has ever been tried have they ever returned to man monopoly of the ballot. The test of any political theory is experience under it, and when you find that everywhere the experience under woman suffrage has been the same, and that nowhere is there even a suggestion of return to the old system, it seems to me that the question is settled beyond the point of dispute.

Whenever the question of woman suffrage is submitted in a new state there are some who call themselves anti-suffragists who go out and appeal to men not to put upon women the burden of suffrage! Do they really mean what they say? Do they believe that suffrage is a burden, and that it has been forced upon woman against her will in the states where women vote? If they think so, why don't they go where women do have the ballot and there organize a movement by which women may relieve themselves of this burden whereby their vote is demanded? The fact that these opponents of woman suffrage never go into suffrage states is to my mind proof that they, themselves, are aware that the franchise is not a burden in a woman's mind, and that the women who do vote will not give it up under any persuasion.

Let me remind you that it is not every question that can be settled by one trial, as woman suffrage has always been settled. Take the question of the tariff. That has now been under discussion in this country for a century and a third; it is thirty-six years since I began talking in favor of a low tariff. In my youthful enthusiasm I supposed that all you had to do was to explain a thing to a Republican and he'd understand it. For three and a half decades I have been go-

ing up and down the land, and I have been making this subject so plain that it seemed to me anybody could understand it, and yet every once in a while I find a Republican who still cherishes the delusion of a high tariff; and what is worse, they were working at it a hundred years before I commenced, and it looks now as if it may be a hundred years after I am gone before this thing can be gotten out of their system.

Whenever the tariff is put up, there is a party wants to lower it; when it is down, there is always a party seeking to raise it; so it doesn't matter whether you put it up or put it down, it doesn't stay "put," and what a consolation it is to find something in politics that stays "put" when you put it there, as does suffrage. I am mighty glad to get on the side of some question that can be settled finally.

Upon the fact that wherever woman suffrage has been tried it has so far succeeded, that never has there even been a suggestion of, or an organization having for its object, a return to man suffrage of old—upon this fact, I contend, there rests an unanswerable argument in favor of votes for women.

ONLY TWO PER CENT OF PENITENTIARY PRISONERS WOMEN

These presumptions I have named have been growing in the public mind, and that is why so many men who started out to oppose woman suffrage have ended by espousing it. In politics we find that time is very precious, and the decision is always and ever for the argument that can be stated in a few words and cannot be answered in a number of words, and I have one of that kind. You can all remember it without difficulty, and I guarantee that it will silence any man who raises in your presence the objection that woman is not competent to vote.

I have been a student of the science of government since I was a young man, and if I understand what citizenship means, and what the voter requires, there are just two things that stand out above all other things as essential. One is intelligence, and the other is morality, and unless you can show that women lack one or the other, you cannot successfully contend against the right of woman to suffrage. Does woman lack intelligence or morality? Let me give you the evidence. It is easily secured, and it cannot be disputed. I sent to our penitentiary to find out the number of inmates two years ago, and I found there were 359 prisoners in the institution. I asked how many were women and the answer was 5—354 men. More than 98 per cent of the inmates were men, and less than 2 per cent women. And that is true of every penitentiary in the land. The women are never in a majority, but go to church and there you will find them in the majority. If women have sense enough to keep out of the penitentiary, and morality enough to go to church, aren't they fit to go to the polls?

Some people are very deliberate. They don't want to decide great questions in a hurry. The more deliberation a man uses in deciding a question, the more careful he ought to be to find a temporary place to stand while he is making that investigation, and if there are any of you who want time to study this subject, let me tell you where to stand temporarily while you are doing it. I get the idea from one of the first lessons taught in the family, and that is that you know a man by the company he keeps, and it is just as true of a cause as of a man.

Judge the two sides of this cause by the company they keep, and it will enable you to know where to stand temporarily while you are making your investigation. You can go into any state where woman suffrage is an issue and into any city and you cannot find a single man who profits by vice or makes money out of sin who is on the side of woman suffrage. Why? Why do the wicked unite against woman suffrage? It is because they know instinctively that woman's conscience is against their business, and here is the question: Why do the wicked have more sense than the righteous? Why is it that the wicked know enough to combine against woman's conscience while the righteous divide and split hairs and quibble, and allow a wicked minority to triumph over a righteous majority?

LOGIC OF EQUAL RIGHTS

JEANNETTE RANKIN, U. S. Congresswoman from Montana

The men and women of the West have come to a realization of the logic and wisdom of political equality through their common battle with the elemental forces of a new country. These forces, the recognition of which led logically to the enfranchisement of the western women, are not peculiar to Montana or to the West. They are universal forces. But in the West, where conventions have not yet obscured the fundamental principles of nature, it has been easier for men and women to come to a mutual understanding; it has been logical for them to transfer their equality in the struggle for existence to the formal control of civic affairs. In the East it is merely a matter of time when men and women will penetrate the confused web of convention and will see clearly the same forces which led to the enfranchisement of the western women. The result must be universally what it has been in the West. The recognition of the wisdom and the common sense of embodying the viewpoint of both the man and the woman in the conduct of external affairs must soon be felt throughout the civilized world, and the time cannot be distant when men and women in all the thinking countries of the world will participate equally in the political government of their common affairs.—*The Chicago Herald.*

Reference has been made to one of the arguments used against woman suffrage, that woman must not be allowed to vote because she might hurt herself with the ballot. Well, my friends, I'd have more respect for that argument if it had not been used so often on former occasions, but as I look back through history I find no reform that was ever undertaken in behalf of woman that was not met by the same objection, that it would hurt women to have the reform. Go over into the Orient, where at the age of twelve or fourteen, girls must cover the face with a veil and after that must never enter the presence of men outside of their own family with their features revealed. When they attempt to overthrow the practice they are told "No, women must not be allowed to injure themselves by taking off the veil!" In this country women are not compelled to wear the veil, and who will say that the women of America are inferior to the women of the Orient because they are not compelled to abide by this custom that still prevails there? There isn't a country in the world where the women are better or stronger in character or more virtuous than in the United States!

Not only has woman profited by this ability to mingle with men, but our society has been infinitely blessed by the improvement. When it was first suggested that woman should be educated, the same answer was made, that it would injure her, and yet it is true that it has been stated that the average woman of the rising generation goes farther in education today than the average man, and we find that instead of injuring our women, it has made them better wives, better mothers, better sisters, better daughters, better members of the church and of society.

So that argument falls, and those who conscientiously believe that woman will be injured by exercising the ballot need only go into the states where women have the vote, and their fears will be removed.

I am so much in favor of woman suffrage that I endorse all the arguments in support of it and I will go far enough to say that I will endorse any claim for it without stopping to see the argument; and I am willing to condemn any argument against it without waiting to read it! I am so thoroughly convinced that woman suffrage is good that I want it in every state and I wouldn't wait for a national amendment to get it in any state, but I wouldn't wait for any state to get it before having it made nationwide.

STATE RIGHTS ARGUMENT OF NO WEIGHT

You will find this—that the objections that are made to woman suffrage, based on what is called state rights, will not have any weight after a state has itself experienced the advantages of it. I am in favor of woman suffrage in any state where it is an issue, and I want it to be an issue in all the states; and I am in favor of it as a national amendment to the constitution, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other state before the national amendment is submitted.

I believe the greatest argument in favor of woman suffrage is the mother argument, the right of a mother to a voice in the environment that shall surround her child. I have three children, and I love my children, I think, as well as a father can, but I am not in the same class with my wife when it comes to the love of the child, and I do not put any father in the same class with the mother in the love of the child.

Why is it that the mother's love for the child is the strongest, tenderest, most lasting thing in the world? The Bible tells us, "Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also." The child is the treasure of the mother. She invests her life in her child. Two thousand years ago when the mother of the Gracchi was asked, "Where are your jewels?" she pointed to her sons and said, "These are my jewels." The mother's life trembles in the balance at the child's birth and for years the child is the object of her constant care. She invests in it her nervous force and energy, and endows it with the wealth of her love; and she dreams of what that child is to be and do, and if a mother's dream only came true, what a different world this would be! The most pathetic struggle that this earth knows is not the struggle between our men upon the battlefields; it is the struggle of the mother to save a child when wicked men lay snares for it, and set traps for it, and as long as you give the ballot to the man who conspires to rob a home of a child it isn't fair, and you know it isn't fair, to tie a mother's hands while she is fighting to protect the home and her children!

Because I believe that there is in every human heart a sense of justice and because this mother argument more than any other appeals with irresistible force to the universal sense of justice, it will at last batter down opposition, and open woman's pathway to the polls.

Let me add to the argument that women make in their own behalf this one that men ought to make in women's behalf: That we need the conscience of

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

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Evanston, Illinois, January 4, 1917

MISS GORDON SPEAKS AT CONFERENCE OF INTERCOLLEGIATE PROHIBITION ASSOCIATION

Miss Anna A. Gordon, National W. C. T. U. president, left Evanston Friday evening, December 29, for Lexington, Ky., to represent the National W. C. T. U. at the annual conference of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, which met in that city December 28-30.

MRS. HOGE'S ILLNESS

Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, assistant recording secretary of the National W. C. T. U., for the past two weeks has been seriously ill with typhoid fever. Letters from Mr. Hoge report a slight improvement in her condition. She is being tenderly cared for in a hospital in Washington, D. C. Fervent prayer will daily be offered by Mrs. Hoge's white ribbon comrades for her early recovery.

TWELVE MONTHS OF TRIUMPH FOR TEMPERANCE

We are writing the last chapters of a spiritual adventure of gigantic proportions—the movement to abolish the legalized liquor traffic. The "charm of the impossible" has lent interest to every step of progress in our great reform. From the time when the little company of "undismayed" women visited the saloons of an Ohio town to plead with the keepers to close their doors, to recent days, our efforts have been met with the cry, "You are attempting an impossible task. The alcohol habit is as old as the race. You can make no headway against it." From year to year this opposition has become less insistent until today it comes only from those whose personal habits or commercial interests make them desirous of having the liquor business continue.

Ten years ago, the suggestion of the abolition of such valuable vested interests as distilleries and breweries excited scorn and ridicule. Today the prophecy, "A saloonless world in 1930," calls forth expressions of but mild skepticism. In the face of the achievements of the past year, foolish would be the individual who should insist that anything in the line of our great reform is impossible.

The past year has been one of wonderful victories, nation and world-wide in scope. Russia's unexampled prosperity under prohibition has led to serious consideration in the council chambers of other great nations of the anti-liquor policy. Roumania followed the example of her big neighbor. France has announced that soon it will put into effect a prohibitory law relating to all liquors except wine and beer, and barring the importation of liquors from other countries. England's new ministry is confidently expected to enact similar legislation in the near future. So thorough has been the work done in the Dominion of Canada that in all her vast territory the dram shop is permitted only in the Yukon territory and sixteen per cent of the province of Quebec. Canada's near neighbor, the territory of Alaska, has declared by popular vote her determination to have the saloons eliminated. In the United States the accession of new dry territory since January 1, 1916, has been very great. On the first day of the year the law went into effect in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Idaho, Arkansas Iowa and South Carolina, and later in the month in Virginia, and last November the four states, Montana, Michigan, South Dakota and Nebraska, were by popular vote emancipated from the liquor traffic. In addition, many cities, towns and counties have turned the cold shoulder on the liquor traffic.

Prohibition Policy Tested

The year 1916 has witnessed a triumph perhaps even greater than the mere gaining of territory—a thorough and satisfactory testing of the prohibition policy. During the past fifty-two weeks the new prohibition states have so convincingly demonstrated the economic, social and moral benefits of the law that they are quite sufficient refutation of the false charges made by the liquor publicity bureaus that prohibition does not prohibit; that it is a failure; that it leads to economic disaster, and other statements of like tenor. As to the satisfaction of the residents of these states with the new régime, the magnificent vote in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Arizona and Arkansas on November 7 against the measures initiated by the liquor interests to weaken or nullify the new laws, furnishes abundant testimony.

It has been pre-eminently a year for the perfecting and strengthening of prohibition laws. Legislators have devoted much time to study of the laws of the older states in an endeavor to detect weak points in their own laws and make them invulnerable to the attacks of the liquor law-breakers. Arizona, Oregon and Idaho last November adopted "bone dry amendments"; Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi adopted anti-liquor advertising measures, and Georgia re-enforced its law in a way to cause the liquor interests to despair of circumventing it.

It has been a gratifying year in an educational way. Never has there been put in circulation so large an amount of information concerning total abstinence and prohibition; never have the people been so eager to read and study and investigate; never have the press and the pulpit been so energetic and enthusiastic in doing their part for the enlightenment of the people. More than 850 newspapers have refused to accept liquor advertising and an increasingly large number have championed the cause of prohibition. State and city boards of health, great industrial enterprises and charitable organizations have inaugurated and carried forward anti-alcohol campaigns, and the truths of science and of economics relating to alcohol have been proclaimed on billboards, posters, in leaflets, in circulars, through the newspapers and magazines.

It has been a year notable for the conversion of prominent individuals, influential organizations and political parties. Editors of great newspapers, and city officials, like Mayor Gill of Seattle, have admitted that actual contact with prohibition as a working principle has convinced them that it is a most valuable civic asset. Members of legislatures and of Congress have had a new vision on the subject and now declare they will cast their vote for prohibition. Ex-Secretary of State William J. Bryan, always an advocate of total abstinence and of local prohibition, now becomes an outspoken champion of national prohibition. Especially noticeable has been the change of attitude on the part of leaders in the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches, many of these men enthusiastically lending their influence on the right side of the state-wide battles. It has likewise been a year remarkable for the stand for prohibition taken by societies and political organizations. In the states of Montana, Michigan, South Dakota and Nebraska the political parties which, before this year, had carefully refrained from committing themselves on the prohibition issue, finding it this year overshadowing the political issue in their respective states, put into their platforms a prohibition plank.

It has been a significant year in the winning of big cities, those formerly impregnable strongholds of liquordom. The experience of Denver, Seattle, Portland and Spokane under prohibition has shown indisputably that prohibition is the solution of many of the difficult big city problems. By the November statewide victories, Detroit, the fifth city in size in the United States, was added to the big dry cities.

Disastrous Year for Liquor Interests

It has been a discouraging, disastrous year for the liquor interests. The recent report of the Internal Revenue department states that thirty distilleries have abandoned business; three of St. Louis's large breweries have gone out of business during the last few weeks, and places for the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages in large numbers have been changed into plants for legitimate business. During the past year seven big brewing companies were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury and rather than produce, at the dictate of the court, evidence which would have incriminated them in the eyes of the public, the secretary of the U. S. Brewing Company went to jail. One liquor journal sums up the desperate situation in these words: "We must not lose any more ground or we shall be dangerously near national prohibition, and that means the destruction of our vast industry in all its branches."

It has been a satisfactory year in the progress of our national measures. The first day of January, 1917, finds the situation in Congress most auspicious. The resolution for a referendum on the national prohibition amendment has been reported out by the House and Senate Judiciary committees, with recommendation that it pass. The District of Columbia bill is to be voted on January 9 in the Senate, and the anti-liquor advertising bill has been reported out with a recommendation that it pass by the Post-office committee.

The program for 1917 is a full and fascinating one. In addition to pushing the above-mentioned measures in Congress, state-wide campaigns will be inaugurated in probably twelve states, with four, Utah, Florida, Wyoming and New Mexico practically certain of winning through legislatures pledged to enact prohibition.

In the words of our National W. C. T. U. president, "Let us, engirded with God's power, meet triumphantly the challenge of our big task—a challenge that calls for a sober America and a sober world."

FEELING THE PULSE OF THE LIQUOR INTERESTS

The liquor interests see in the possible passage of the District of Columbia prohibition bill a prophecy of the success of the national prohibition amendment. On the hearing in the Senate, evidence was produced by Senator Thompson of Kansas showing that telegrams had been sent by the liquorites to every hotel association in the nation, urging them to "deluge the U. S. Senate with an avalanche of telegrams," explaining that "immediate action" was the watchword, and that if the District bill should pass it would place the Senate on record for national prohibition.

"Every disreputable saloon should be closed," says August Busch. "If the brewers want to render the greatest possible service to their own interests, they should insist upon strict enforcement of the dramshop laws and co-operate with the proper authorities in closing every saloon that has not been conducted strictly according to these laws." The public might look upon such advice to the saloonkeepers with greater approval had there ever been any effort on the part of the brewers to make the saloons they own observe the law. Only a week or so ago, Judge Landis of the United States District court, called attention to the fact that the law-violating saloons of East St. Louis, owned by the Busch brewery, were responsible largely for the crimes committed in the city.

"And this is the twentieth century!" cries the *Brewers' Journal*, as it dolefully contemplates the situation in which the liquor interests find themselves after the November election. "With ignorance and stupidity even gods cannot fight," wails the *Journal*.

"To destroy, over night, without compensation, economic values amounting to millions of dollars; to deprive thousands of children of the inheritance of their father's property, accumulated through a lifetime of honest and legal industry and commerce; to throw into the street the families of thousands of workmen by depriving them of their employment, is as barbarous as the destruction of cathedrals with 42-centimeter guns, the killing of innocent men, women and children who dare to defend their homes against ruthless invaders."

Wonderfully tender hearts these men seem to have for the families of the liquor trade, apparently not realizing how utterly forgetful they have been of the families of the victims of their traffic.

The San Francisco *Wholesalers and Retailers Review* does not seem highly elated over the outcome of the recent election in California. It says: "The work done in California by the wets was as good and possibly better than any accomplished in any previous wet campaign. Yet the vote shows the regulation growth in dry strength. This growth was apparently not affected in any way by the campaign of the wets. Similar progress will result in California going dry in two years from now. So, if California is to be saved from the blight caused by prohibition, something will have to be done which is entirely and radically different from anything which has ever been done before."

The most despairing cry from the liquor traffic is voiced by *Mida's Criterion*:

"Only *eleven* more states need adopt prohibition to give the required *two-thirds* to adopt an amendment to the Federal Constitution, and then—*curtain!*

"But in the *wet* states there are many *dry* communities!

"True, with most of the *great cities* on our side, we still have a tremendous population with us—but let us not sink into any smug content, because we might have a fearful shock some bright morning.

"Boston, New York, Rochester, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Washington City, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, New Orleans, Kansas City, St. Louis, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Jersey City, Newark, Camden, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and a few others are with us—and their total population is tremendous.

"*But the outlying communities in these states are enough, in many instances, to put the states themselves dry!*

"Don't overlook that serious fact.

"Detroit, Denver, Portland, Spokane, Seattle! They have been taken from us. So the time has come when it *is* possible to capture the larger cities by capturing the states!

"If we are going to *stay in business*, it will be by the force of our *united efforts*, and in no other **way.**

"The public shows *no change in heart.* There is *no* indication that the prohibition forces are weakening any. They are *growing stronger*, and the recent election must be *our battle cry!*

"It is now *up to us*, and up to nobody else. Unless we carry our message all over this great land, there will be one unbroken stretch of hot sand from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Canadian border to the Rio Grande!"

BREWERS URGE CHICAGO SALOONS TO "BE GOOD" FOR THE GOOD OF "THE BUSINESS"

The Chicago Sunday closing law has discovered a new champion in the brewers' association of the city, which has made the following appeal in a letter sent to Chicago saloonkeepers, urging them to obey the law of the state not because as law-abiding citizens it is the only course for them to pursue, but because in the present attitude of mind of the public, "*the law must be respected for the good of the liquor business*":

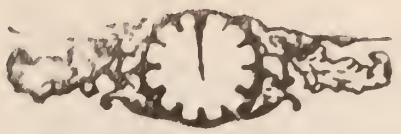
"We must again strongly recommend that you close your saloon and refuse to sell drinks Sunday, thereby complying with the state law and also carrying out the wishes of the city authorities. Even if the sentiment of the majority of the people of Chicago is to the effect that the saloons ought to be allowed to operate Sunday, the law must be respected *for the good of the business.*

"We earnestly believe it will be to your advantage, both directly and indirectly, in that the *violation of the law is apt to result in a fine or revocation of your license, which in itself will be a big monetary loss to you.*

"Then again, the *future of the business undoubtedly will be benefited by compliance with the rules and regulations.* A good part of the public that ordinarily would be friendly to the saloon interests feels that you have no right under the circumstances to violate the law, which also should be taken into consideration by you."

NO "BOOZER" NEED APPLY

The city commissioners of Paris, Ill., as a New Year's resolution, declared against the employment of users of intoxicating liquors. "You cannot think clearly and act safely if you are a boozer," declared Mayor Hoff.



TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

THOUGHTS FOR THE NEW YEAR

"Let us walk softly, friend;
For strange paths lie before us all untrod;
The New Year, spotless from the hands of God,
Is thine and mine, O friend.

"Let us walk quickly, friend;
Work with our might while lasts our little stay,
And help some halting comrade on the way,
And may God guide us, friend."

NEW YEAR'S MOTTO

I asked the New Year for some motto sweet,
Some rule of life with which to guide my feet.
I asked and paused: he answered, soft and low,
"God's will to know."

"Will knowledge, then, suffice, New Year?" I cried,
And ere the question into silence died
The answer came, "Nay; but remember, too,
God's will to do."

Once more I asked, "Is there no more to tell?"
And once again the answer softly fell:
"Yes; this one thing, all other things above,
God's will to love."
—*Record of Christian Work.*

BOUND FOR THE CONTINENT OF IMMORTALITY

We have cast anchor just for a little while beside this island of a world, but we are bound for the continent of "Immortality," and since the ship must so soon lift its anchor, since its gleaming sails beckon us now, even as a friend's hand toward yonder fair and mysterious horizon, let us take on board a cargo that shall be worth something in the country where we are to spend the longest time. Then fix your eyes upon the fadeless vision of immortality, for whoever has that hope or expectation in his soul cannot be balked or daunted. He fixes his hopes firmly on the heavens; he lets the earth roll under him. Upon the conflicts and the turmoil of the world he looks with calmness, and with the strength that God supplies through his eternal Son he can

"The crumbling universe defy
To quench his immortality,
Or shake his trust in God."
—*Frances E. Willard.*

NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION DAY, JANUARY 18

It is hoped that every local union in the United States will plan for the observance of January 18, National Constitutional Prohibition Day. Program and suggestions for this meeting appeared in the issue of December 21, and can be obtained in leaflet form from your state headquarters.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

February 17—Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day

SUPERINTENDENTS

TEMPERANCE AND LABOR

MRS. LUCIA FAXON ADDITON

Greeting to the state superintendents and state presidents: We have much to cheer our hearts as we enter upon another year of work.

It must be clear to you that the campaign against alcohol waged in the commercial world has been a strong factor in our dry victories. Let us redouble our efforts in the economic line. My first appeal is for a superintendent in every state. Do not say yours is not an industrial state, and therefore you do not need a Labor department. There is no hamlet so small or so remote that it has no labor problem. It is only a matter of difference in social conditions. My second appeal is that every state president and superintendent will read carefully and thoughtfully the following recommendations of our National president in her annual address:

(1) "That we carefully study the United States Labor Department plan for the establishment of a public employment service to help find jobs for the jobless and workers for waiting work. The provisions of this plan, as they relate to women and girls, should have our special attention." In this connection, let me urge every state to *at once* send to the U. S. Department of Labor for full particulars as to rendering aid to the woman and girls division of the employment service.

If you find that either the Consumer's League or the Woman's Clubs of your state have started the movement, cooperate with them fully. If nothing has been done, let the W. C. T. U. initiate the work at once. Send at once to W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, or to A. Caminetti, commissioner-general of Immigration, for full printed directions and information. Report your progress to me, please.

(2) "That local unions endeavor to establish social centers, both in license and in prohibition localities as substitutes for the saloon." This is in line with the Plan of Work as sent out by this department, and it has great possibilities for good. Let every school house have an evening forum for discussion of the vital problems of the day, as found in the great industrial conditions. I would be glad to correspond with anyone concerning the best methods of procedure, etc.

(3) "That the prohibition pronouncements of prominent labor leaders, and National W. C. T. U. literature showing that prohibition promotes prosperity, be more widely circulated among all wage-earners." The Labor department will take great pains to have published the most convincing facts in this line that can be obtained.

(4) "That we observe a 'Welfare' campaign week with the use of charts, posters, exhibits, etc. I want to urge the carrying out of this recommendation in every community, but especially in industrial communities, and I further suggest that wherever practicable this week will witness scores upon scores of poster hikes.

I have sent out my first circular letter to every state president and every state superintendent.

The success of any department depends largely on co-operation in every section of the country, and I earnestly ask for the hearty co-operation of every state. Will you not give it to this most needy line of constructive work? The railroad work has been merged with that of this department, and some special thought will be given to it later.

We all want National Prohibition, and to gain it we must have the aid of the labor vote. I wish I might hear from every state.

Hotel Seward, Portland, Oregon.

MEDAL CONTESTS

MRS. A. E. CARMAN

All who are familiar with the work of the Medal Contest department are doubtless interested in the problems connected with the management of it, and the efforts to make it more efficient in its various methods of work.

At present one of the most important questions to be considered is the abnormal advance in the price of paper. The stock used for our books and literature has doubled in cost the past two years, and it now becomes necessary for us to charge two cents for postage on each book ordered. This will be but a small burden upon the individual, but will mean much to the publisher and state superintendents. To avoid delay, in ordering books, please enclose postage. The price of all other supplies will remain the same, although there has been an advance along all lines.

The contest work this past year has been very encouraging. Schools and colleges, which are becoming more and more interested, afford a great opening for contest workers. Try to have the work endorsed by the county and state superintendents of public instruction, with credits given for public speaking or oratory.

The programs are now being prepared. The first will contain selections pertaining to seven different departments, and will interest audiences especially in localities where the work is limited to a few departments, giving the local superintendents, also, opportunity to explain the scope and magnitude of W. C. T. U. endeavor.

The second program is particularly recommended when there is a desire to increase the funds in the treasury. If well advertised, it will attract a large audience. Those reciting the selections, which are given in Scotch, Irish, German, English, Italian, Indian dialect, etc., dress in native costume. Songs to be sung to different national airs, are printed in the program.

The department hopes to publish soon a special program containing some new selections on Peace and Arbitration.

Copies of the National department report are being printed. You will want one. Do not forget to ask for it when ordering other supplies.

There was never a time when the work of this department should be pushed more earnestly. The states that have won prohibition will not cease their efforts, and states that are working to secure prohibition should have in the field contest workers who can give readings, conduct contests, train contestants, and organize. This method is the best possible one to interest the people of any locality. The admission charged will pay the expenses of a competent superintendent and be the means of securing new members. Try the plan. Not necessarily a long pull, but a strong pull, and a pull all together will help us to get National Constitutional Prohibition.

5414 Broadway, Chicago.

HEALTH

MRS. FRANCES WAITE LEITER

Plans are completed to make 1917 a most significant year under this department. Early in January the series of Heredity leaflets, now in press, will be ready to mail. This series consists of the following: 1—"Eugenics." 2—"What Is Life?" 3—"Inheritance." 4—"Alcoholism and Heredity."

These leaflets are the result of months of careful research work. They will furnish material for two important meetings which should be the means of securing attendance of those not members of the W. C. T. U., if proper effort is made; and should be in the hands of each member of our organization, for careful study and conscientious consideration.

Another important matter comes fittingly under this department. Special attention is called to the movement that is gaining headway over the country, which is aiming to substitute military training for physical education in the schools. Most adroitly are the advocates of war preparedness endeavoring to make it appear that military training covers the entire ground, which is far from being the case. In the centers of military discipline directly under the auspices of the national government, gymnasia are considered an absolute necessity to overcome the consequences

(Continued on Page Eleven)

BISHOP WALTER T. SUMNER COMPARES CONDITIONS IN LICENSE CHICAGO AND PROHIBITION PORTLAND

Oregon temperance forces observed December 10 as National Constitutional Prohibition day, and a large meeting was held in the Central library of Portland in the afternoon. At this meeting resolutions were adopted calling upon Senators Lane and Chamberlain, and Representative McArthur to vote for the National prohibition amendment. Those in attendance at this enthusiastic rally agreed to send personal letters to the Oregon Congressmen making the same request.

Bishop W. T. Sumner was the principal speaker. He reported the results of investigations that he has made into the prohibition question covering a period of more than a decade. As dean of the Cathedral of St. Peter and Paul in Chicago he engaged in social service that brought him into close contact with the horrible results of the liquor traffic. In contrast with such a situation, he pointed out, is the improved moral, social and economic tone of cities that enjoy the advantages of prohibition. He declared that the testimony of business men, manufacturers and nearly all intelligent observers is overwhelmingly in favor of prohibition.

Beer drinking, he said, is a greater evil in many instances than whisky drinking. It ruins thousands of people who are too poor to buy stronger drinks.

"They used to tell us," he continued, "that the saloon was the poor man's club. I agree with the use of the term, but not with the way it is accented. The accent ought to be on the first word. It certainly is a 'poor' man's club—the poorest that I know of."

Church Advocates Prohibition

He told, too, of a pastor of an Episcopal church in Oregon who recently preached a sermon favoring prohibition. The next day one of the richest and most influential members of the congregation threatened the pastor and actually cut his subscription for support of the church in two. The pastor went to the bishop, troubled.

"I told him to preach prohibition," declared the bishop. "If the church can't be supported unless the pulpit is muzzled on questions that are moral as well as political, it may just as well close its doors."

Other speakers were J. P. Newell, A. C Newell and Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, president of the Oregon W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Kemp spoke briefly of the National convention, and the victories of the past two months, putting a special emphasis upon the fact that so large a part of the United States has banished the saloon.

THE UNION SIGNAL FOR 1917
SPECIAL FEATURES

Current History, World, National and State. The latest news of prohibition legislation in the United States Congress will be given each week in the Washington Letter by Mrs. Margaret D. Ellis, our National Legislative superintendent.

Current history of total abstinence, prohibition and law enforcement progress in every state of the Union and in the nation and world will be promptly reported.

Campaign Clearing House Campaign plans and methods that made Nebraska, South Dakota, Michigan, Montana and other states victorious will be presented by experienced workers.

Votes for Women Up-to-date news regarding suffrage legislation and articles dealing with the merits of the question will be given frequently.

Stories, Poems and Music Arguments against the liquor traffic and in favor of prohibition will be attractively presented in stories for adults and children. Prose and poetical selections adapted for public readings and words and music of songs for use in temperance meetings will appear from time to time.

Illustrations Original cartoons, pictures of striking anti-alcohol exhibits and prohibition parades will be among the attractions.

Special Editions Once a month there will be published a Campaign Edition, the prominent features of which will be special articles, statistics and other material designed to help in campaigns, national, state and local. Each number will be essentially a "vote-maker."

In one issue each month several pages will be devoted to the news and plans of the Young People's Branch. The National Y. P. B. general secretary and the National college secretary will enliven these pages with contributions. Reports of work of Young Campaigners for Prohibition will appear frequently.

New Features Columns of special interest during the coming year will be "Feeling the Pulse of the Liquor Interests," comments on statements made by liquor men; "Survey of the States," brief notes of the legislative or other prohibition activity in different states, and "What the Magazines are Saying," calling attention to articles on the liquor evil appearing in different magazines.

Help Us Carry the Message The liquor interests are saying, "Unless we carry *our* message all over this great land, soon there will be an unbroken stretch of hot prohibition sand from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Canadian border to the Rio Grande." Help us meet this campaign of mis-education by sending a message of truth concerning total abstinence and prohibition to all the people of every state through THE UNION SIGNAL.

ENGLAND'S NEW PREMIER FRIENDLY TO "VOTES FOR WOMEN"

The cause of woman suffrage has long had a friend in Hon. David Lloyd-George, premier of England, and the accession to power of this liberal-minded statesman may mean a final triumph for the feminist movement in Great Britain. It is recalled that while at the time the Conciliation bill, extending the suffrage to women of property, was before Parliament, Mr. Lloyd-George gave it no assistance, explaining that he was not interested in a law that did not include working women, yet when the bill failed to pass, he said:

"I have long been a convinced advocate of woman suffrage and am now firmer than ever in supporting it. It seems to me a necessary and desirable consequence of the vast extension of the functions of government which the last century and a half has witnessed. No franchise bill can ever again be brought forward in this country without raising the whole problem of whether you are going to exclude more than half the citizens of the land. Women have entered pretty nearly every sphere of commerce and industry and professional activity and public employment, and there never was a time when the nation stood more in need of the special experience, instincts and sympathy of womanhood in the management of its affairs."

HEALTH

(Continued from Page Ten)

of the one-sided tendency of the military regime, and to get and keep cadets in good physical condition.

Send ten cents to the superintendent (address given below) for the Heredity series, and copy of leaflet, "Military Training in the Public Schools."

Send two cent stamp for copies of Plan of Work, and suggestive programs, with list of department literature and prices of the same.

220 West Park Ave., Mansfield, Ohio.

Popular Campaign Songs

A thirty-two page song book for temperance meetings compiled by Anna A. Gordon.

Not only for use in mass meetings but for the meetings of the local union, for the institute and the convention.

Let us sing our songs in our meetings. They add greatly to the enthusiasm. Teach them to the children.

Price, 5 cents each. 50 cents per dozen. $4 per 100.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

Evanston, Ill.

SALLIE HENDERSON'S "ADVANCED IDEAS"

JENNIE N. STANDIFER

Sallie Henderson had made a special effort to have the simple six o'clock supper appetizing and wholesome. The corn muffins were browned to a turn and the golden butter, crisp bacon, and milk were exceedingly tempting.

"Seems like father is taking a long time to sell the cotton and buy our shoes," sighed little Tom as he stood by the window watching the lane. "Reckon he could have—er—anything could have happened, mother?" He asked the question in a whisper, but Annie's quick ear caught the note of anxiety. She dropped her doll and crept to her mother's side.

"He promised he would never, never drink too much again, didn't he, mother?" the little girl asked.

"Maybe the wagon broke down," suggested Tom. "It's getting awful rickety anyway, and Uncle Ned said—there is Uncle Ned with the wagon now! Father just waited to come with him, and there wasn't any need of worrying, mother."

It was growing dark and Mrs. Henderson hurried into the hall with a light. The children ran to the gate.

"Let me carry the box with the shoes," begged Tom.

"And I will carry the bundle with my dress and jacket," cried Annie.

"Go 'long, chillun! You worries a body mighty nigh 'stracted," grumbled the old negro. "You-uns run 'long fur dar ain't nothin' in dis wagon fur you to tote."

"Why is father's horse hitched to the back of the wagon?" asked Tom.

"So's he could lead. Go on in, chillun," he added kindly.

"Where is Mr. Henderson?" asked Mrs. Henderson unsteadily from the porch.

"He ain't feelin' well, Miss Sallie, and he's layin' down in de wagin bed. I'll he'p him in de house soon's I take dese fidgety mules outen de gear."

"How did it happen, Ned?" Mrs. Henderson asked faintly as she was aiding the old man in lifting the limp form from the wagon.

"I jest couldn't he'p it, Miss Sallie. De Lawd knows I wouldn't er let him tetched a drap, but he got de prize Mr. Mitchell had put up for fetchin' to market de fust bale er cotton dis year, and it was a hat and a jug er whisky. Dat started him to treatin' de crowd and dey got him to bettin' soon's he got his cotton sold—and we ain't got you and de chillun nothin', Miss Sallie."

The disappointed children and sad-faced mother discussed the situation in low, sorrowful voices while Joe Henderson slept off his spree.

"We can't start to school Monday, can we, mother?" asked Annie. "We haven't shoes or hats or anything but patched clothes, and—"

"And we haven't money to buy books," interposed Tom. "I could hire out to Mr. Bray and make some money picking cotton. May I do it, mother?"

"Yes, Tom, as it will be impossible for you to go to school."

"Don't cry, mother. I'll make some money and maybe the next bale of cotton will not—"

"We never can tell when every dollar will be scattered to the winds, child," replied the mother.

Joe Henderson was deeply repentant when he awoke next morning. He vowed, as he had done many times before, that he would never take enough liquor to make him lose his head.

"The boys were so elated when I got the prize Mitchell offered that I had to stand treat and—well, I forgot myself, Sallie. I will sell another bale next week and pay something on the supply bill. Johnson and Green have agreed to wait until I sell all the cotton."

"That is because they hold a mortgage on our home."

"Oh, it will be paid off in time. I will get you and the children what you need without fail next week."

"Taxes must be paid, Joe, and the interest on the mortgage will be due the first of January. We haven't another cow to sell. Remember this happened last year after several bales of cotton had been sold."

"I'll keep straight as a parson from this on, little woman. I will be ready to meet the interest on my note when it falls due. We will pull through, so don't worry."

In two weeks Joe Henderson marketed another bale of cotton at a fair price. He returned home maudlin drunk, without a bill receipted, or a dollar of the money received for the cotton.

"I don't know how I lost that money," he confessed penitently after sobering up. "The boys must have got me to betting again. But it won't happen again, Sallie."

"You've been making such promises for years," declared the indignant, long-suffering wife. "And you are going to break them, Joe, as long as Blankton grocers and druggists sell whisky as they please. We will be homeless in a few more years and you unfit for even farm work. I am going with you the next time you take a bale to market, and the money that cotton brings is not going to be thrown to the birds. For the sake of our children I am going to do it, Joe."

"All right, Sallie," Joe agreed hastily. "You can go with me and see how every dollar is spent. I will have two bales ready to sell next week."

One morning late in September Sallie Henderson accompanied her husband to Blankton. She persistently followed him around the court house square as he offered his samples of cotton to buyers and when the two bales were sold to the highest bidder, she went to the bookkeeper's desk and saw the amount of money placed in Joe's hands. She went with him to the "long credit" merchant who had furnished them with supplies and named the amount to be paid on the account, appearing blandly indifferent to the staring men and their whispered comments. She also ignored the evident surprise of her acquaintances.

She seemed unconscious of the look of astonishment with which people regarded her when she entered a doctor's office and stood by her husband's side while he paid the bill for the year's services. The remainder of the money she appropriated, and walking over to a dry goods store, spent it for shoes and much needed clothing for herself and children.

Driving homeward that afternoon Joe Henderson was unusually quiet, but his wife chatted gaily of the experiences of the day.

The next afternoon Joe went over to the cross roads store for the mail and returned with a downcast, sullen air.

"Are you sick, Joe?" Sallie asked anxiously.

"No," he replied shortly.

"What is the matter?"

"Nothing."

Sallie was busy next morning making a school dress for Annie when Tom ushered Colonel James Clayton, his mother's uncle, into the sitting room.

"Good morning, Uncle James," greeted Sallie cordially. "How are you today?"

"I am worried half out of my senses, Sallie Henderson," replied the old gentleman grimly.

"What has happened?"

"*You* have disgraced the family, madam."

"What do you mean, Uncle James?"

"You forgot that you *were*—a Southern lady—that you were born a Clayton—and actually followed your husband around the court house square when he sold cotton Tuesday. You even went to a doctor's public office—to see that the doctor's bill was paid. Watched your husband."

"What was wrong in that, Uncle James?"

"Wrong! It was disgraceful. A lady never meddles with her husband's business, nor lowers herself by entering a public office."

"Let me explain how it came about, Uncle."

Briefly she told of Joe's temptation to drink in Blankton, and his failure to use the money received for cotton to pay debts or taxes. "I went with him to save enough money to keep us from want, and to give the children suitable clothes for school. I am not ashamed of what I did."

"Every man in the county is laughing at Joe for being henpecked. You have not only done an unladylike thing but you have made your husband ridiculous. I am ashamed that you are my brother's daughter."

"And I am ashamed of my kinship to a man who is so narrow and prejudiced as to think it better for a woman and her children to suffer for food and clothing than for a wife to claim her part of the income. This plantation—or what hasn't been sold off bit by bit—to pay debts—was given to me by my father when I married and I have a right to a part of the crops produced on the land."

"A married woman cannot own property in this state. Her husband is the proper one to dispose of the crops and attend to other financial matters. You are guilty of a very unwomanly act, madam, and I would not blame the ladies of the community for cutting your acquaintance. You deserve a reproof for your indiscretion."

"I don't care a snap what you or any other old fogy who is too narrow minded to be just, thinks of my conduct," retorted Sallie, "I am going with Joe when he sells cotton as long as there is a drop of liquor sold in Blankton, or there is a law which makes women beggars as soon as the marriage vow is taken."

Colonel Clayton arose in wrath and strode majestically from the room. He turned when he reached the hall and said with great dignity:

"If your husband wants to be tied to your apron string and be the laughing stock of the community—I have nothing more to say, but *my* wife will have nothing more to do with a woman of your—ahem—advanced ideas."

"That will not matter in the least," replied Sallie smilingly.

(To be continued)

IT'S GOOD FOR ALL

A. H. LATHROP, Ph. D.

Here's to you, whisky and beer—
Death-sweat of corn and rye,
Ruin's open gate to man—
Man's open gate to ruin.
Killer of the living,
Preserver of the dead,
Hip, Hip, Hurrah!

Prohibition!
It's good for all.

Here's to you, saloon—
Crime's foul spawning bed, and
Boy-fed drunkard mill.
Hell's open breathing hole.
Hope's bier, and crepe-hung hearse.
Life's grave, and leap to hell.
Hip, Hip, Hurrah!

Prohibition!
It's good for all.

—*Northwestern Christian Advocate.*

From west to east, from south to north
We boys and girls are marching forth
To lay the liquor traffic low.
With happy hearts we are afield,
We're boys and girls who never yield,
The liquor traffic now must go!

Chorus:
In Nineteen Twenty comes the day,
Comes the children's happy day;
In Nineteen Hundred Twenty
There'll be prohibition plenty
When Columbia drives the drink away.
—*A. A. G.*

THE SERVICE OF A CAMP FIRE GIRL

MRS. CARL BILBY

For several years Millicent had admired the Camp Fire girls and longed to become one of their number. Imagine her delight when Mrs. Webster, guardian of the Pocahontas group, invited her to join the camp. At the next monthly meeting of the Council Fire, Millicent announced her desire to become a Camp Fire girl by repeating, "It is my desire to become a Camp Fire girl, and to obey the law of the Camp Fire, which is to seek beauty; give service; pursue knowledge; be trustworthy; hold on to health; glorify work; be happy. This law of the Camp Fire I will strive to follow."

It was not long before Millicent had fulfilled the six requirements necessary to become a Wood-Gatherer. These were:

(1) To be a member of the Camp Fire at least two months.

(2) To attend at least six weekly meetings and two ceremonial meetings.

(3) To select a name and a symbol.

(4) To make a headband.

(5) To have the ceremonial dress.

(6) To win in addition at least ten honors.

Millicent's name was Minnetoska, meaning Happy Laughter, her symbol the Black-Eyed Susan, because Millicent's eyes were brown as the center of this flower whose yellow petals stand for sunshine, such as the girl's eyes held for every one. Unaided, she fashioned the loom upon which she wove her headband of brown and yellow beads. Her ceremonial dress she earned and made herself. It was of stout yellow canvas cloth, trimmed with brown leather fringe. Indeed, Millicent, in her Camp Fire costume, was as sweet and charming to the eye as her name and symbol indicated.

While striving to achieve the next rank, that of Fire-Maker, she sat poring over the "Book of the Camp Fire Girls." After reading the first discussion, "Seek Beauty," she turned to the next, "Give Service." "Service is meaningless unless it grows out of, or grows into, love of others. A mother who takes care of her child because it is her duty is missing what is most vital: to realize the wonder of a little child, and to know that the greatest service one can render God and man is to watch the unfolding of a soul and with kind understanding help it to grasp the right meaning of life. 'Love your neighbor' and service will be as unconscious and beautiful as the service of a father or mother, brother, or sister, or friend. Therefore, let us seek to establish love in our hearts. Service will follow. Though not so easy, the opposite is also true: serve your neighbor and love will follow."

Literal-minded Millicent made direct application of what she read. "What! serve and love the McGruders who rented the shabby house next door, which was a neighborhood eyesore. Why, there was Mr. McGruder nearly always drunk and out of a job; Mrs. McGruder was always worried and busy and disheveled. The Babies McGruder, Margaret aged three and Mary aged ten months, were shabby and neglected.

"To 'give service' sounds beautiful; but then, the McGruders are so impossible," mused Millicent sadly, laying aside the "Book of the Camp Fire Girls" to take the morning paper. "W. C. T. U. Arranges Baby Week," was the first headline she read. The article stated that noted physicians and educators were to be brought to the town to speak to mothers and examine babies, and prizes were to be awarded and a baby parade planned.

"I wonder if Mrs. McGruder wouldn't

Happy New Year

like to attend all that?" flashed into Millicent's mind. "I can keep Mary for her while she takes Margaret and Margaret while she takes Mary," for the sessions for children of different ages were not at the same time. Millicent at once spoke to Mrs. McGruder about the "Better Babies" movement, and she found her neighbor greatly interested. Indeed, to Millicent's astonishment, Mrs. McGruder proved to be a very "likeable" person, except that she was overworked and worried. Gladly she took Baby Mary and attended the earlier sessions while Millicent played "Ring Around the Rosy" and "Hop Scotch" with three-year-old Margaret, to whom she became very much attached. How Millicent learned to love Baby Mary, as she took care of her during the latter part of the week. The time fairly flew as Millicent sat on the shabby McGruder porch, watching Baby Mary's sunny head bob up and down, her blue eyes sparkling, and "toofies" and dimples showing in childish delight.

"Isn't she the sweetest baby in the world, Mama?" Millicent called across the lawn to her mother. "It's her nappy time now and I must put her to sleep," continued Millicent, and the little girl began to sing, "Out for Prohibition," which she had learned from her mother's "Temperance Songster." And so it transpired that when Mr. McGruder returned home partially drunk and jobless as was his custom and seated himself in one of the shabby rockers on the porch, he found Millicent lustily singing as she gently rocked the sleeping baby. Unconsciously, his fingers beat time to the lively strains of "Dixie," then gradually the lines of the song began to fasten themselves into his consciousness:

"We're out for prohibition,
Hurrah! Hurrah!
We're out for prohibition,
Yes, we're out for prohibition!
Hurrah! Hurrah!
We're out for prohibition!"

Wholly unconscious of the impression she was making, Millicent sang on:

"Traitors' money take no longer,
License makes the evil stronger,
Come out! Come out!
Come out for prohibition!
Don't you know from the beginning
There's one way to deal with sinning?
Come out! Come out!
Come out for prohibition!"

All Mr. McGruder's benumbed mental and physical faculties slowly awakened.

"Little girl, I wish I had heard that song before election!" exclaimed Mr. McMcGruder. "If I had I'd have voted differently that day and lived differently since. Maybe it isn't too late yet! I've traveled the wet road all my life and met failure. Now I'm going to try the dry road and see if I can't meet something that looks like success."

Thus Millicent's effort to "give service" brought many happy results, in addition to the honor beads which she won.

FLASHLIGHTS OF FUN

"Who is the first man mentioned in the Bible?"

"Chap 1."—*Boston Transcript.*

"What do you suppose has come over my husband this morning, Sophia," exclaimed a conscientious little bride to the new servant. "I never saw him start downtown so happy. He's whistling like a bird!"

"I'm afraid I'm to blame, mum. I got the packages mixed this morning and give him birdseed instead of his regular breakfast food, mum."—*United Presbyterian.*

Caller—"So your son Willie has started work as an office boy. How is he getting on?"

Fond Mother—"Splendidly! He already knows who ought to be discharged, and is merely waiting to get promoted so that he can attend to it."—*Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.*

The Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon's keen wit was always based on sterling common sense. One day he remarked to one of his sons:

"Can you tell me the reason why the lions didn't eat Daniel?"

"No, sir. Why was it?"

"Because the most of him was backbone and the rest was grit."—*Tid-Bits.*

WHAT THE MAGAZINES AND OTHER PERIODICALS ARE SAYING

Colliers' "Comment on Congress" is a comprehensive review of the situation in Washington.

The *Independent* discourses on the prohibition question in an article entitled, "Congress and Prohibition."

The *American Magazine* for January publishes an article entitled "Nipskillions," giving Booth Tarkington's own opinions of drink founded upon his experience and his knowledge of experiences of men he has known.

Eugene Lyman Fisk writes in the January *Atlantic* on "Alcohol and Physiology."

The *Christian Endeavor World* of December 28 has a fine character sketch of Maine's Christian Governor, Hon. Carl E. Milliken, written by Rev. J. K. Wilson of the *Watchman-Examiner*. "When Mr. Milliken's name was mentioned for the nomination for governor," says the writer, "it soon developed that there were two classes of people who didn't want him: the saloon interests, because they had ample proof of his uncompromising hostility to them; and the politicians, because they knew that they could not use him. Well, he has been elected; now it will be fun to see them try to 'use him.'"

The December number of the *Machinists' Monthly Journal* contains an article by Emmett L. Adams, organizer of the International Association of Machinists, telling of the writer's personal experience with Mr. August Busch, head of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association. Mr. Adams says:

"Mr. Busch is no different from any other type of industrial vulture, seeking to add to his ill-gotten gains at the expense of the working class. Every dollar that he controls is probably massed and coined out of the misery of men, women and children, and it is not surprising that the people of this land are condemning a traffic which indicates so little interest in the welfare of the workers, and, for my part, I say: God speed the day when the Anheuser-Busch Brewing company will understand in dollars and cents what it means to incur the displeasure and wrath of those who are doing the world's work. I am sure, from my limited knowledge of the trade unionists of this country, that, if they could come in contact with this autocrat at the head of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing company, not another drop of his vile concoction would pass their lips."

The Sunset Magazine, which has never been an advocate of prohibition, makes an interesting admission concerning the likelihood of prohibition being successful in California in 1918:

"If the liquor interests and the wine grape growers of California cannot read the handwriting on the wall they should go to an oculist immediately. The saloon business as at present conducted in most of the wet California communities, with San Francisco in the van, is doomed."

The only way of escape for the liquor interests of the state, as the magazine sees it, is for the saloon men of the state to get together, cut the number of saloons in half and pass drastic regulations governing the traffic. The drawback to this plan, as the magazine candidly admits, is to find the men who are willing to sacrifice their interests for the good of the traffic as a whole.

"Perhaps the best method of solving the difficult problem," says *Sunset*, "would be the appointment by the government of a non-political commission to make a thorough study of the liquor question in California; the commission to embody the results of its investigation in a comprehensive legislative measure to be submitted to the voters for adoption. Unless something of this character is done and done at once prohibition, as distinguished from temperance, in one form or another, will most certainly win in 1918."

NEW BOOKS BY SUSANNA COCROFT

"It was formerly held by physiologists that alcohol was a food, because its oxidation liberates heat, and it was assumed that this liberation of heat was the same as that freed by the combustion of fats, starches and sugars uniting with oxygen. More recent knowledge, however, has unquestionably determined that the body decomposes alcohol into carbon dioxide and water, thus liberating heat, yet the reaction produces cold and the body requires more heat to warm it."

This is the explanation of the effect of alcohol on the body as given by Susanna Cocroft in a new book, "What to Eat and When," in which this widely-known and successful woman teacher of physical culture discusses the problem of proper nourishment for the human body, the importance of foods, purposes of foods, food elements, and the classification and chemistry of foods. Miss Cocroft says further concerning alcohol:

"Alcohol was formerly used by physicians for its supposed stimulant action, but it has been determined that the apparent stimulant effect is due to irritation of the nerves, particularly of the nerves of the stomach; the temporary spur to activity is followed, however, by depression of the body forces.

"The habitual use of alcohol, from overstimulation of the nervous system, affects this system, deranging it permanently, gradually lowering both mental and physical ability, and causing a catarrhal condition of the stomach and intestines. Alcohol, therefore, even in small quantities, is a poison, and not a food."

Companion volumes by Miss Cocroft which cannot fail to be an inspiration and aid to the seeker for health and happiness are, "Let's Be Healthy in Mind and Body" and "The Woman Worth While." The first of these tells how to build and retain health; how the body is made; describes the digestive canal, the kidneys, the circulatory system; the lungs and respiratory system, the nervous system and the derangements of all of these.

In this volume, in the chapter entitled, "Abuse of the Nerves," Miss Cocroft describes the effect of beer on the human body. She says:

"Many regard beer as a food. It should be known how far this is true. There are eighty times more proteins and sixty-one times more carbohydrates in a nickel's worth of flour than in the solids contained in a nickel's worth of beer.

"Alcohol absorbs water from the tissues, as is shown by the rapidity with which it dries the skin. It hinders digestion by preventing the natural processes from taking place. The ferments contained in beer set up chemical changes in the food, and require a far greater action on the part of the body to eliminate the broken-down materials.

"Heart and kidney diseases are often found in the beer drinker. In America the habitual drinker of beer to excess gives the best evidence of the slow disintegrating action of this substance. The man gradually loses his capacity for his particular calling, that is to say, though he may perform the routine duties, he is incapable of any fine work, or of any advancement in such. There is a progressive lowering of the mental tone."

The third book, "The Woman Worth While," deals with the absorbing question of how a woman may make the most possible of herself, the successful life for a woman and her place in business and the home. Worth while books, all three, on topics of vital interest to women.

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AMERICA'S FIRST DUTY

Strong words from Ex-Governor Patterson of Tennessee

The greatest need in America today is the formation of a new national mind, the construction of a new national conscience and a reformation that will bring about a new nation—a nation with a firmer purpose, a clearer vision and a complete understanding of the words patriotism and Americanism.

To bring this condition about, the first problem to be solved is the liquor problem, and the liquor problem's only solution is wiping it entirely and unequivocally off the map. To accomplish the coming of the "New America," every saloon beneath the stars and stripes must be closed.

The great political parties have failed to respond to this call, for they do not want the responsibility, and the time has come for the American people to disregard political parties and rise up in a great army and with all their strength solve the question themselves.

America's danger is not from without; it is from within. Whatever crisis the United States is facing or will face is coming, or will come, from internal causes. It is the American people who have their own problem to settle, their own future to decide. And the first step in this settlement and decision is the elimination of the saloon.

ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE UNANSWERABLE

(Continued from Page Seven)

woman in politics more than woman needs the ballot. I want woman suffrage not merely because it is right that women should vote, but because of the use that women will make of the vote when they have the right to it. I want woman suffrage in state and nation, that we may drive the saloon out of every state and out of the United States.

There is another reason why I think we need to have woman's conscience joined to man's judgment, and that is to create and develop a peace sentiment in this country. I will remind you that the war across the ocean is not a woman's war; it is a man's war. Woman has furnished the husband and the son to die in the trenches, but man is responsible for the fact that war rages across the sea.

They have killed 3,000,000 in this war, which has no parallel in all human history, and they have wounded 10,000,000. They are spending $400,000,000 every week, and that is what it cost us to build the Panama canal, and they have squandered, killing each other, enough to build one hundred Panama canals, and have added to the war debt of the world $40,000,000,000, so that the new war debts are now greater than all the war debts that have come down from all the wars of history. Five hundred years from now little children will be born in Europe with their neck under a yoke of debt that this generation has fastened on posterity. That is the war that men have brought upon their countries across the sea, and God grant that the day will soon come when it will be the duty of this nation to help to reconstruct the basis of peace throughout the world, and we need woman to help us in our appeal to the nations at war to turn away from the husks on which they have fed, to rise out of the bloody mire in which they fight, and join us in building a peace that shall endure on love and brotherhood, on friendship, not on hatred.

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I know of no way in which the horrors of war may be banished from the world except to build upon the philosophy of the man of Galilee, and if the world is to take the philosophy of Christ as a substitute for the philosophy of Pilot, by which men tried to terrorize the world into peace, then we must have women to help us, for woman, who, as it has been said, was last to leave the cross and first to find the tomb, will be the one to help us when we come to perform this supreme duty to all the world.

JOTTINGS

Governor Whitman of New York is reported to have said recently that he is "heartily in favor of the general principles of the prohibition movement."

Representative E. Y. Webb of North Carolina, one of the introducers of the National Prohibition bill, is optimistic concerning the fate of the measure. "We can already count on stronger support than we had two years ago when the same measure passed the House by a majority of thirteen," said Mr. Webb. "At that time the committee merely reported the hill out. Now the committee recommends 'that the hill do pass.'"

Once upon a time not long ago, in a county convention in a certain state, in a quiet moment during election of officers, all subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL were asked to raise the right hand. It was found that every subscriber was a voting delegate. Among all those in attendance who were not voting delegates there was not a single subscriber. The inference is plain that the woman who reads THE UNION SIGNAL is alert, up-to-date, intelligent and active. If we believe in the W. C. T. U. and its great propaganda, can we afford to be without THE UNION SIGNAL?

Commenting on a sentence from the annual address of Miss Gordon, that "the warning 'the liquor traffic must go' is writ large upon the whitening map of the United States, and every politician 'who runs may read,'" an Indianapolis daily says, "but after reading, some of them won't feel as if they had any chance to run—for office—and will retire to the wilderness where all undesirable candidates must go."

Have you heard the new slogan Mrs. Etta Shaw is using among the children:

"Choose, choose, choose,
Boys or booze;
If you sell the booze,
Your boys you'll lose."

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LIQUOR SALESMAN MAKES POOR SALES RECORD IN IOWA

One former liquor salesman, at least, is willing to testify to the fact that Iowa is a dry state where even the bootleggers fear to stock up with liquor. This salesman, sent out by a St. Paul liquor firm, found business so poor that his firm became dissatisfied and discharged him. He had not even the price of a ticket back to St. Paul, it is reported, and applied to the associated charities for transportation to St. Paul, where he secured a position to sell shoes—not booze. He professes to have learned by sad experience that there is no money to be made in the liquor business these days.

Prohibition Map

Revised to December 1, 1916
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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Virtually all the religious papers and a large number of other periodicals, daily, weekly and monthly, have been forced by the Increased price of paper, to raise their subscription rates. We had hoped to be the notable exception to this unpopular fashion among periodicals, but an inspection of the books of our National treasurer convinces us that we cannot longer safely continue on the old basis. However, we are not increasing the price of the regular weekly edition, which will remain for the present $1.00—for fifty issues. During the summer vacation months two numbers will be dropped. On and after January 1, 1917, the price of the Campaign Monthly Edition and the Y. P. B. Monthly Edition will be 35 cents per year for a single subscription, and 25 cents in clubs of ten.

1917—SUBSCRIPTION RATES—1917

UNION SIGNAL, weekly edition, $1.00 per year.

UNION SIGNAL, Campaign Edition, 35c per year.

UNION SIGNAL, Y. P. B. edition, 35c per year.

1917—PREMIUMS—1917

SMALL CLUBS Ten subscriptions to the weekly UNION SIGNAL, either new or renewals, *sent at one time*, entitle the sender to one free subscription to the weekly UNION SIGNAL, or three subscriptions to the monthly Campaign Edition, or three subscriptions to *The Young Crusader*.

Five Campaign Edition subscriptions sent at one time, entitle the sender to one subscription to the Campaign Edition.

LITERATURE OFFER Ten subscriptions to the weekly UNION SIGNAL, either new or renewals, sent at one time, entitle the sender to select literature to the amount of $1.00 from the catalogue of the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, the selection to be made in one order, at catalogue prices.

LIFE OF MISS WILLARD Twelve weekly subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL, either new or renewals, sent at one time, will entitle the sender to one copy of "The Life of Frances E. Willard," by Anna A. Gordon.

All premiums must be asked for when subscriptions are sent in.

CASH PREMIUMS Any person having credit for 250 weekly subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL (on which no other premiums have been taken) between November 3, 1916, and the closing of the books for 1917, will receive a cash premium of $20. If you will unite to credit subscriptions to your state you can secure this premium, and thus honor your state and advance your own work.

Y. P. B. PREMIUMS Anyone sending in or having credit for 150 subscriptions to the Y. P. B. edition (on which no other premiums have been taken) between November 3, 1916, and the closing of the books for 1917, will receive a cash premium of $5.

Credit must be requested on the subscription letter, and in no case are such credits transferable.

YOUNG CRUSADER

GOLD WATCH

No premium is more popular than the handsome Gold Watch which is given for 400 YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS TO *The Young Crusader*. It is to be understood, however, that *no other premium* will be allowed on these subscriptions.

Subscriptions for this premium need not all be sent at one time; provided, however that every installment sent in is accompanied by the statement that the subscriptions are to apply on the premium.

SIX SUBSCRIPTIONS

Entitle you to a free subscription to *The Young Crusader* to any address designated, or to a copy of the beautifully illustrated book, "The Story of Frances E. Willard," by Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, written especially for young people. *These subscriptions must all be sent at one time and the premium asked for in the same letter.*

SCAMP CLUB

Any boy or girl sending in two new names to *The Young Crusader* at one time will be entitled to a membership in the "Scamp Club" and receive the "Scamp" pin.

All premiums must be asked for when subscriptions are sent in.

"OLD MORTALITY" AND "JOHN BARLEYCORN" GOOD CRONIES

"Figures indicate that saloonkeepers have a death rate higher than that of underground mine foremen; that brewery foremen, maltsters, and the like have a death rate higher than electric linemen, glass workers, city firemen (laddermen, pipemen, hosemen), metal grinders, or hot iron workers, although there is nothing in the brewery or saloon business *per se* that is at all hazardous or unhealthful, aside from the possible temptation to drink and its collateral hazards," says Eugene Lyman Fisk in an article in *The Atlantic Monthly*.

"Among hotel keepers tending bar the death rate from cirrhosis of the liver was six times the normal; from diabetes, three times the normal; from cerebral hemorrhage or apoplexy, nearly twice the normal; from organic diseases of the heart, nearly twice the normal; from Bright's disease, nearly three times the normal; from pneumonia, nearly twice the normal.

"For brewery officials insuring under forty-five, the death rate from cancer and other malignant tumors, cerebral hemorrhage and apoplexy, organic diseases of the heart, pneumonia and Bright's disease, among the proprietors, managers and superintendents, is about twice the normal, and from cirrhosis of the liver three times the normal. The death rate from suicide is nearly twice the normal.

"While there are individual differences in various insurance companies, due to varying standards of selection and classification, nevertheless the general trend of mortality is the same in all companies, and shows that 'Old Mortality' and 'John Barleycorn' are exceedingly good cronies. Wherever you find alcohol you find the following formula at work: More alcohol—higher death rate."

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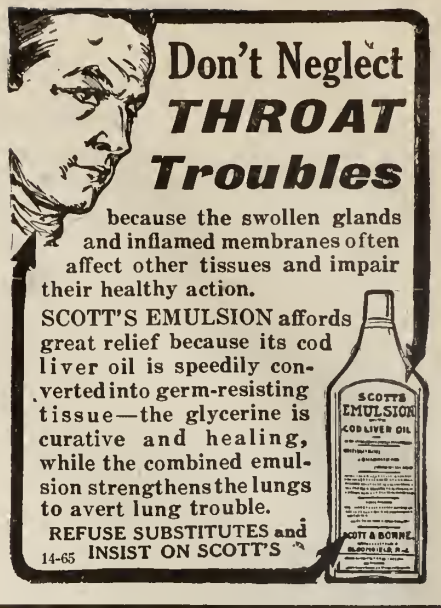

"WE CANT PRAY RIGHT WHEN WE VOTE WRONG"

There are about 200,000 saloons in the United States. "If," says Harry S. Warner, "each saloon controls an average of ten votes (and this probably is a low estimate), the saloon will be able to deliver 2,000,000 votes." This is a menace of great magnitude. Moreover, "whatever purchasable vote there is is almost sure to be within reach of the saloonkeeper." A big job awaiting Christian men is the liquor vote, which could be overwhelmingly defeated if these men went to the polls as they go to their prayers. "We can't pray right when we vote wrong."

"The stay-at-home Christian voter is responsible for the existence of evils in our midst that would be uprooted if Christians would act."—*Record of Christian Work*.

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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLIII | EVANSTON, ILL., JANUARY 11, 1917 | No. 2

WEBB-KENYON "BONE DRY" LAW IS HELD VALID

Supreme Court Sustains Ban on Shipping Into Prohibition States.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 8.—In the most sweeping of all decisions upholding prohibition laws the United States Supreme Court today upheld as constitutional and valid the Webb-Kenyon law prohibiting shipments of liquor from wet to dry states. It also sustained West Virginia's recent amendment to her laws prohibiting importation in interstate commerce of liquor for personal use.

After having been vetoed by President Taft, who held it unconstitutional, and having been repassed by Congress over his veto, the law was sustained by the Supreme Court by a vote of 7 to 2. Leaders of the prohibition movement declare it is to their fight second only in importance to the proposed constitutional amendment.

District of Columbia Prohibition Bill Passes the Senate by Vote of 55 to 32

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

CONGRESS RECONVENES—WARM DISCUSSION IN SENATE OVER PRESIDENT'S "PEACE NOTE"—ALASKA PROHIBITION MATTER LOOMS UP IN CONGRESS—WOMEN SIGNALLY HONORED BY APPOINTMENTS

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Congress reconvened January 2, after a recess of ten days, with a goodly representation in each House.

Senator Stone of Missouri, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, startled the Senate in a speech of sarcastic vein, relative to the accusation of T. W. Lawson, the Boston financier, that by a "leak" Senators and Congressmen, in possession of facts, were able to turn them to personal account in the stock market in Wall street. Senator Stone in the most forceful manner proceeded to flay the accuser, denouncing the methods of assailing public men holding positions of trust and thereby placing them in a false light before the world.

In the House, after a spirited debate, the matter was taken up by the Committee on Rules, one of the most important, if not *the* most important committee on the list.

Word reached the Capitol that Mr. Lawson would sail for Europe Saturday, January 6. A speedy conference resulted, Speaker Clark, Representative Henry and others being present. A telegram in the shape of a subpoena was sent to Mr. Lawson, summoning him to appear before the committee next Monday to give facts to corroborate his accusations, and a reply from Mr. Lawson said he would be there.

WARM DISCUSSION IN SENATE OVER "PEACE NOTE"

Another very warm discussion was carried on in the Senate by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Senator Lewis of Illinois, Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska and Senator Works of California over the President's "peace note" and the position of the Senate in the premises. Senator Works, in a long speech which will probably be his last in the Senate, as he retires March 4, and Senator Lodge took sides as Republicans against the others and for a time it was indeed a fiery peace debate.

Senator Hitchcock had introduced a resolution commending the President's "note" and Senator Lodge denounced the attempt to commit the Senate while ignorant of all the facts. When the Senate recessed last evening it was predicted that several days would elapse before a vote was taken, during which time it would be made clear to European peoples that the sentiment of the Senate in support of the President's "peace note" was anything but unanimous.

"TICKER" AN INNOVATION IN THE SENATE

A form of local "ticker" has invaded the sacred precincts of the United States Senate. Members of that body are to be saved the necessity of entering the legislative chamber, either from the cloakrooms or from their offices to learn what business is going forward. The machine, installed in the chamber and connected with both the Democratic and Republican cloakrooms, gives Senators a running account of what is being done in the Senate. If the scheme works satisfactorily the device will be extended to the private sanctums of each of the ninety-six members of the Senate. After that, no one will come into the Senate chamber unless he is interested in hearing or taking part in the business. The machine, which is a telautograph, is operated from the gallery by a Senate page. It is silent and may have as many receiving ends as desired.

Senator Kenyon, from the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, favorably reported the bill to establish in the Department of Labor a woman's division, with authority to investigate and report on all matters pertaining to the welfare of wage-earning women.

The House Postoffice Committee has agreed on a bill to increase the pay of both rural and urban postal clerks and carriers from 5 to 10 per cent. We shall watch this bill with great interest, for carriers are among the most deserving of men.

AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES OF SENATE OFFERED

Senator Cummins of Iowa offered an amendment to the rules of the Senate for the consideration of treaties and nominations in open session, except where a two-thirds vote decides otherwise. It is the custom now for the Senate to go into executive session when treaties or nominations are to be discussed, everybody, reporters, visitors, good, bad or indifferent, being hustled out of the galleries and down the stairs without ceremony. A red light is placed in front of the main door that can be seen from the House end of the Capitol, and perfect seclusion is observed.

U. S. Supreme Court Sustains the Constitutionality of the Webb-Kenyon Law, in Decision Handed Down on January 8, 1917.

Another amendment to the Senate rules proposed by Senator Cummins is to permit the President of the United States to sit with the Senate in secret session for the consideration of treaties with foreign nations, and nominations to office. It would be hard to determine which side would be more embarrassed by the free exchange of views as to persons nominated by the President and sent to the Senate for ratification. Would Senators feel as free to discuss the weaknesses of nominees to offices if the President were present? Would the President feel comfortable while such a discussion was going on? It is said that even the "Father of his Country" was disturbed by sensational criticisms and it is stated on good authority that he once left the Senate chamber in indignation, slamming the door after him. From that day to this there have been no conferences between the President and the Senate in executive session.

ALASKA PROHIBITION MATTER UP IN CONGRESS

The Alaska prohibition matter is looming up in Congress. Mrs. Cornelia T. Hatcher, president of the territorial W. C. T. U., has come to Washington to remain until something definite has been accomplished. November 7 Alaska voted out the liquor traffic by a vote of 2 to 1, but being a territory, Congress must take final action. A bill has been introduced by Judge Wickersham, delegate from Alaska, which, with a few minor changes suggested by Mrs. Hatcher and other Alaskans, will be presented to the House Committee on Territories at a hearing to be held January 10. The territory will be represented by Judge Wickersham, Mrs. Hatcher, territorial Senator Sutherland, Mr. Falcon Joslin, a prominent business man of the territory, and Rev. S. Hall Young, D. D., for many years superintendent of missions for the Presbyterian Church in Alaska. The National W. C. T. U. will be represented by Miss Gordon, president, and Mrs. Boole, vice-president, and your legislative superintendent, and the Anti-Saloon League by Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie and Mr. Wayne Wheeler.

Mrs. Hatcher and I had a very satisfactory two hours' conference January 4 with Judge Wickersham and Judge Houston. The latter is chairman of the Committee on Territories and he was greatly pleased with the amount of information concerning conditions now existing in Alaska which was given him by Mrs. Hatcher. As we were walking through the subway connecting the Capitol with the House office building, on our way to see these gentlemen, we saw, probably two hundred feet distant, two members of Congress approaching and heard the words, "The W. C. T. U. is here," the acoustic properties being such as to bring their words directly to us. Two very demure but amused white ribboners passed on to attend to things important.

We cannot tell what the attitude of the committee may be, but the wish of the people was so definitely expressed on November 7 we do not see how Congress can evade or ignore the call for help.

Congress moves slowly. It is almost a year since Dr. Wadman came from Honolulu to intercede for a prohibitory law for Hawaii and he is to have his first hearing before the House Committee on Territories January 9.

The time is growing so short before the end of the Sixty-fourth Congress, March 4, we "must do with our might what our hands find to do."

WOMEN SIGNALLY HONORED BY APPOINTMENTS

Two women have been signally honored in Washington recently; one, Miss Jennie L. Simpson of St. Louis has been granted the privileges of the floor of the Senate. She was appointed secretary to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by Senator Stone, and is the first woman to serve as secretary of a Senate committee, a position carrying with it the privileges of the floor. Miss Simpson has been the Senator's secretary for a number of years.

For the first time in history a woman has been placed on the inaugural committee. The inaugural chairman announced that he has appointed Mrs. James H. Boggs a member. He is understood to be considering naming her chairman of a sub-committee and allowing her to appoint other women as her vice-chairmen.

Hotel Driscoll, January 6, 1917

HISTORY IN THE MAKING

All Toronto Newspapers Bar Liquor Advertisements

The *World* and the *Mail* of Toronto, leading newspapers of that city, are reported to have joined the *Globe* and the *Star* in excluding from their pages all liquor advertising.

Dullness Reigns at Hibbing Station Under Prohibition

Such a dullness as there is at police headquarters in Hibbing, Minn., these days! Nobody is getting arrested, and the police do not even have to bother with lodgers. On a recent night one lone man applied for a place "to flop," and that is a record number for the last few weeks. Last year it was a "poor night for business" when less than twenty-six men sought lodgings. Now, the police say, everybody has a boarding house of his own.

Texas Daily Excludes Liquor Advertisements

The list of daily papers in our large cities which do not publish liquor advertisements is growing very rapidly. In view of the approaching campaign in Texas the action of the *Star-Telegram* of Ft. Worth, a paper which has always been hostile to the cause of prohibition, in ruling against such advertising, is a happy omen. The new order went into effect the first of January. This is but one of the multiplying signs that Texas will soon be added to the honor roll of white states.

Few Prisoners in Prohibition City to Enjoy Christmas Freedom

Christmas week in Macon, Ga., brought to light the changed conditions in police court circles under the new and more stringent prohibition law of Georgia. In considering the number of prisoners who were to be given their Christmas freedom, in accordance with the yearly custom, it developed that there were but three prisoners to enjoy this privilege, whereas in former years the number was never less than twenty-five and often as large as forty.

Crime Wave in Wet Joplin

Joplin, Mo., a wide open license town, is just now experiencing a wave of crime which is causing consternation to law-abiding residents. With a population of approximately 45,000, the police make an average of 9,000 arrests yearly, one arrest for every five residents. Hold-ups, murders, robberies, gambling and vice are multiplying. Recently a mass meeting was called in the Commercial Club rooms at which 200 citizens were in attendance and offered their services in aiding the police to maintain order. One man, a mine operator and a former resident of old Mexico for three years following the beginning of the long revolt, declared that conditions are worse in Joplin than in Mexico among the treacherous natives. Another citizen told of having had his house robbed twice, without reporting it the second time, thinking it would do no good. In his neighborhood alone, he reported that seven or eight robberies had been committed within the past few weeks. Women and girls are unsafe on the streets after four or five o'clock in the afternoon, said another man, who made the further statement that no man's life was safe in the vicinity of the city. And indeed, the murders committed there recently would seem to indicate the truth of the statement. Not long since a man was murdered on the street, in front of a private residence. Disorderly houses are a common sight, even in the residence section. One of the matters brought to the attention of the meeting was the large number of bootleggers in license Joplin, and another was the fact that dope fiends and boys under twenty-two are largely responsible for the crimes committed. In Joplin we have another instance of the evils prevalent in a license community, where bootleggers flourish and drug victims are found in large numbers.

HONOR ROLL

—of—

STATES AND TERRITORY WHICH HAVE OUTLAWED THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Maine	Oregon
Kansas	Colorado
North Dakota	Iowa
Oklahoma	Arkansas
Georgia	Idaho
Mississippi	South Carolina
North Carolina	Virginia
Tennessee	Nebraska
West Virginia	South Dakota
Alabama	Montana
Arizona	Michigan
Washington	Alaska

Decrease in Breweries and Distilleries

Both breweries and distilleries in the United States are feeling the effects of prohibition. According to the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in 1914 there were 1,413 breweries in the United States. During 1915 this number was reduced to 1,372, a decrease of 41, and during 1916 there was a further reduction of 40, or a total decrease in two years of 81 breweries. Distilleries have fared even worse. A total of 743 distilleries are reported for the year 1914. The report for 1915 showed a decrease of 108, and for 1916 a decrease of thirty more, or a total of 138 distilleries closed during the past two years. The *American Contractor* tells the same story in a little different form. During the year 1905 there was a total of $14,449,078 spent on new breweries and distilleries. During the year 1915 the amount of money spent in this way was only $429,500. For the intervening years the figures show a steady and even decrease.

Newfoundland Begins 1917 Dry

At midnight, December 31, 1916, the whole island of Newfoundland became dry. The prohibition act stops the import, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquors, and no alcoholic compound will be obtainable within the colony, except for medicinal, manufacturing, or sacramental purposes. In order to prevent evasion of the law a long list of patent medicines has been placed under the ban.

Arizona's Streets Sprinkled with Alcoholic Liquors

Five hundred gallons of whiskies, wines and beer, valued at $20,000, were poured into a city water wagon in Phoenix, Arizona, and the streets of the business section sprinkled with the liquor. Automobiles and other vehicles formed a parade and followed the water wagon. The liquor was confiscated in raids by the sheriff under the new "bone dry" amendment of the state.

Insanity in Washington Shows Big Drop

The 1916 report of Dr. W. M. Kellar, superintendent of the Washington state insane asylum at Fort Stellacoom, shows a remarkable decrease in the number of alcoholic and drug insane under prohibition. For the past twelve months there were entered but six cases of this kind of insanity, five from alcohol and one from drugs. The total in 1915 was fifty, forty-four from alcohol and six from drugs, and the records for the three years preceding are very similar to that of 1915: In 1912, forty-eight alcoholic insane and five drug victims; in 1913, fifty-three alcoholic insane and five drug insane; in 1914, forty alcoholic insane and fourteen drug victims.

Sunday Closing in Illinois

The fight to close saloons on Sunday is being vigorously waged throughout Illinois. Mayor Thompson again pledges his support to the movement to keep the saloons of Chicago closed on the first day of the week. Sunday closing went into effect in East St. Louis the first Sunday of the new year, and the brewers announce that they will not fight the new ruling. This action was in large measure due to the disclosures of Judge Kenesaw Landis who found most of the cases brought before him were due to the lawless saloons of the city. Peoria is the last city in the state to hold out against Sunday closing, but the law enforcement element is gaining strength, and the victory for Sunday closing is not far distant.

Rum and Industry Don't Mix

The license court of Delaware county, Pa., in response to the plea that rum and industry do not mix, during holiday week refused three applications for license against which business organizations entered protest. The remonstrance of the Sun Shipbuilding Company, of Chester, prevented the licensing of a hotel within half a square of the pay gate of the company. Licenses were also refused the Millbourne hotel which must be passed by the employes of the traction companies and thousands of passengers, and for the opening of a saloon in Fernwood against which two manufacturing companies protested.

WANTED: A GENERATION OF SOBER MEN AND WOMEN

BEST SURETY OF WELL ENFORCED PROHIBITION LAWS

ANNA A. GORDON, National W. C. T. U. President

From Annual Address

Our faith in young people and in our Young People's Branch makes us feel assured that we shall not only secure National Constitutional Prohibition but also enforce it. We value the mighty impulse given to our work by the individual and united preparedness, push and power of our Young People's Branch. We are in the closing stage of a great warfare against John Barleycorn. In this holy campaign for a high purpose we earnestly appeal to each young man and young woman to think seriously of the vital need of individual preparedness. To the young men in business or professional life who are now assuming the duties of citizenship we send out a special call. The situation is critical. The battle line is drawn. On the side of the home and national prohibition are some of the best, brainiest and bravest men of our country. We ask the young men to line up with them and with us. The home needs their patriotism, their chivalry and their vote.

Our big task is beckoning thousands of students now in universities and higher institutions of learning. Are we adequately helping equip these young people for the mighty responsibilities that confront them? Alcohol has ever taken as a bright and shining mark the young man on the college campus, and the liquor dealer through the trade's mail order department makes him his victim.

Nearly seventy colleges and universities offer courses in the study of the liquor problem for which credit is given, and more than a hundred colleges have volunteer temperance study classes. We believe that college girls as well as college boys will be the trained prohibition leaders of the future.

Survey of the Colleges

A generation of sober men and women is the best surety of a well-enforced prohibitory law. The liquor trade understands this and with ingenuity worthy of a better cause it is presenting to the public and to university and college libraries specious "temperance" books—volumes with misleading titles and still more misleading contents. The liquor men realize that in our public schools the young electorate of tomorrow are being taught the truth about alcohol. Scientific temperance instruction laws have come to stay. Alarmed at the close study of the alcohol question called out by the temperance essay contest work in schools and colleges, the liquor publicity bureau was quick to send to public and college libraries reference books calculated to impress their student readers with the "fallacy and failure of prohibition" and the desirability of "local self-government." That many libraries have accepted these books without knowing their destructive character and pernicious purpose has been proven by a survey made early in the year at my request by the various state unions. Letters addressed to the different colleges and universities suggested as topics for orations and debates by the students: Alcohol and Public Health; Alcohol and Efficiency; Total Abstinence and Prohibition—Their Relation to Social Welfare; Economic Value of Prohibition; Why National Constitutional Prohibition?

The colleges were requested to furnish a list of books on the temperance question already placed in the libraries and were also asked if a gift of temperance books from the W. C. T. U. would be acceptable. Many states busy in state-wide campaigns have not been able to make this college library survey but will include it among their plans for the coming year. About 150 sets of the books suggested by the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House as suitable for reference and study have been given this year by W. C. T. U.'s to the various colleges in their own states.

EX-SENATOR BLAIR WRITES OF PROHIBITION MOVEMENT —PAST AND PRESENT

Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis sends us a very interesting letter recently addressed to her by our good friend, ex-Senator Henry W. Blair of Washington, D. C. Mrs. Ellis desires to share this letter with the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL. It was written from Colorado Building, Washington, D. C., December 19, 1916:

MY DEAR MADAM:

I have just been looking over the address of Miss Gordon to the great Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention held at Indianapolis. All those conventions are wonderful and this last one seems to be taking a fresh flight for the millennium and the song of its enthusiasm seems like that which we might imagine when the angels sang, "Glory to God, Hosanna in the Highest, Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men."

I have followed these conventions from the start, from the time of Mrs. Wittenmyer every year to this latest. The address of Miss Gordon is inferior to none which I have ever perused. She seems to embody in her presentation the strong points of Mrs. Wittenmyer, Miss Willard, Mrs. Stevens and of herself. Very few addresses of the executives of the states, or of the nation, for that matter, manifest the breadth, vigor and elevation of Miss Gordon's address to the convention and to the world at Indianapolis.

I well remember the first great petition of the National W. C. T. U. to Congress in support of the bill for a national prohibition amendment to the constitution which I had introduced and advocated, thus nationalizing the temperance movement.

This petition, as big as a barrel, mounted on a large frame work, was rolled down the aisle and left in front of the speaker. It had been placed in my charge by Miss Willard and the rest, and fearing that my youth and inconsequence would fail to do justice to the occasion I asked the Honorable William P. Fry, then a member of the House and afterwards for many years of the Senate, to introduce the petition. Miss Willard and others rather pressed me to do it myself but I thought it better for the cause and Mr. Fry did it in due form. That original petition may even yet be surviving among the relics of the proceedings of the forty-fifth Congress.

One thing Miss Gordon touches upon in her address which is of importance in the pending momentous discussion of the liquor question in this country: The alleged change of sentiment on the part of Miss Willard in that she is reported to have said that "Poverty is the cause of intemperance rather than intemperance of poverty." For some years while I was in the Senate, Miss Willard, Miss Gordon, Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin of South Carolina and others made their home with Mrs. Blair and myself while in attendance on Congress, so that I knew each year and many times a year by correspondence Miss Willard's sentiments on the subject of intemperance and poverty. She believed that intemperance is the great evil from which mankind is suffering. It is poison for soul and body alike. That was her original fundamental proposition and continued so until our last interview in 1897, and she died the following year. It is also my belief that intemperance is the greatest source of poverty and crime known in our own or other lands.

Quite early I became identified with what is known as the Labor movement and made the earliest Congressional investigations of conditions of the masses of the people of the United States, and the attention of Miss Willard was early attracted to the necessity of reaching those masses with the temperance movement and she made marked and successful effort to bring about friendly feelings and co-operation between the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the labor associations of the country, in which I participated.

The truth is that intemperance is the greatest cause of poverty in the country, while poverty in reaction becomes one of the greatest causes of intemperance. Intemperance is the supreme cause of poverty in our own and civilized countries. Miss Willard and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union fully comprehended this. They also saw the necessity for the education of the masses of the people in order that knowledge might spread these vital truths and distribute them throughout the land. An uneducated democracy is worse than the worst of all government evils that afflict mankind.

Intemperance destroys the soul and body of the producer. Without production how can there be anything but poverty? A sound mind in a sound body is the natural producer of wealth which alone removes poverty. Remove intemperance and you have the sound mind in the sound body. Remove intemperance and poverty goes with it. We see in the accumulations of the masses of a single year in the great empire of Russia, even in war time, how poverty disappears when intemperance is removed. The savings banks of that great country are now being filled by the money of millions formerly impoverished and degraded by vodka, and all Europe, and the world for that matter, is being elevated by the great temperance reform now being wrought through this terrific war. The world is rapidly climbing and young white ribboners will live to see such a transformation as the old prophets never dreamed of.

(Signed) HENRY W. BLAIR.

CLOSED DOORS—TO YOUNG MEN WHO DRINK

B. H. FANCHER, Vice-President Fifth Avenue Bank, New York, in *Association Men*

Business activity is making heavy demands on young men and is constantly seeking for the young fellow who possesses the power of physical, mental and moral development.

Keen competition is causing us to strain every nerve, and the very best in young men seems not to be enough. Strong leaders are wanted in business and in the professions. Life must be built up to the highest state of efficiency to meet the requirements, and every observing young man must certainly realize that the door to leadership is positively closed to him if he indulges in the use of intoxicants, which only destroy life instead of building it up. Not all can be leaders, but all have an important place in the world's development. Banks and the great industrial and commercial concerns are constantly calling for young men, but however great their need may be, they cannot risk the man who drinks. Why? "There is as much place in business for alcohol as for sand in an engine," says Edison.

Business has hung this notice outside of its gates: "Wanted: Men!" To these words it has appended this postscript: "But not those who drink."

The world's greatest steel and iron producers, 107 firms with an aggregate capital of more than a billion dollars, absolutely prohibit the use of strong drink in their works. Says C. W. Baines: "Almost without exception they testify that the abstainer is more efficient, more reliable and that teetotalers alone are considered when promotions are made."

"Did booze ever do you any good?" ask several big steel manufacturers, with large electric signs over the entrance to their shops. "Did booze ever get you a better job?"

"For our own sakes we cannot afford to use it," answer many labor leaders. "Rule G" is the railroads' note of warning, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers backs this up by refusing membership to those who indulge in intoxicating liquors. In fact the United States government discovered that 77 per cent of the 7,000 employers questioned "discriminate" against even moderate drinkers.

This country is not alone in appreciating the immense losses which it has heretofore sustained because of the unfortunate habit so common to many men. "Eighty per cent of our present avoidable loss of time can be ascribed to no other cause than drink," said a deputation with twenty-five to forty years of experience, representing great private shipbuilding concerns in an appeal to Lloyd George, then Chancellor of the Exchequer. "A battleship coming in for immediate repairs was delayed a whole day by the absence of riveters, who were giving their time to drinking and conviviality. And the disposition not to work after the excessive consumption of alcohol is too obvious to need elaboration."

Not only is the seriousness of the situation being appreciated by business men, but professional men and athletes are wide awake to the situation. "Only live men are efficient," says Dr. Edwin F. Bowers. "You can't be strong and well unless you live right—and nature doesn't stand for whisky and lust," says a great athletic champion.

There was a time not so long ago when young men ridiculed the advice of those who were pointing out the danger of using intoxicants, but fortunately the day has come when they are realizing more fully the real situation. We credit most young men with an ambition to succeed and they are loath to deliberately take steps to destroy their prospects for advancement.

Drink closes the doors to complete and efficient self-mastery.

Sobriety is an "open sesame" to leadership, to financial success, and to physical and spiritual happiness.

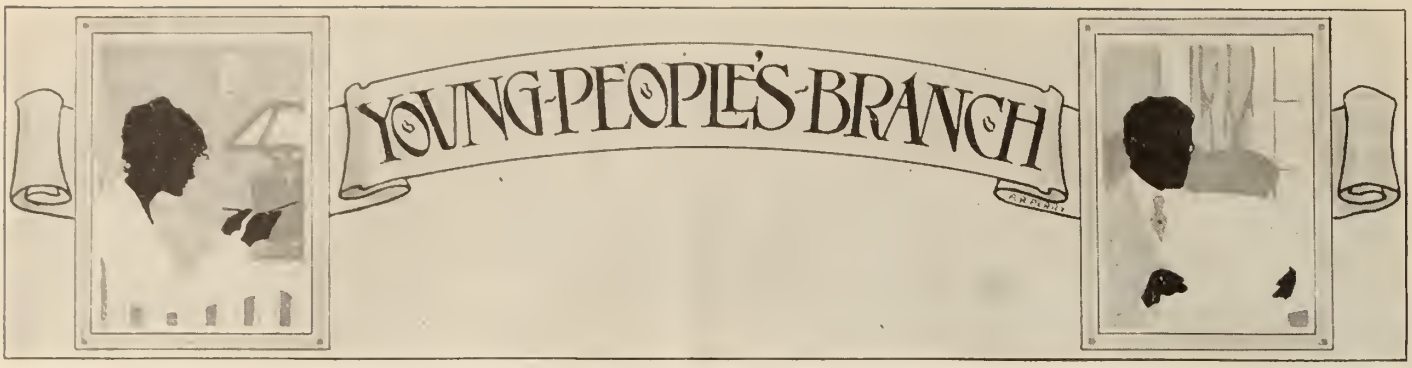
JAPANESE WOMEN IN CAMPAIGN TO ABOLISH RED LIGHT DISTRICT

There is a combined effort on the part of white ribboners and many mothers of Japan to do away with legalized prostitution in the Sunrise Kingdom. Last spring in Osaka space was re-assigned for the location of a red light district. Later the cabinet was changed, and the question was again brought to the front. In Osaka on October 23 all the Christians held a mass meeting, and another day was observed as "Mothers' Cry" day. Two hundred and fifty Osaka women met in a hall and after earnest prayer went to the city hall to present to Governor Akubo of Osaka the petition of 1,200 women. The picture shows the procession of women, led by Madam Yajima, the president of the Japanese W. C. T. U., who though eighty-four years old, is still vigorous. She and Miss Hayashi, an earnest leader of white ribbon activities and a delegate to the World's Convention in Boston, headed the procession. Later these two consecrated leaders went to Tokyo to present the petition to the house minister.

Mrs. O. Kubushiro, the able field secretary, planned a scheme for raising funds for this anti-prostitution campaign. Paper bags three inches long and two inches wide were prepared. On one side was printed, "Fund for Fighting Licensed Prostitution," and on the other the reasons why the system must be done away with. These little bags were distributed and people were asked to contribute five sen a year to this cause. The response has been most generous, and about one hundred yen a month is being received through this method. With this money public meetings are held all over the city in churches, factories and schools, to educate the people on the importance of purity. Two meetings a week are being held, and the audiences are large. Churches are opening their doors, and missionaries and pastors are working hand in hand with the white ribboners.

The new headquarters of the Japanese W. C. T. U. in Tokyo were finished in September, and the general officers have already taken possession. It is a beautifully finished Japanese building with some of the rooms downstairs furnished in European style by the ladies of the foreign auxiliary. The large room upstairs has three smaller rooms opening out of it and in case of need these rooms can be opened into one large room. In spite of bad weather on dedication day the meeting was well attended. After the short service a special committee meeting of Tokyo local unions was held to discuss the feasibility of organizing a Tokyo city union to include all the existing district unions. It was unanimously voted to organize this union at once and Mrs. Ito, wife of Mr. Ichiryu Ito, one of the most active temperance leaders of the country, was elected president. The first undertaking of this union was the opening of a substantial home for working girls, with Miss Moriya, the able leader of the L. T. L., in charge. A course of lectures on general hygiene and massage has been started under the direction of Mrs. Dr. Fujii, national corresponding secretary. The union was fortunate in being able to secure as matron for the new headquarters Mrs. Yuki Kawanaka, widow of the late Prof. Kawanaka of the Doshisha University, who was eager to have this position. Having spent many years in the United States with her husband, Mrs. Kawanaka understands American ways of housekeeping and speaks English well.

The Young Woman's Branch is actively at work. Two new unions have been organized since last convention. Most of the girls are eager to help the cause and are trying to raise money by making pretty things in their spare hours to sell among their school friends and teachers.



"The Master has come and calleth for thee"

MARY FRANCES WILLARD ANDERSON, National General Secretary Young People's Branch

OUR 1917 PASSWORD

MARY FRANCES WILLARD ANDERSON

Dear comrades of the Young People's Branch, many times during the past year have I wished that I might meet you, grip your hand, look into your eyes, and say, "God bless you."

It has been my privilege to meet many of our members in several states of the Union and the more I have met, the greater has been my gratitude that we are co-workers in this fight against the liquor traffic.

The struggle has been long and the battle is not yet won, but with youthful hope and enthusiasm, combined with consecration and work, we of the Young People's Branch will hasten the day when the last legalized saloon shall be banished from our land.

During the coming year let us embrace every opportunity to increase our efficiency. Please do not forget that what the Young People's Branch will be a year from today will depend upon what you and I put into it NOW!

There are a few pertinent questions we ought to ask ourselves:

Did we attend our Y. P. B. meetings faithfully last year? No? Let us resolve that we will this year.

Did we support the officers we helped to elect? No? Let us do it this year.

Did we help make our Branch meetings attractive? No? Let us do so this year.

Did we ask our friends to become Y. P. B. members and have a share in this great crusade for the prohibition of the liquor traffic? No? Let us ask many this year.

In 1917 let NOW be our password and do not forget the same letters that spell NOW also spell WON,

Let us march together steadily and work together loyally. "Attempt great things for God. Expect great things from God."

OUR WORLD'S COMRADES

At our recent National W. C. T. U. Convention it was a great pleasure to greet Mrs. Etsu Sugimoto, our Young Women's Branch secretary of Japan. She and Miss Frances Wang of China gave messages at our Sunday evening Y. P. B. rally. Mrs. Sugimoto told what the white ribbon means, especially to the young women of her country. We quote some of her words: "The W. C. T. U. of Japan was formed about twenty-five years ago, but until recent times it was carried on by a handful of zealous women whose interest was wholly of the heart. Gradually they came to realize that progress requires scientific knowledge as well as enthusiasm and that the chief hope for any future good which can be accomplished by social reform lies with our girls. Then with magnificent help from the World's white ribbon representatives, they began to arouse their younger sisters and the 'Y' department was organized.

"The 'Y' Branch in Japan is in its early childhood. It is young and tender but it is beginning to stand upright and to look around with ambition and hope and for it I ask a helping hand. Our ambition is for home betterment and because customs which mar home life also mar national life we claim that we are working also for the glory of our country. As our young men prepare for the best and most successful manhood, so our young women are preparing for the best for home and womanhood.

"Our 'Y' Branch in Japan is marching side by side with all who are aiming for the highest civilization but because of the tendency to lag instead of to push, which has come down to us from hundreds of ancestors, we need the assistance of foreign encouragement.

"In my earnestness I grow bold to ask you to take your eyes from your own busy work for a moment to help us spread our influence and our work. *All that you do will be like pouring water on a growing plant preparing for future blossoming* and I ask your inquiry, your interest, and your prayers."

NEW PRIZE OFFERED

The General Officers have decided to raise the price on the Y. P. B. monthly issues of THE UNION SIGNAL to 35 cents per year, or 25 cents in clubs of ten—sent to one address. This year a cash prize of $5 is offered for 150 subscriptions to the Y. P. B. Edition. These subscriptions must be credited to one person when they are sent in.

Y. P. B. MISSIONARY FUND

All the Y. P. B. members will be glad to know that Mrs. Fannie Root Danser has again been appointed our National Y. P. B. Missionary Fund promoter and we feel sure you are going to plan right away to help Miss May Mack, our Y. P. B. worker in Burma. During the year just closed, our Y. P. B. members contributed $159.15. We feel sure that this sum will help win many of the Burmese young men and women and we want to double it this year. When preparing your yearly programs don't forget our Y. P. B. Missionary Fund.

1917 Y. P. B. YEAR BOOK

Our 1917 Year Book is ready. Every Y. P. B. member in the United States should study this little hand-book of information.

State Y. P. B. secretaries should order copies at once. Price, two cents each. Address, National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill.

Y. P. B. PLEDGE

The pledge recommended by the National W. C. T. U. is as follows: "I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from the use of alcoholic liquors, including wine, beer and cider, from tobacco and narcotics in every form and to discourage the use of and traffic in the same."

CONVENTION ECHOES—Y. P. B. CONFERENCES

FANNIE A. DRUMMOND

"Once upon a time" the stock in trade of the temperance worker was sentiment, now it is science; formerly the aim was to produce an emotional reaction, now it is to promote efficiency.

This object is apparent in the topics of discussion in the Convention Y. P. B. conferences, of which topics the following are samples: "How to win and hold members," "The link most needed to strengthen the Y. P. B.," "Our Y. P. B. literature—what is most needed," "How to advertise," "How to plan a state Y. P. B. conference," "Securing leaders from the ranks," "Advantages of a state Y. P. B. board."

Note the probing into needs; note the study of the HOW of things. The old days of haphazard and rule-of-thumb in young people's work are over and the conditions of success are subjected to careful scrutiny.

Leaders from many states in the Union added their words of help. The general secretary and the three field secretaries presided over the Y. P. B. conferences.

The conferences closed with a banquet at the Indianapolis Y. M. C. A. and workers from eleven states pledged their best efforts for the coming year.

A NEW LEAFLET

"The Attitude of the College Man Toward Alcohol," by Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University, is just what you want to enclose in your letters or messages to your high school or college friends. Price 50, 20 cents; 100, 35 cents. Order of National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill.

OUR NATIONAL Y. P. B. COLLEGE SECRETARY

We all rejoice that Miss Christine Tinling is to serve as National Y. P. B. college secretary.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

ANSWERING THE CHALLENGE

CHRISTINE I. TINLING, National Y. P. B. College Secretary

" 'Who dares'—this was the patriot's cry,
As striding from the desk he came;
'Come out with me, in Freedom's name,
For her to live, for her to die?'
A hundred hands flung up reply:
A hundred voices answered 'I.' "

That scene was re-enacted on the last day of the year, at the national convention of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association held in Lexington, Kentucky. Daniel A. Poling, first vice-president of the association and well known to white ribboners as one of the foremost of prohibition orators, had just closed a magnificent address with an appeal for personal consecration to the noble cause. At his request his hearers rose to their feet, and raising right hands on high, with clenched fists, repeated together the solemn promise, "God helping us, we will see this thing through." Then he called for a further and fuller pledge from such as felt able to take it, and asked who among these college men would then and there dedicate his life to this great reform. In response to the call there came out from the audience, one by one, no less than twenty-eight young men, and they filed up the aisles and took their stand upon the platform. In an earnest prayer, Dr. Charles Scanlon, whose own son was in that group, commended them and their future work to God, while of a surety the hearts of the veterans present were bowed in gratitude and praise.

These eight and twenty men were the choice spirits of a remarkable gathering, representative of a remarkable organization, which is doing more than is generally realized towards hastening the day of nation-wide prohibition. The general theme of the convention was "Answering the Challenge of the National Prohibition Movement," and splendidly the colleges are answering it.

90,000 STUDENTS REACHED BY I. P. A. IN YEAR

The I. P. A. is now at work in thirty-three states, and it has no less than two hundred and sixty-six local leagues. During the past year it has carried the prohibition challenge into three hundred and four colleges and reached ninety thousand students. It is indeed the most active organization in America today for enlisting college men and women in public service. The report of the general secretary, Mr. Harry S. Warner, was of special interest. It showed that there has been in the past year a marked increase in the study of the alcohol problem on the one hand, and an even greater advance along the line of practical campaign work on the other. Nearly fourteen hundred college men and women have been actively in the field, and since the last national convention two years ago the number has been almost two thousand. They have labored in many different ways toward the one end all temperance reformers have in view. Many have gone out as speakers and singers in the recent campaigns; others have acted as poll watchers or vote pledgers. They have circulated petitions, collected data in regard to social conditions, conducted automobile tours, and given stereopticon lectures. In the Michigan campaign nearly seven hundred students gave personal service. Almost as many participated in the fight in Ohio. Nor have they labored only for their own home states. Kansas men, filled with enthusiasm for prohibition and eager to tell what a blessing it is to their own state, have gone out to help others to win it, too. Last spring two teams of four men each, representing five colleges of Kansas, went out on ten-day trips, campaigning in the towns of Nebraska. These men gave their services without fee or reward, and their fellow students in the local I. P. A. leagues raised money toward their expenses.

The I. P. A. has also carried on a very active propaganda for prohibition within the colleges themselves. Realizing that if the mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain, they have presented their cause to the various college bodies they have been able to reach. For instance, they have

CHRISTINE I. TINLING
National Y. P. B. College Secretary

furnished temperance programs for the Y. M. C. A., have spoken before debating and literary societies and civic clubs, and have introduced their burning question even into mock political conventions. In short, few have been the undergraduates who have not heard something about prohibition within the past year, for in addition to all the above activities of the local leagues the field secretaries have been constantly traveling from college to college and have among them made five hundred and fifty-seven visits, averaging a couple of days each. All this costs money, and the I. P. A. is on a thorough business basis and keeps a financial man occupied all the year round, raising the funds which it uses with such telling effect. At the convention, nearly nine thousand dollars were pledged for the furtherance of the cause, largely from among the students themselves.

While campaign effort has been specially emphasized this year, the quiet but essential work of study and research has been carried on with great success. More classes have been organized for this purpose than ever before; one hundred and thirty-one were reported, and of these fifty-four were college classes, affording curriculum credit. The others were "volunteer," planned by the students, but usually taught by a professor. There is no more encouraging sign of the ultimate triumph of prohibition than the fact that the colleges of America are so largely providing systematic instruction in regard to alcohol. Considering the progress made along all lines, it is no wonder that the Lexington convention was enthusiastic and inspiring, and that it was two and one-half times as large as any other in the history of the organization.

The society is to be congratulated on its officers. Dr. Leigh Colvin, well known as a writer, brings to it his great knowledge and broad view of the whole national movement. Daniel A. Poling and Harry S. Warner have already been mentioned; the latter is the author of that very helpful book, "Social Welfare and the Liquor Problem."

CONVENTION SPEAKERS

Among the speakers at the convention were a goodly group of men and women of national reputation, including William Jennings Bryan; Dr. Ira Landrith, Prohibition nominee for vice-president of the United States; ex-Governor Eugene N. Foss of Massachusetts, and Professor Charles Scanlon, temperance secretary of the Federal Council of Churches. Lack of space forbids any attempt to report their speeches. Suffice it to say that those who were present at this wonderful gathering will carry its inspiration in their hearts for many a day. Besides the messages of those just mentioned, they will often recall the magnetic and impassioned appeal of Dr. Carolyn Geisel, the clear, convincing presentment by Dr. Winfield Scott Hall of the scientific aspects of the question, Rev. Elmer Williams' thrilling and withal racy account of his experiences in the fight against political corruption in Chicago, and the dozen other addresses weighty with logic, sparkling with humor, and winning with the eloquence of conviction. Most of the great anti-liquor organizations were represented on the platform. Miss Anna A. Gordon, president of the National W. C. T. U., made a special effort to be present one day, and to speak a few words of inspiration and encouragement. One of the best addresses of the whole session was made by Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U., who is on the advisory board of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association and has been identified with the movement from its inception. The W. C. T. U. was represented also by the National Y. P. B. college secretary.

Quite different from the great meetings, but equally appealing, was that quiet hour of consecration in the hall of the Y. M. C. A. led by the earnest and self-effacing secretary, Harry S. Warner. To that meeting he put the question, "How did the arrest of thought on this subject come to you individually?" One after another the boys rose and in simple, manly fashion gave their reasons for being prohibition volunteers. Here are some of their testimonies:

"I am in it because my sister married a drunkard. For the sake of others like her I am fighting moonshine; I have just been warned not to return to a certain community, but I am going right back there to fight it again."

"I was bossing a concrete job, and

(Continued on Page Eleven)

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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Evanston, Illinois, January 11, 1917

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Washington, D. C., December 2–7, 1917

MISS GORDON IN WASHINGTON

Anna A. Gordon, president of the National W. C. T. U., has returned to Washington, D. C. She will spend some time in the nation's capital in the interests of the National prohibition amendment and other anti-liquor measures. She arrived in time to attend the mass meeting held on Sunday in the National Theater to make sentiment for the District prohibition bill, upon which a vote is to be taken January 9. The meeting was a grand success. It was attended by 3,000 people, two overflow meetings being held. Rev. Sam Small was the chief speaker.

BOSTON'S IDEAL (?) LICENSE SYSTEM

The liquor interests of Chicago, in common with those of every other license city, are framing elaborate "clean up" resolutions. Anticipating in the near future an experience similar to that through which they have just passed in Boston, and hoping they may escape, as they did in the Massachusetts' metropolis, advocates of license in Chicago are contemplating sending a committee to Boston to investigate the ideal (?) license conditions that there prevail, in the hope that they may make the situation in their own city more acceptable to the voters.

The Chicago committee will undoubtedly seek to learn from Boston how the liquor business can be conducted so as to do away with that unpopular and objectionable feature—drunkenness. If they study the report of experts covering the period from 1900 to 1910, they will find that while the population of Boston increased 19.6 per cent, the total number of arrests for all causes increased 111.5 per cent, and the total number of arrests for drunkenness increased 156.5. If they endeavor to question this statement by explaining that the large number of arrests for drunkenness was caused by drunks recruited from contiguous dry territory, they will be brought face to face with the record that the arrests of Boston residents for all causes during the decade increased 84 per cent, while the arrests of residents for drunkenness increased 116.5. As a matter of fact, 63 per cent of all arrests made by the police of Boston were for the single crime of drunkenness, and arrests for drunkenness increased, among residents, more than five times as fast as the population.

If the Chicago committee expects to discover how to eliminate that undesirable adjunct of the trade, the blind pig, let it ponder seriously the figures given by the best authorities for the ten-year period above mentioned, namely, that the cities of Boston proper, Roxbury, South Boston and Charleston, all included in Boston, had, along with their 878 licensed places, an average of 101 illegal places for the sale of liquor; and that East Boston, West Roxbury, Brighton and Dorchester, all parts of Boston, alongside of their 93 licensed places, averaged 20 illegal places. Quite evidently, Boston's model high license system fails utterly to drive out these law-violating resorts.

If perchance the Chicago committee hopes to learn from Boston the secret of conducting the drink trade in a way that shall tend to enrich rather than impoverish the patrons of the saloons and their families, we fear they will be disappointed. The associated charities and the various benevolent organizations of the eastern metropolis unite in saying that they are constantly receiving applications for assistance, not only from the victims of the drink traffic, but from their poverty-stricken families.

The license law of Boston may be the "best liquor law" in existence. If so, it proves indisputably the sad failure of regulation under the most favorable circumstances, for a resident of the city, who is in a position to know the situation, says: "Every restriction of the law is violated. Liquor is sold to minors, to the habitually intemperate, and the initiated can find a way of securing it on all the prohibited days. Some of the so-called hotels in the city of Boston would put ancient Sodom to the blush, so closely is the social evil bound up with the evil of drink."

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, 561 Thirty-third St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

JANUARY 18, NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION DAY

A clear, strong, convincing message for National Constitutional Prohibition should be delivered in every town and city of our land on January 18, National Constitutional Prohibition Day. In the meetings to be held on that occasion every class, sect and party should participate. It should be the aim to make the day in every sense a community event. Through these meetings mobilize the prohibition sentiment of the town for nation-wide prohibition and crystallize it into definite action by adopting a resolution in favor of the Sheppard-Gallinger-Webb-Smith bill.

LET'S MAKE IT TWENTY-THREE!

If by some geographical magic the state of Kansas could be moved for a time over into the New England or the Middle Atlantic states, it would undoubtedly have a tendency to accelerate the prohibition movement. If, for instance, it were set down in close proximity to Massachusetts or Connecticut, before the people of those states were aware the dry breezes from the sunflower state would cause them to change their attitude and they would be voting for prohibition. If by some necromancy Kansas could be temporarily annexed to New York or Chicago, the citizens of those great centers would discover that public sentiment was becoming rapidly prohibitionized.

Nor is this a mere fancy. It is a matter of history that the states bordering on Kansas have, with one exception, adopted her prosperity-promoting policy. Oklahoma was the first to respond to her influence. For years Nebraska and Colorado looked longingly across the state line and wished they, too, possessed a law that would fill their savings banks and empty their jails, and diligently working toward that end, finally secured it. Missouri is the only state that has been able to resist, and the big majority for prohibition given by the state outside of St. Louis on November 7 shows the tendency against the saloon in that commonwealth. As for Kansas City, Missouri, just across the river from Governor Capper's state, it distinguished itself by a majority against the liquor interests, which was a credit to its dry neighbor.

It is not difficult to explain the reason why Kansas is so irresistible as a prohibition argument. Far more than any other state, it has had a fair chance to demonstrate the value of prohibition socially, politically, economically and morally. Its governors, legislatures, merchants, educators, bankers, doctors and common people have united to make it as nearly perfect in enforcement as is humanly possible. What Kansas has done, other states can do. One of the most encouraging signs of the times is the continuance after a victorious election of campaigns of education, agitation and argumentation in the interests of the perfect enforcement of the newly acquired laws. The eagerness of the states, old and new, to strengthen and perfect their laws until they are absolutely impregnable, gives assurance that we shall soon have twenty-three as absolutely incontrovertible arguments for state-wide prohibition as at the present time is the state of Kansas.

MISSOURI W. C. T. U. URGES PATRONAGE OF KANSAS CITY RATHER THAN ST. LOUIS

The Missouri W. C. T. U. is sending out by the thousand the following protest:

"Missouri, outside of St. Louis, gave 5,003 majority for state-wide prohibition November 7, 1916. St. Louis gave a wet majority of 127,541. But for this enormous wet majority Missouri would be one of the dry states today.

"The Missouri Woman's Christian Temperance Union, composed of more than thirteen thousand women of the state of Missouri, protests against the action taken by the business men of St. Louis in opposition to state-wide prohibition.

"We resent the implication that St. Louis must have the revenue from the breweries to be commercially successful. St. Louis is dependent upon the state at large for its trade support and should have carefully considered the result of such an unwise action.

"Kansas City, by a large majority, repudiated liquor domination and supported the principle of prohibition and justly deserves our commendation and financial support.

"The Missouri W. C. T. U. stands for state-wide prohibition and loyalty to friends of this measure. We urge that our membership demonstrate that loyalty by giving our patronage to Kansas City. That we urge the merchants in our various towns and communities to give their preference to the wholesale houses of *dry* Kansas City instead of *wet* St. Louis. We urge that protests be sent from each local union in Missouri to such mercantile firms in St. Louis as have had our patronage in the past, giving the reasons for the transference of our patronage to dry Kansas City. There is an old saying that 'Money talks.' Make it 'talk' for prohibition for Missouri."

THE CHILDREN WHO FOLLOWED MY EXAMPLE

G. W. TUTTLE

As I approached the railroad crossing down went the gates. Plenty of time yet, I reasoned, as I noted that the train had not yet appeared on the curve beyond the crossing; so I ducked under the first gate, crossed the track, passed under the second gate, and was about to resume my walk, when—providentially as I believe—I turned around.

What was my horror at seeing two small children about to follow my example and cross the track, while the train was just appearing around the abrupt curve and would be upon them in a moment. I shouted frantically and the children looked up, saw the train, and retreated just in the nick of time.

It was the worst ten seconds of my life for many years. I shall never forget the experience if I live to be as old as Methuselah. Had they been killed would I have been guiltless? Their little faces would have followed me to the grave. God can forgive a man for things he can never forgive himself for doing!

We must not—we simply must not—say, "Is it safe for me?" but, "Is it safe for the children who will surely follow in my footsteps?"

Little eyes! With what confidence they look up into ours! Little hands! They would do the things that we do, all unconscious, often, of good or evil in the doing. Little feet! How the footprints follow ours! Is our path safe for the little feet that follow our footsteps so trustingly, or will we be a stumbling block over which some little child shall fall? Tiny feet will tread the paths that we blaze—let us be careful. Let us look carefully, as we blaze the way, lest the lightning express of strong drink, cigarets or evil habits in any form, bear down upon them behind our backs.

The children are the hope of the home, and they must become the strength of the church and the bulwark of the nation. Keep their pathway clear!

RECIPE FOR SUCCESS

KATHARINE LENT STEVENSON

The other day I came across a newspaper paragraph which gave in succinct summing up the three causes which in the baseball realm, led to the success of the "Braves" two years ago.

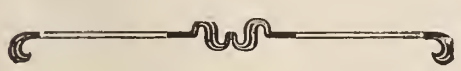
1st. Refusal to accept defeat.
2nd. Denial of any limitation.
3rd. Persistence in effort.

Are they not the same causes which have led to success in any field through all the ages?

Refusal to accept defeat. Let us say together the brave words: Denial of any limitation; all things are possible to him that believeth; persistence in effort. If these things be in us and abound, then our final victory is already assured.

We are told that the sick and wounded British soldiers have a fashion of cheering their own hearts and the hearts of their comrades by shouting in unison: "Are we down-hearted? No." Let us take up the same brave shout of defiance in the face of the foe and in the name of our God anew set up our banners.

Yet, after all, our great cause for confidence lies not in our own courage, not even in the justice of our cause, as we see it, but in the fact that one walks with us whose form is that of the Son of man, who in all our affliction is today afflicted and who yearns over our poor storm-tossed, weary humanity as our own hearts in their tenderest moments cannot yearn.



We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. ANN REBECCA STEWART, Albany, Oregon, mother of Mrs. Henrietta Brown, former president of the Oregon W. C. T. U.

MRS. LOVELA HAGANS, Elmhurst, Ill., for many years an active member of the local union and prominent in W. C. T. U. work. Mrs. Hagans was also a generous contributor to many philanthropies.

MRS. HARRIETTE D. WALKER, for many years a National W. C. T. U. evangelist, on Friday, December 22, died while on the train en route to Walpole, New Hampshire, where she had expected to spend the holidays with her two sisters. The news came as a great shock to her large circle of friends, though there was joy to feel that the transition had been so easy a one for her. She has suffered very much during recent years with a severe heart trouble, and knew that her life was hanging by a thread. Nevertheless, she did not relax in any way such activities as she was able to carry on, and her very last act was the sending of calendars and cards to her dear friends and comrades in the W. C. T. U. and Y. W. C. A. Mrs. Walker was a woman of strong personality and deep spirituality. She was an excellent speaker, and a practical all around worker. For many years she was Mrs. J. K. Barney's private secretary, and she holds a large place today in the hearts of the white ribboners the nation over.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

WHERE I THIS YEAR PASS BY

GEORGE KLINGLE

The pathway of the year just gone leads backward and I stand
To catch a glimpse of flowers or weeds strown by my passing hand.
A little pathway lies ahead—God giveth me anew
The chance to thought-seeds cast about, to drink His wine of dew,
And help the garden-fields of earth give sweetest blooms that blow;
But how have I fulfilled the task He gave a year ago?

We pass but once along the road; we go not back to till—
What did I cast along the way my mission to fulfil,
And who am I that every time God gives the new year's round
He gives me still another one? God grant that there be found
No empty spaces on my path where flowers should bud and blow,
Along this opening year of mine He willeth to bestow,
But that, beneath His guiding hand, my garden-path may lie
All weeded and wreathed round in blooms, where I this year pass by.

—*Sunday School Times.*

MEDITATION CORNER

Nothing in this world can take the place of daily fellowship with God. "Solitude," Tennyson says, "is the mother country of the strong;" "there they dwelt with the king for his work;" and nothing in this world should allow us to shorten our times of fellowship with God if we are to come forth "strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might."—W. H. Griffith Thomas.

Life is saved from narrowing littleness when a man sees God. Then duty becomes Divine, however humble, however great its drudgery, when viewed as a part of a Divine whole. When a man sees God he sees everything else differently. When he sees God he sees everything through God, every common thing is holy, and every bush is ablaze with fire which is never quenched. That is the secret of true life—an expanding consciousness and enlarging obligation.—J. Stuart Holden.

There is very little hope for a man whose life and ideals have become identical. If his ideals do not sometimes discourage him in thinking of what he is, he had better look to them. If he does not sometimes say to himself, "I cannot do it," then he does not exactly see what the will of God for him is. For that Will does not say, "Be as good as you can," but "Be ye perfect." He does not say, "In general, do things to the glory of God." He says, "Whatsoever you do."—Cleland B McAfee.

God holds us responsible not for what we have, but for what we might have; not for what we are, but for what we might be.—M. G. Pearse.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

February 17—Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day

SUPERINTENDENTS

MEDICAL TEMPERANCE

MRS. MARTHA M. ALLEN

Copies of the Plan of Work for 1917 have been sent to state superintendents in sufficient number to supply one copy to every local union. The Plan contains a program for a meeting for this department, and suggestions for work. Any state superintendent who has not received from me her parcel of helps for this year should look up her postoffice or her express office for it. If it cannot be found, please let me know soon. A postal card acknowledgment of receipt of package will be appreciated.

There are several new helps for 1917. One of these is a Letter of Questions to Physicians which will be sent free to any member of the W. C. T. U. who is willing to mail these to physicians of her community. It can be mailed by itself, but it is better to include with one or more leaflets of the department. Two of the best new leaflets for this purpose are "New Evidence Against Alcohol" and "Russian Physicians Denounce Alcohol." A third new leaflet is "Some Things Women Should Know About Alcohol." This leaflet is useful for physicians as well as for women. It gives the testimony of medical men of high standing who were called to give opinions of alcoholic medicines for women in the suit of the Wine of Cardui concern against the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. Physicians who advise liquor for women should be given this leaflet, and doctors who do not believe in liquor will be pleased to find that the W. C. T. U. is distributing such literature. This leaflet is just what many workers have been wishing for to give to women who think they must take liquor of some sort when not in the best condition. It is the most helpful leaflet the department has ever published, and that is saying much for it. The leaflet showing the stand against alcohol taken by the leading medical society of Russia is very valuable for general distribution as well as to give to medical men and women. These leaflets are 40 cents per 100.

I hope that many women will be willing to send out the free Letter to Physicians this year. If it is handed out at medical meetings there will be no cost but the effort. There is reason for making a special work of this Letter this year, a reason which will be made known later.

Some states have specialized in Scientific Temperance Instruction for years. This is fine. But why neglect Medical Temperance, which removes the last excuse for the internal use of alcohol? If the same effort were to be put into Medical Temperance for a few years, as has been put into some other lines, prohibition laws would be wonderfully strengthened. If a mother in the home is induced to throw out the alcoholic medicine bottles, much is being done for the child; yet some workers think this department is not equal to one that works directly with children. It is the best kind of safeguard for children to win physicians and mothers to quit giving liquor as medicine to little ones.

Suggested Program for Medical Temperance Meeting

Devotional Exercises, with prayer especially for this department.

Reading (in sections by different persons)—"Some Things Women Should Know About Alcohol."

(Leaflets of this name, 2 cents each.)

Discussion of the reading.

Reading—"The Medical Profession Officially Divorced from the Liquor Traffic."

(Leaflet of this name, 2 cents each.)

Discussion with Leader—"As Physicians Are Laying Aside Alcoholic Liquors as Medicine, Should Not Women Do the Same in the Home?"

Paper: Reasons why the National W. C. T. U. Convention of 1916 voted not to have any more pledge cards containing the words "as a beverage" sent out from headquarters.

At the close of the program, distribute copies of the leaflets read in the meeting.

How Many Unions Will Try This?

Have one or more members study the department book and leaflets thoroughly in order to prepare themselves to read papers or give addresses on the effects of alcohol upon the body before Sunday schools, missionary societies, teachers' institutes, mothers' meetings, clubs, etc. Openings can be easily made now for speakers who are familiar with the facts about alcoholic liquors.

Never send out a woman who is careless in stating scientific facts. "*Study and be sure you are right*," is a necessary motto for speakers on a scientific subject.

Persons equipped with the facts can do much good, too, by writing letters occasionally for local papers.

There is frequent need for replies to misstatements by liquor advocates.

A good idea for a meeting of the union is to have medical temperance prescriptions cut from the "Safe Remedies" leaflet and passed around to be read by the members.

Every union should have a sample package of Medical Temperance leaflets (price 30 cents) from which to select the most suitable helps with which to educate against alcohol. There are about fifty leaflets in the package.

Leaflets of this department may be ordered from the superintendent or from the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill. For the free Letter to Physicians, send to the superintendent, Forest Hills, Long Island, N. Y.

JUVENILE COURTS, INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION AND ANTI-CHILD LABOR

MRS. MINNIE U. RUTHERFORD FULLER

Child Labor Sunday, January 28

This year, the National Child Labor Committee calls "Child Labor Sunday" a look-around-you day. Look around you with eyes open to the familiar forms of child labor all about you.

Federal Child Labor Law

The Federal child labor law goes into effect September 1, 1917, and makes uniform the regulations for child labor in factories, mills, canneries, mines and quarries through interstate commerce, but the street trades, stores, offices, the telegraph service and other forms of employment are not included, because the employes are not engaged in interstate commerce, and are, therefore, left to the protection of the state.

Principal Value of Law

The principal value of the Federal child labor law is, perhaps, its contribution toward the standardization of the various state laws, by furnishing a minimum foundation upon which such laws may be built, and by suggesting machinery and methods for the enforcement of the many poor child labor laws already in existence, nullified, says Mr. Lovejoy, secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, by public indifference and official inefficiency. "The infant street traders, the truck garden workers of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Colorado and Maryland; the cotton pickers of the southern states; the 90,000 domestic servants, under sixteen, who do the menial drudgery in our American homes; the cash girls and errand boys in our department stores and hundreds of other children in a variety of industries, call us to press the campaign into every stronghold of child labor."

Twenty-eight states have no regulation of street trades and twenty states have poor regulations.

Twenty-three states need night messenger laws.

Twenty-eight states permit children under sixteen to work more than eight hours in stores or other local establishments.

Twenty-six states do not require medical examination of children for work permits.

Twelve states have no educational requirements for work permits; 32 states have standards lower than the fifth grade.

These figures, taken from Mr. Lovejoy's report, give us a challenge, a ringing challenge, to move somehow to "quash" the indictment of "grinding the seed corn of the nation." January 28 is

(Continued on Page Eleven)

ANSWERING THE CHALLENGE

(Continued from Page Seven)

some of the men did not come back at all on Monday, and others were not ready for work until Wednesday noon. There was nothing to do but let them lie in the hay until they sobered up. That was what made me a prohibitionist."

"Because I came from a drunkard's home." Surely, that short sentence struck a chord of sympathy in every heart.

"I roomed nine years with a widow," said one; "and night after night I hunted for her son in the dens of the city."

"After father died I was cast on the world and learned to drink, but thank God I have gotten away from booze and I am fighting it now."

FILIPINO STUDENT WILL TEACH TEMPERANCE IN HIS NATIVE ISLANDS

A Filipino told of the wine of his native islands and how a missionary had explained to him its harmful nature. "I gave it up and have not tasted any since," he said, "and I intend to go back to the islands and work among my people. I shall try to introduce the study of the effect of alcohol and tobacco."

Said one: "A little more than two years ago I met the man Christ Jesus. The vision of life to me is that men are lost but for Him and the liquor traffic is dragging souls down to the depths of hell. I don't see how I could be a Christian and not be a prohibitionist."

One could not fail to realize the strong deep purpose that animated these young college men and bound them together in service for their country and their God. It was manifest even in the oratorical contest. That was a great occasion; eight men, all winners in college, state and interstate contests, took part in it. In imagination the audience saw behind them more than thirteen hundred men and women each of whom had contributed an original essay on the vital subject of prohibition, each of whom had influenced some audience, large or small. As was to be expected in the final contest for national honors, all the speaking was on a high plane. The prize of one hundred dollars was won by Mr. Joshua B. Lee, of Oklahoma University. The following day, at one of the church services, he spoke most beautifully of the old folks at home and the privations they had endured that he might have an education. The credit for his success, he said, was due far more to them than to him. If the fathers and mothers all over this land could have seen that gathering at Lexington, could but have heard those young fellows speak and have witnessed their enthusiasm for patriotic service, surely they would have said no sacrifice could be too great if recompensed with such a reward.

It is a pleasure to report the very friendly and appreciative spirit of the college leaders towards the white ribbon organization and the full and generous recognition given to its work, both past and present. There is an earnest desire on the part of these men to co-operate with the W. C. T. U. in every possible way. The Y. P. B. college secretary had an interesting interview with Mr. Warner, in the course of which he expressed himself as very anxious that the women students now enlisted in the I. P. A. should, on leaving college, get in touch with the W. C. T. U. through its local unions. Among other things he said: "This movement is based on the psychology of student life and has its principal source of strength among students themselves. We have no place in the I. P. A. organization for men or women after they leave college. In other words, our business is to enlist them and get them interested. When that is done our task is done. We must depend on the great anti-liquor organizations to use the force that we have tried to find. We should get out of our game and fail in the game we are in, if we undertook to carry out a program of practical prohibition outside of college life."

PLAN TO ENLIST COLLEGE WOMEN IN W. C. T. U.

Mr. Warner further said that he would take an opportunity through the *Intercollegiate Statesman* to urge the women members, on leaving college, to join the W. C. T. U. This paper is put into the hands of all members who pay their dues. Moreover, the central office of the I. P. A. will keep on file lists of earnest, live women students who wish to be identified in the future with temperance work. Any state president of the W. C. T. U., or other leader, can obtain, simply for the asking, a list of such young women living in her own state. She should address the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, 189 West Madison street, Chicago, Illinois. Surely, this ought to be a practical help to the work, and it would be well at least to give to these trained women a personal invitation to join the great organization which offers such a splendid outlet for their energies and their enthusiasm.

It will be apparent from the above that there is not the same opportunity for the W. C. T. U. to organize in the colleges that there was a few years ago. Others have entered where it did not enter and are splendidly doing the work that has long needed to be done. It is for white ribboners to wish them God-speed and co-operate with them as fully as possible. Still there is some room for the W. C. T. U. also, if it will but hasten and "buy up the opportunity" of these wonderful days, for there are still scores of colleges where no definite work has been done. Also a great and effectual door is open in the state normal schools. Let the aim be to have a Y. P. B. in every state normal in the country. Those who graduate from such institutions go out to train young Americans, and their influence is incalculable. They must be won and the Y. P. B. is an organization well calculated to win them, for the vast majority of these students are young women and to them the white ribbon will especially appeal.

The challenge of the National Prohibition movement still rings out; all have not yet heard it. Let white ribboners, in concert with these I. P. A. volunteers, echo it from ocean to ocean with no uncertain sound until it may be said of the men and women of the American colleges, "Ten thousand hands fling up reply, ten thousand voices answer 'I.'"

"IS EVERYBODY HAPPY?"

Indeed, no! Not on this particular occasion! As a matter of fact many people, students, liquor men, churches and newspapers were conspicuously unhappy. A football team may like to see its picture in the daily papers and be glad of a commendatory "write up," but when picture and commendatory words are a part of a large beer advertisement, somebody is bound to object and that without delay. So the Hoster-Columbus brewery advertising manager found when he inserted in two of the Columbus (O.) dailies an advertisement of brewery wares, under the heading, "Is Everybody Happy," and illustrated it with a picture of the university football team. The advertisement came out immediately after a big game. The following Sunday—World's Temperance Sunday—was made the occasion of vigorous protest by churches in the university district. In one of these, King Avenue Methodist church, seventy young men signed the International pledge not only to never drink intoxicating liquors but to do what they could to hasten the coming of prohibition. The student body also greatly resented the advertisement, and at a meeting of the student council ordered a letter written to the brewery officials voicing their disapproval of the use of the football team picture and the name of one of their players. "We trust," said the letter, "that in the name of all that is decent and fair, you will refrain from connecting the university, its activities or members, with your advertisements in the future." *The Dispatch*, one of the dailies publishing the objectionable advertisement, received 200 letters from readers protesting against it. So great was the opposition to the advertisement that the advertising manager of the brewery who was responsible for its publication was forced to go to the university and sign a paper absolving the boys of the football team from having anything to do with the matter and saying that they received no money.

JUVENILE COURTS, INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION AND ANTI-CHILD LABOR

(Continued from Page Ten)

the time to make a concerted effort from the pulpit and platform. Let us arm ourselves with information for that occasion, by sending postage to the National Child Labor Committee, 105 East 22nd street, New York City.

Food for Thought

Food for thought is also given by the figures for illiteracy in conjunction with the number of child workers in agriculture.

Apparently we are paying too much for cotton production, even when growers get 20 cents per pound for it.

The state having the highest percentage of children working in the fields, 46.9, has the largest percentage of illiteracy—22.9, with the exception of one, which has 45.1 child workers and 25.7 illiteracy.

Much has been said about the necessity of changing the public school curriculum to make education more practical. It would seem that perhaps more should be said about the enforcement of attendance upon public schools, such as they are.

The Maryland bureau of statistics in 1915 reported that 95 per cent of the children committed to the parental school in Baltimore for repeated truancy had been street workers; that 12½ per cent of Baltimore's newsboys were to be found on the docket of the children's court, and that 43 per cent of the children in a near-by reformatory had been street workers. A more close alliance between school and industry is needed. It is stated that if the father leaves school too soon, he will usually be too inefficient and unskilled as a worker to permit his children to stay in school long enough. That the problem of child labor is also the educational problem, cannot be disputed.

While the Federal child labor law is a step in the right direction, certainly it is not a solution of the child labor problem.

Let us all help observe Child Labor Sunday, January 28.

Magazine, Ark.

SALLIE HENDERSON'S "ADVANCED IDEAS"

JENNIE N. STANDIFER

(Continued from last week)

One morning, a few weeks after Colonel Clayton's visit, Sallie Henderson sat on a broken rail near the gate and waited for a possible chance to follow her husband to town. He had gone off without her, refusing to allow her to accompany him. Sallie knew that he had another bale of cotton to sell, and it worried her mightily to feel that, left to temptation, he would squander the money he would receive. Joe needed her, she decided, for protection against himself. As she sat waiting, several horsemen passed and a number of wagons driven by negroes and loaded with cotton. At last a shiny new buggy, to which was hitched a sleek, well-fed horse, came in sight. In the vehicle sat a stout, jolly-faced, middle-aged woman who was driving. She stopped, greeted Mrs. Henderson, and asked her if she had any eggs and butter she wanted her to take to the grocer's. Sallie assured her that her chief desire just then was to ride with her to town.

"Jump right in!" agreed Mrs. Summers. "Glad of your company; going to hear the lecture?" Sallie said she didn't know about it.

"Where are your eyes, Sallie Henderson? Haven't you been reading in the paper about this Miss Woollard's great work in organizing temperance societies and her speeches on woman suffrage? And to think she is to be in Blankton! *The Herald* boosted her to the skies last week."

"We don't take a paper now, times are so hard," stammered Sallie.

"And *you* an educated person." Mrs. Summers stared at the woman at her side in amazement. "You've a *right* to papers and magazines, Sallie, even if times are hard," she said. "I don't see that men give up whisky and tobacco under the same circumstances. My husband used to say they are consolers in times of trouble. So is something to read and divert our minds from household worries. A woman ought to have the same right that her husband has to the family purse—but she doesn't. A woman in this state hasn't any more rights when it comes to owning property and claiming a part of the income, than the negro slaves had before the war, no matter how much she owned before she married. And when a woman's husband dies she gets a child's part, although the children may be step-children, and she the one who brought the money into the family." Sallie remarked that it seemed very unjust.

"It *is* unjust, but women will have to submit to it until they can get the law changed. 'Justice for Women' is the subject of Miss Woollard's lecture. She has her rights, but she wants to help the women who are being defrauded of theirs. She wants laws that will permit a wife to hold her property when her husband is squandering every dollar he can get. Being a widow in fairly good circumstances, the law doesn't hurt me, but like Miss Woollard I want to see other women have their due. After I finish my business, I will call for you somewhere. You must hear that lecture." The women agreed to meet at a certain place and hour.

Sallie went at once to Johnson & Green's store, where her husband would probably sell his cotton, and asked if he had been there. "We made a bid on his sample," she was told, "and he said when he sold he would make a payment on his account. He has not returned. Have a seat in the front of the store, Mrs. Henderson, and you may see him go by."

For an hour or more the anxious wife sat near a window and watched the motley crowd of negroes and white farmers pass the door. Her anxiety increased as time passed and her husband did not appear. Uncle Ned entered the store, and she inquired about Mr. Henderson's whereabouts.

"He sold de cotton and went off wid some of de boys, Miss Sallie. Dey was treatin' and dar ain't no doin' anything wid him when he gits started to drinkin'. I'll try to look after him, chile."

It was useless to wait, so Sallie left the store and sought the rest room where she was to meet Mrs. Summers. As she seated herself, she noticed a black-eyed woman walk to the table and pick up a paper. Glancing over its contents, she cried excitedly:

"Miss Woollard is to speak this afternoon on 'Justice for Women.' I am going to hear her. If there's any way to give farmer's wives and daughters justice, I want to know what it is. Who's going to the lecture?"

There was a brief silence and a stoop-shouldered woman ventured in a half whisper: "That's a woman's rights lecturer, and the men folks'll think she oughtn't to be encouraged in carryin' on such awful doin's."

"I think the *awful* part is what most women in this state have to endure from not having any rights at all. I am going," the black-eyed woman declared.

"What'll your old man say about it?" asked an elderly woman, sternly.

"It doesn't matter. I have as much right to enjoy that lecture as my husband and your husband have to loaf around the square and throw away the money you and I helped to earn on 'treats' and other foolish things."

Just then Mrs. Summers came in and called out cheerily:

"Come on, Sallie! Is there anybody else here who wants to hear the lecture? We must hurry and get front seats."

There was a momentary hesitation, and Mrs. Henderson joined her friend. Other women in the rest room followed.

"I do hope she won't paw the air and make us ashamed of our sex," whispered Sallie, as she and Mrs. Summers entered the hall where Miss Woollard was to speak.

"If she says the right thing, I don't care how she says it," replied Mrs. Summers. "I want her to wake up the women of this behind-the-times old county."

The hall was half-filled with representative women of the community and a few men, who were interested in progressive movements.

Miss Woollard was nothing like the woman's rights woman Sallie Henderson had mentally pictured—masculine in build and masterful in manner. Instead she was a medium-sized, brown-haired, blue-eyed woman nearing middle age. Her manner was winning, and she was in dead earnest about bringing justice to her fellow women and stopping by the ballot the wholesale traffic in intoxicants. For the first time in her life Sallie realized her responsibility as an individual in helping to make the world a better place for the next generation.

Miss Woollard spoke of the humiliation a sensitive woman must suffer at becoming a beggar upon her marriage, and cited many instances of poverty and want where the husband—the holder of the purse strings—was a drinking man. Though he might be a spendthrift and profligate, the husband had the right to drag his family to the gutter and the wife could not legally claim a penny even of what had come as her inheritance. Legislation alone, she asserted, could bring about justice and could also hold in check the traffic in intoxicating liquors. It was only a few weeks until the election of legislators and senators. Would the men present pledge themselves to vote for the candidates who advocated a change in the law which would bring justice to wives and daughters and who would vote against the saloon?

The pastors of the several churches of Blankton, and several other prominent men rose, one at a time, and promised their support at election time. A woman editor, whose husband had been killed in a drunken row, asserted her intention of lending the columns of her paper to the advocacy of the bill in the legislature and promised to boost the candidates.

A prominent lawyer, known as one of the most eloquent speakers in the state, boldly offered to help in every way possible. Although the audience did not know it, and he failed to mention the fact, he had two sons on the way to ruin by the liquor route and was, therefore, willing to do what he could to kill the liquor traffic in that section. He proposed a mass meeting of the citizens the following evening, and the woman editor agreed to give the matter publicity. Miss Woollard gladly promised to remain in the town and speak again. She then closed her lecture with an earnest plea to the happy, shielded, money-supplied women to aid in bringing about legislation that would help their drudging, moneyless sisters to happier lives. She begged one and all to join in helping to put the sale of alcoholic beverages out of the community for the sake of helpless women and children.

"We may not be able to do much, Sallie," said Mrs. Summers, as she drove homeward, "but I am going to organize a W. C. T. U. this very week. I'll drive all over the neighborhood and get the people roused and interested, and have a meeting at my house. And we will get the children organized in Loyal Temperance Legions and taught the dangers of alcoholic poison. We women can also use our tongues boosting the candidates who will help us in the legislature."

"Joe and Uncle James Clayton will vio-

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

IT'S COMING

MRS. J. J. RADFORD, President Loveland (Colo.) W. C. T. U.

Air: "Old Black Joe."

Gone are the days when flourished the saloon;
Coming the time—and coming very soon,
When we'll be free from whisky, rum and rye,
The states and counties one by one are voting dry.

Chorus

It's coming; it's coming, the nation's going dry,
We will be free from rum's dominion bye and bye.

Four more great states victorious in the fight
For God and home and justice, peace and right.
Alaska, too, has risen in her might,
Oh, praise Jehovah! We will make the map all white.

We call to men and women everywhere,
Come now and help; together we will share
Patience and toil, the faith, the hope, the prayer,
That by the help of God, we'll win in this warfare.

SHAKESPEARE TO THE RESCUE!

A NEW YEAR'S EVE STORY

DAWLEY PALMER

The last rehearsal of the Medal Contest League for the year was over, and the young men and women had lingered for a half-hour chat.

"As we shan't see much of one another until after the holidays," said Dorothy Jennings, "I invite you all to my home for dinner on New Year's eve."

"Hospitable of you, Miss Dorothy," said Jamie Phillips, the popular new member. "I confess I was caught napping, for I wanted to take the league to the Pittfield Club on that night."

Dorothy Jennings, although not a little vexed by the rudeness of the city chap in supplanting her invitation, could not help smiling over the prospect of an evening at the magnificent Pittfield, famed for its architectural beauty and excellent cuisine, as well as for the gaiety and freedom of its New Year's eve celebrations.

"Always pretty lively there on that night, eh?" questioned Arthur Golden, evincing an interest in Jamie's novel plan.

"It's great!" declared Jamie. "The lid's off, and everybody's in the finest spirits. Splendid clothes, music, fresh entertainment, lasting almost all night if people care to stay. Father and mother usually go down. Last year some trick of a girl—about like little Miss Maxie here—came over from the next table where, probably, she had been sipping sparkling Burgundy all evening, and plumped herself right down in Dad's lap. She said she always did like old men best."

The young people laughed—all except Ben Kendall.

"Who was the girl?" gasped the astonished Dorothy.

"Great Scott! How should I know? You don't exchange visiting cards at such a time and place, Miss Innocent. That's the fun of it. It's the one night when you cast formalities to the winds."

Ben Kendall had looked seriously annoyed, but had remained silent, until the others had all but consented to accept Jamie's invitation. Really, he preferred Miss Jennings', he said. Surely, they could dine in the city some other evening. Quick to divine the unfavorable appraisal of his views, he decided to venture a story apropos of the situation.

"Let me tell you something," he urged. "Many of you know Ned Harris, who married one of the governor's daughters. Two years ago, Letty, his fiancée, wished to see the city's hilarious celebration, so, just to satisfy her whim, they dined at one of the swell places and visited several others. Letty, always attractive, was all dolled up, as they say. When she and Ned started down Jackson boulevard toward the garage where they had left their motor car, half a dozen fellows, full as ticks, surrounded them. One towering giant embraced Letty and kissed her, while Ned raged furiously, but was utterly powerless to avenge the insult. The street seemed to swarm with people who were amused by the act. Had Ned followed his impulse to fight the ruffian, there would not have been enough left of him to take the girl home. That's just a sample of the New Year's stunts that are practiced."

"Oh, I don't doubt your veracity, Kendall," fretted Jamie, "but, really, things like that seldom happen, you know. That's more like a moving picture than the real thing. The others seem anxious to go, and if *you* don't care to, why—"

Ben Kendall's sunny smile spread over his face, and he laid a kind hand on the younger man's shoulder. "Come, don't be angry. You're new among us temperance folk. I was only putting Clara—Dorothy—any of the girls—in Letty's place. Naturally, a man would wish to shield a lady in his company from such an onslaught as happened on the boulevard, and the best way to do it is to stay away on that night of revelry."

"But *we* wouldn't misbehave, Kendall," interceded the new member. "I claim that we ought to visit the loop on New Year's eve, to keep ourselves well informed. If we as a league expect to portray the world's tragedies realistically, the world's habits shouldn't be unknown to us."

"That's O. K.," chimed in Golden. "It would do us no harm to watch what goes on. We must know a wrong in order to right it."

Ben Kendall rose to the implied challenge. "Why should a person countenance, by his presence, any doings on the last day of the year which he would be utterly ashamed to witness on any one of the other three hundred and sixty-four days?"

"And what sort of a girl is it who deposits herself in a stranger's lap, simply because her natural sense of propriety has been smothered by sparkling Burgundy, or champagne?" breathlessly exclaimed Clara Graves, rallying to the league's standard.

"Sparkling Burgundy is red, isn't it?" asked Maxie. "She shouldn't have looked upon the wine 'when it is red,' should she?"

"Your education has not been entirely neglected, Miss Maxie," laughed Golden—"not on Bible texts, at least."

"We all know that the Good Book is full of commands on temperance in all things, including drink, but few know how much our own writers—Shakespeare, for instance—have to say about it," commented Ben.

"Are you sure about Shakespeare's attitude toward temperance in drink?" questioned Jamie.

"Well, to change the subject from grave to gay," proposed Clayton Todd, "I suggest that we give the hospitable Jamie a vote of thanks for his invitation and accept Dorothy's on the spot."

"Let's!" "Agreed!" eagerly seconded the others.

"At my home, then, on New Year's eve, armed with Shakespeare as an authority on wine," laughed Miss Jennings, as the Medal Contest League scattered.

By his firm stand, Ben Kendall had strengthened the wavering will of the league's promising new member and far outdistanced his comrades in loyalty to the cause of temperance.

Dorothy Jennings was bestowing the final touch to her novel dinner table as the door opened to admit her guests into the adjoining spacious hall. She smiled with satisfaction as she noted the white "temperance" effect of the tiny square attached to the place-card, upon which each guest was to write his New Year's resolution.

It was after the delectable feast was over and the health of the young hostess had been drunk in sparkling spring water, that her guests introduced the surprise which brought to the face of that young lady a flush of radiant pleasure. They had come armed with Shakespeare quotations, all on the subject of temperance.

"'O, thou invisible spirit of wine, if thou hast no name to be known by, let us call thee devil!'"

began Clayton Todd.

Dorothy's bewildered face had scarcely cleared into appreciative smiles as she quickly glanced round the table, when Belle Condon said, "Having committed 'Macbeth' to memory, I cannot forget these lines:

"'When Duncan is asleep . . . his two chamberlains
Will I with wine and wassail so convince,
That memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a fume, and the receipt of reason
A limbeck only.'"

"Inflection is fine, Belle. Some day the other members of this amateur league will be falling all over themselves trying to break through the line at the box office to see you act," facetiously predicted Golden. "Do you all remember what good old Kendall here told us about Ned Harris's experience in Jackson boulevard? I cannot help wondering if the highways of old London were not somewhat the same three hundred years ago when, in 'Othello,' Shakespeare wrote:

"'O God, that men should put an enemy into their mouths
To steal away their brains! that we should, with joy,
Pleasance, revel, and applause, transform ourselves into beasts.'"

and again in the same:

"'I will ask him for my place again; he shall tell me I am a drunkard! Had I as many mouths as Hydra, such an answer would stop them all. To be now a sensible man, by and by a fool, and presently a beast.'"

"It doesn't look as though the wise old Shakespeare favored drinking, does it?" remarked Todd. "Let me add from 'Othello':

"'And now in madness
Being full of supper and distempering draughts,
Upon malicious bravery dost thou come
To start my quiet?'"

"And this is from 'The Tempest,'" repeated the redoubtable Jamie:

"'I told you, sir, they were red hot with drinking;
So full of valor that they smote the air
For breathing in their faces; beat the ground
For kissing of their feet.'"

"Where was that, Jamie?" bantered Arthur Golden, his eyes twinkling. "At the Pittfield Club?"

"I get you, Arthur," returned Jamie goodnaturedly. Jamie Phillips looked with tenderness over at his friend Ken-

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

TINY HEARTS, ACROSS THE WATER

Tiny hearts, across the water,
Life has lost for you its song,
God be with you, little children,
May the New Year right the wrong.
You are lonely, you are grieving,
With the sorrow War has made,
May the God who loves all children,
Let the sun shine through the shade.

Boys and girls of our dear country,
Stretch their hands to you afar,
God be with you, little children,
Soon will shine the New Year star.
Star of hope, all clear and radiant,
Shedding forth its healing rays,
May the God who loves all children,
Bring again your happy days.

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SALLIE HENDERSON'S "ADVANCED IDEAS"

(Continued from Page Twelve)

lently oppose anything I try to do, but I would love to help, Mrs. Summers!"

"You *must* help, Sallie. You have a right to make a declaration of independence. Tell Joe and old Jim Clayton you propose to help put temptation out of the way of your boy, and to keep your girl from future unhappiness."

When Joe Henderson had sobered up and was meekly repentant again, his wife informed him of her intention of joining a temperance society. He was vehement in his denunciation of an organization which was a tyrannical infringement upon the rights of intelligent, law-abiding citizens.

"What will Uncle James Clayton think of such unwomanly conduct, Sallie?" he demanded.

"I am going to do what I believe to be right," replied his wife; and she stuck to her determination in the face of hot words and much blustering on the part of the Colonel and Joe.

Although it was only a short time till the election, the women of Blankton and vicinity, with the help of the woman editor, the eloquent lawyer, and others aroused the entire county to the danger of the unrestricted sale of liquor, and they won their fight.

Sallie Henderson had entered into the women's campaign with heart and soul and rejoiced when she heard of the election of the candidates who would favor the change in the laws. But the good time coming arrived too late to save her from more disasters. It was a year before these measures went into effect, and her husband continued to drink and squander the income from the farm until his creditors decided to foreclose their mortgage on the homestead, and the place was advertised for sale on a specified date.

On the morning of the day before the sale Joe Henderson started to the crossroads postoffice for the mail, and his wife began packing a trunk with clothing preparatory to moving. She had barely begun her work when Joe came rushing home excitedly.

"We're saved, Sallie! We're saved!" he shouted, waving a letter over her head. "Your great uncle, William Clayton, is dead, and has left you a legacy of five thousand dollars. Isn't it glorious?"

"How did you hear the news?" queried Sallie, her voice trembling with emotion.

"From this letter, of course."

"You opened *my* letter?"

"Why, yes. Wasn't that all right?"

"No. What is mine—be it letter or money—is *mine*. Hereafter I prefer to open my letters myself."

"But this money, Sallie, can stop the sale and pay off enough of the debts to hold the place and in a few years we'll be on our feet again. I will go to Blankton this morning and make arrangements to keep our dear old home."

"I do not care to spend my money on this place, Joe. Neither would *you* care to remain if you had suffered as I have. That money is *mine*—thanks to our new laws—and I will invest it as I please."

"Sallie! You must be losing your mind," Joe gasped.

"No, I am only coming to my senses, and have grown wise from experiences. I think I will buy a small farm near Blankton and raise poultry and vegetables for the market. I will need help, and if you care to work on my farm for a share of the income, I will take you as a partner, provided you comply with my rules and regulations and sign a contract to that effect."

"Rules and regulations! What do you mean, Sallie?"

"I mean I will have no one employed on my place who will not sign a pledge to abstain from everything in the shape of intoxicants, and also a contract which certifies he will be dismissed and required to leave the place when he violates his promise. Think about it, Joe, and if you care to be my partner I will have the papers drawn up and we will be ready to turn over a fresh leaf early in the New Year. If you decide upon other plans—"

"Good morning, Sallie!" called Colonel Clayton, bursting into the room like a cyclone. "I've just heard of your good luck. Glad that it has come in time for Joe to buy back the place."

"He will not do that with my money, Uncle James," said Sallie.

"What!" exploded the Colonel.

With dignity and decided firmness the assertion was repeated. The little woman stood as straight as an arrow and regarded her husband and uncle with a new air of independence and self-reliance.

The Colonel gazed at her in amazement, then shook his gray head and growled:

"These new laws have made you women daffy, just as I thought they would. You'll be wanting to vote and hold office next." He stalked from the room indignantly.

"I accept the partnership you offer, Sallie," said Joe meekly, a few minutes later. "I will sign anything you wish, and the Lord and the law helping me, I'll be man enough to walk straight the rest of my life."

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AMONG OUR WORKERS

Miss Gordon has just received a most acceptable Christmas gift of a new namesake Loyal Temperance Legion of fifty members in Platteville, Wisconsin. The Legion was organized by Mrs. Belle C. Kimball of Kirkwood, Missouri, president St. Louis county W. C. T. U. Mrs. Kimball's father, Dr. James C. Campbell, organized the first temperance society in the state of Wisconsin, The Sons of Temperance, and her mother organized The Daughters of Temperance at Platteville. This is one of the wide-awake cities that voted out the saloons for the first time in its history at the last election.

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Music by Daniel Protheroe

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EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, president of the West Virginia W. C. T. U., and her son Leland are spending some months in Washington, D. C., in the absence of Mr. Yost from home on a business trip. The presence of Mrs. Yost in Washington has made it possible for the National W. C. T. U. to secure her services for some special legislative work in co-operation with Mrs. Ellis.

Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, for many years the gifted and able National superintendent of Parliamentary Usage, suggests as a part of the program of every local union meeting, preferably the opening exercises, the repetition of the names of the prohibition states, as given in this week's UNION SIGNAL, in the order in which the respective laws went into effect.

The Christian Advocate, in a recent issue, publishes an article by Helen M. Young on the work of Mrs. Martha M. Allen, entitled "A Temperance Pioneer." Characterizing Mrs. Allen as a pioneer in that most difficult of fields—"clearing away old traditions and customs and making way for modern science and knowledge," it reviews the educational campaigns along medical temperance lines that have been carried on under Mrs. Allen's leadership.

The Whitewater (Wis.) W. C. T. U. held a Christian Citizenship meeting in the public library hall on December 12. An effort was made to interest the townspeople in this meeting, and many of them were persuaded to take part in the program. An opportunity for discussion of subjects of community interest was given, literature was distributed, and the scope of the Christian Citizenship department explained. The crowning feature of the meeting was a report of the Indianapolis convention, given by Mrs. E. C. Fish, a member of the Whitewater union, who was a delegate to the National gathering.

An interesting meeting in the interests of National Constitutional Prohibition was that held by the W. C. T. U. of Berlin, Md., on Sunday afternoon, December 10, in the Presbyterian church. It was presided over by the local president; optimistic addresses were made by R. J. Showell, Horace Davis, R. F. Powell, Mrs. R. J. Showell and Senator Orlando Harrison, who emphasized the need of practical effort and urged the sending of telegrams to Washington. This suggestion was later voted upon and a committee appointed to attend to the matter.

The thirty-first annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of Otsego county, New York, held at Milford, was well attended. Mrs. Georgia Weaton, who for twelve years has been the leader of the work of the county, during which time the membership has reached 932, declined re-election, and Mrs. Nellie Finch was chosen to succeed her.

SHAKESPEARE TO THE RESCUE!

(Continued from Page Thirteen)

dall. He missed no opportunity to show his gratitude for Ben's timely direction to the happy path of right living.

"'What's a drunken man like, fool?'" he continued to quote, this time from "Twelfth Night":

"'Like a drowned man, a fool, and a madman; one draught above heat makes him a fool; the second mads him; and a third drowns him.'"

"I chose Portia," said Clara Graves, "who in 'The Merchant of Venice' says:

"'Therefore, for fear of the worst, I pray thee to set a deep glass of Rhenish wine on the contrary casket, for if the devil be within, and that temptation without, I know he will choose it. I will do anything, Nerissa, ere I will be married to a sponge.'"

Just as the applause which greeted Portia's speech had ceased, the clock in the hall musically chimed twelve! It heralded the New Year!

"You haven't opened your kewpie suitcase favor, Clara," reminded Dorothy. At the first gentle tug, out rolled a shining ring, strung on the dainty ribbon, and as Clara blushingly lifted the golden circle, all eyes followed the ribbon's length to discover what they already knew—that the other end was fastened to Ben Kendall's favor. Congratulations were heaped upon the two.

"Miss Portia, your casket is safe. He will be anything but a sponge. You've chosen well—the oldest and wisest among us—the best fellow in the world!" declared Jamie Phillips, with warmth and flourish.

Ben responded from "As You Like It":

"'Though I look old, yet I am strong and lusty;
For in my youth I never did apply
Hot and rebellious liquors to my blood;
Nor did I with unbashful forehead woo
The means of weakness and debility;
Therefore my age is as a lusty winter—
Frosty, but kindly.'"

"What about those place-card resolutions?" asked Clara.

"Something neat to be framed up and sent to William Shakespeare, Esq.," suggested Golden. "I think we owe him our everlasting gratitude."

"Then, to sum up the master-mind," glibly interrupted Clayton Todd, "the man who freely imbibes is a devil, a fool, a madman, a criminal, a drowned man, a beast and a sponge. Quite clear, isn't it?"

"I am claiming those resolutions as my particular trophies," smiled Dorothy, after all had finished writing. "Perhaps, though, I might be induced to divulge one of them. Which one?" she asked, with charming naiveté!

"Jamie's! Jamie's, of course!" clamored the leaguers, to the evident discomposure of the young man.

"'No loop for mine on New Year's eve, or any other eve,'" read Dorothy, with eloquent voice and look. And the departing leaguers met Jamie's New Year's resolution with a ringing three-times-three, twice over.

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"PERSONAL WORK" CAMPAIGNS

No less a personage than the vice-president of one of the big national liquor associations said recently in a trade journal: "It is my belief that all the people engaged in the alcoholic beverage business should be thoroughly prepared and equipped for an up-to-date, authoritative and intelligent discussion of the pros and cons of prohibition. We liquor men may not be eloquent orators, but there is no man engaged in this business who cannot present arguments AGAINST prohibition to at least one man at a time. There are those whose business it is to address audiences on the various phases of prohibition. It is our business to do personal work; to give the personal touch; to work for the personal vote."

In every village, city and state of the United States these "personal work" liquor campaigns are being carried on, quietly, unadvertised, unannounced. After the tumult and the shouting of the election has died away they continue to do this hand-picked work in preparation for the next. How is the W. C. T. U. to meet these tactics? There is but one way. By an equally unobtrusive, unproclaimed but persevering, patient, persuasive "personal work" campaign, conducted and carried on by trained, equipped men and women. Good intentions, burning zeal and exuberant enthusiasm alone will not serve the purpose. Every one of the 400,000 members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union must be enlisted in an effort to counteract these "pussyfoot" methods. Each member must be a peripatetic information bureau, dispensing information on every phase of the liquor question; rivaling the census bureaus in her ability to furnish statistics on the per capita of poverty, insanity, wealth, taxes and sundry other matters in every prohibition and every license state. She must be able to analyze and dissect with consummate skill the subtle half truths and whole falsehoods of the liquor publicity bureaus. There not yet having been established in any university, so far as known, a chair or professorship "for the investigation and refutation of liquor lies," she must educate herself for her important work by painstaking study. THE UNION SIGNAL is well adapted for this purpose.

Prohibition Map

Revised to December 1, 1916
Size 19x25
Price, 15 cents each; two for 25 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

WHAT THE CURRENT PERIODICALS ARE SAYING

The Ladies' Home Journal tells the following significant incident concerning the personal liberty of employes of the distilleries and breweries: "A driver of a distillery wagon belonging to one of the largest distilleries in the country had just unloaded some barrels of whisky and stood resting for a moment before driving on. 'I suppose,' said a bystander, 'you have all of that to drink you want?' 'Well,' the driver answered, 'I could have it if I wanted it. But I never touch it on or off the job. I see too much of what it does. Then, we are not allowed to drink, you know.' 'Not allowed? You mean by your employers?' asked the bystander. 'That's right,' answered the driver. 'They know the stuff they're handling and it is good-bye to our jobs if we touch as much as a drop. No, sir, the greatest teetotalers in the country are the drivers of booze wagons and don't you forget it! They're like the bartenders. You rarely find a bartender who drinks.'"

In a December number of *The Survey* there is an article on national prohibition by Robert A. Woods of Boston, entitled "Winning the Other Half," in the closing paragraphs of which the author says:

"A most remarkable fact about the movement for national prohibition, looked at now from the point of view of its strong probability of success and the amazing economic and moral transformation which it will produce, is that, for its specific promotion, it owes nothing to any of the accredited social-reform forces. With substantial accuracy it may be said social workers as a body have had toward it nothing more than the attitude of curious spectators. Yet it will, without doubt, accomplish within their own field more than the total result of all they can hope to achieve with their present programs. On the fingers of one hand can be counted the leaders of organized labor who have shown any kindly interest in what may even double and treble trade-union resources and influence. Hardly even a ripple has been stirred upon the face of socialist discussion by this vast tendency which promises to accomplish the biggest result of deliberate collective action in the whole history of democracy."

The latest issue of the *Sunday School Times* contains an article by Miss Margaret Wintringer on "How Britain Met Her Greatest Foe," dealing with the liquor problem in England as the writer saw it in her recent trip abroad.

The *Outlook* for December 27 contains an article on "National Prohibition: What Form Should It Take?" by William H. Anderson.

Moorhead, Minn., which went dry on July 1, 1915, is now free from debt, according to the press. On December 1, the city retired a $40,000 bond, the last of an indebtedness of $200,000, which dates back to the time of the adoption of the present city charter nineteen years ago.

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FLASHLIGHTS OF FUN

The twelve-year-old son of Clinton N. Howard, the "Little Giant" of the prohibition movement, recently had occasion to fill out an application blank for membership in a branch of the Y. M. C. A. *"What is your father's occupation?"* was one of the questions. The answer he wrote was brief and to the point: *"Dry cleaner."*

A man traveling in Maine met a middle-aged farmer, who said his father, ninety years old, was still on the farm where he was born.

"Ninety years old, eh?"

"Yes, pop is close to ninety."

"Is his health good?"

"'Tain't much now. He's been complainin' for a few months back."

"What's the matter with him?"

"I dunno; sometimes I think farmin' don't agree with him."—*Western Christian Advocate.*

During President Lincoln's first visit to the Springfield penitentiary an old inmate, looking out through the bars, remarked.

"Well, Mr. Lincoln, you and I ought to be well posted on prisons. We've seen all there are in the country."

"Why, this is the first I ever visited," replied the chief executive, somewhat astonished.

"Yes," was the reply, "but I've been in all the rest."—*Chicago News.*

Przasnysz and Przemysl are not the only things that the Russians have to contend with, for some day their whole advance may be wrecked upon one of the following:

Berezszaz.
Hajdu Szoboszo.
Nyiregyhaza.
Dzialoszice.
Wloszczowa.
Szczuczyn.—*Columbia State.*

Hewitt—"Don't you think I stand a good chance of making a fortune out of that mine?"

Jewett—"Out of it, yes. In it, no."—*Town Topics.*

"Perkins is down and out, isn't he?"

"Oh, yes—he told me the other day he was paying cash for everything."—*Life.*

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A book for temperance workers.
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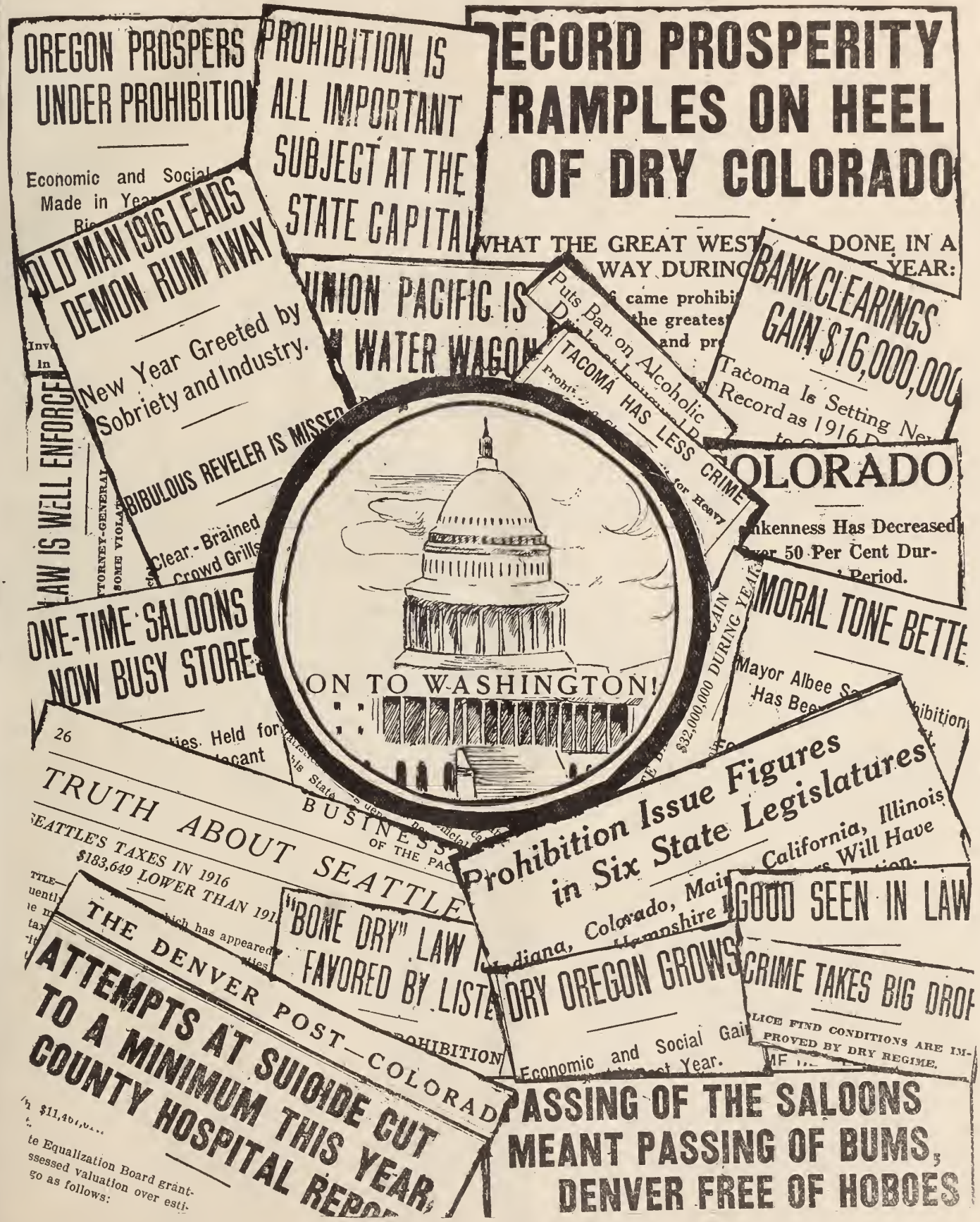
The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLIII | EVANSTON, ILL., JANUARY 18, 1917 | No. 3

SIGNIFICANT HEADLINES FROM THE GENERAL PRESS



CAMPAIGN EDITION

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

MRS MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

This has been another busy week of legislation. On the afternoon of Sunday, January 7, more than 2,000 persons crowded into the National Theater to attend the rally held by the Anti-Saloon League of the District in opposition to the Underwood referendum bill. There were two overflow meetings, one held in G. A. R. Hall, across the avenue, and another of equal size in the park in front of the theater. Prominent speakers, headed by former Judge William DeLacy, and followed by Dr. Samuel Small of Georgia, Andrew Wilson, president of the Anti-Saloon League of the District, Miss Anna A. Gordon, "Cyclone" Davis, representative from Texas, and others championed the cause. Judge DeLacy, who was judge of the Juvenile court for a number of years, and who is an honored member of the Roman Catholic Church, made a most telling address. He said, "Now, when victory for the abolition of the saloon at the capital of the nation is in sight, we are told to halt in the name of the people. What a specious cry it is when we remember the people have solemnly said in the Constitution, not that any portion of the people, but that Congress alone shall make the laws for the city of Washington, that Congress shall have exclusive jurisdiction here."

—McCutcheon in *Chicago Tribune*

When Dr. Small, who followed Judge DeLacy, began his address, he said, "When we find a distinguished Roman Catholic layman and an old-fashioned Methodist preacher pulling together, you can bet your boots it is for the best thing on the map. Congress, by whose grace the liquor traffic exists in the District of Columbia today, did not ask the people if they wanted the liquor traffic, nor did it propose the referendum to find out. Congress simply put it upon the people of the District without their consent, and Congress and no other power set it up and it is the business of Congress and no other power to upset it."

Prohibition Rally a Whirlwind of Enthusiasm

This meeting was a whirlwind of enthusiasm all through the hours it was being held. Miss Gordon represented the National W. C. T. U. in an effective manner. Mrs. Shelton, president of the District W. C. T. U., with her capable band of women back of her, had sent out 1,000 personal letters to clergymen and prominent people of the District, urging them to attend, and the vast throng present showed how well this appeal had been received.

At the same hour, a short distance away across Pennsylvania avenue, a mass meeting was held at Poli's Theater, under the auspices of the District Referendum association. Senator Underwood of Alabama was the chief speaker.

Tuesday, January 9, had been set apart by the Senate for a final discussion and vote on the District of Columbia prohibition measure. When it came up at one o'clock in accordance with the unanimous consent agreement, Senator Underwood submitted a huge petition, containing 47,000 signatures, protesting against the bill. The petition was wound on a garden hose-truck and was wheeled into the chamber by one of the employes. Senator Gallinger immediately went forward to examine the petition and, as he turned to his seat said, "The names on the page of this petition before me are all written in the same hand." Other Senators then crowded around the petition. Senator Underwood, in reply to Senator Gallinger, said, "This is a bona fide petition." The Alabama Senator followed the presenting of the petition with a reading of the resolution adopted at the mass meeting Sunday afternoon at Poli's Theater, urging the adoption of the referendum amendment. The vote was preceded by little debate on the terms of the bill, but the time was devoted mainly to explanations by Senators of their reasons for voting as they would on the measure. The speeches were limited to five minutes and at times there was a manifest spirit of bitterness on the part of some. Senator Kenyon declared "The liquor question is a great national, undodgable question," and he predicted "that if William J. Bryan went on the stump up and down the country in support of prohibition, the great political parties would have to reckon with it."

Finally, when the vote was taken on the referendum, it was a tie, 43 to 43. The vote of the Vice-President was necessary to decide the question, but as he was absent, the referendum was lost.

Party Lines Lost in Voting for District of Columbia Bill

The vote on the Sheppard bill, for abolishing saloons in the District of Columbia, was then taken up and passed by a vote of 55 to 32, as already announced on the cover page of last week's UNION SIGNAL. When the vote was declared, the crowded galleries broke into vociferous applause and for once the presiding officer did not call a halt. The bill now goes to the House and, we believe, will be passed before adjournment. The Act would take effect November 1, 1917. Even the opponents of the measure believe that the bill will pass the House without much opposition.

Monday, January 8, will stand out in history as a day long to be remembered in noted judicial annals, for on that date, as last week's UNION SIGNAL reported, the Federal Webb-Kenyon law, designed to prevent liquor shipments from wet to dry states, was declared constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States by a vote of 7 to 2. It also upheld West Virginia's prohibition amendment, prohibiting citizens from receiving liquor for personal use shipped by common carriers in interstate commerce.

Constitutionality of Webb-Kenyon Law Settled Once and For All

When we realize that this group of nine men, comprising the highest judicial court in the world, has forever decided the matter of the constitutionality of this law, which was vetoed by ex-President Taft on the ground of its unconstitutionality and his veto set aside by both Senate and House by a majority of 3 to 1 in the House, and 2 to 1 in the Senate, we take heart. The Chief Justice of the United States, in rendering the decision, said: "The all-reaching power of government over liquor is settled. There was no intention of Congress to forbid individual use of liquor. The purpose of this act was to cut out by the roots the practice of permitting violation of state liquor laws.

"We can have no doubt that Congress has complete authority to prevent the paralyzing of state authority.

"Congress exerted a power to co-ordinate the national with state authority.

"Under the Webb-Kenyon act there is no power in interstate commerce to ship liquor from one state into another to enable it to be used in any way prohibited by the state."

This will forever end the efforts of the liquor hierarchy against the constitutionality of the Webb-Kenyon law.

W. C. T. U. Leaders Appear Before Committee on Territories in Interests of Alaska Bill

Tuesday, January 9, previous to the discussion of the District bill in the Senate, Miss Gordon, representing the National W. C. T. U., appeared before the House Committee on Territories, the Hawaiian prohibition bill being under discussion. In urging a favorable report from the committee, Miss Gordon commended the work of our organization in Hawaii, under the leadership of Mrs. J. M. Whitney, president of the Hawaiian W. C. T. U. Dr. Wadman made a fine presentation and we are hoping and praying the Hawaiian bill will pass both houses before adjournment.

On Wednesday, January 10, a hearing on Alaska was held before the House Committee on Territories. On November 7, as is well known, Alaska voted "dry," but being a territory, a bill must be passed by Congress making prohibition legal.

The W. C. T. U. was represented at this hearing by Miss Gordon, Mrs. Boole, Mrs. Hatcher, and Mrs. Yost; the Anti-Saloon League by P. A. Baker, the general superintendent, Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel, and E. C. Dinwiddie, Legislative superintendent.

Judge Wickersham introduced his measure and spoke warmly in its favor. He then presented Senator Sutherland, a member of the Alaskan territorial leg-

(Continued on Page Nine)

THE VOTE ON THE DISTRICT BILL IN THE SENATE

For		
Ashurst	Myers	Smith (Ga.)
Beckham	Overman	Smith (Md.)
Bryan	Pittman	Smith (S.C.)
Chamberlain	Ransdell	Swanson
Chilton	Robinson	Thomas
Johnson (S.D.)	Shafroth	Thompson
Kern	Sheppard	Vardaman
Kirby	Shields	Walsh
Lea	Simmons	Williams
Martin	Gallinger	Poindexter
Borah	Gronna	Sherman
Brady	Jones	Smith (Mich.)
Clapp	Kenyon	Smoot
Clark	McCumber	Sterling
Cummins	Nelson	Sutherland
Curtis	Norris	Townsend
Dillingham	Oliver	Watson
Fall	Page	Works
Fernald		
Against		
Broussard	Harding	Reed
Culberson	Lee	Saulsbury
Hardwick	Lewis	Smith (Ariz.)
Hitchcock	Martine	Stone
Hughes	Newlands	Tillman
Husting	O'Gorman	Underwood
James	Phelan	Bankhead
Johnson (Me.)	Pomerene	Penrose
Brandegee	Lippitt	Wadsworth
Colt	Lodge	Weeks
Du Pont	McLean	

HISTORY IN THE MAKING

San Francisco's City Health Officer Says, "Don't Drink Booze"

In "Hints to Prolong Life" by Dr. William C. Hassler, city health officer of San Francisco, published in a recent issue of the San Francisco *Daily News*, the following warning is given:

"Don't drink booze. Drink pure water instead. Alcohol lowers the mental efficiency, poisons the nerves and impairs the body's resistance to infectious diseases."

United States Court Rules That Brewers Must Stand Trial

Judge W. H. S. Thomson, in an opinion handed down in the United States District Court recently, directed seventy-two indicted brewery corporations of Pennsylvania and the United States Brewers' Association of New York to stand trial on 101 indictments for alleged corrupt use of brewery funds in the 1914 election of a United States Senator and thirty-six members of Congress in Pennsylvania. This is probably the first time that a Federal court has laid down the proposition that "The United States government has equal concern with the different states in preserving the freedom of the voters and the purity of the ballot."

Low Per Capita Consumption of Liquor in Kansas

Senator Curtis of Kansas, in answering the attack of Senator Reed of Missouri upon prohibition in Kansas in the United States Senate recently, submitted the following telegram received by him from Prof. E. W. Blackmar, of the University of Kansas:

"As assistant attorney general, I made careful investigation of liquor shipments into every county in Kansas in 1914. Average per capita shipment of all kinds of liquor, including alcohol, was 2.47 gallons. Allowing for consumption not recorded in shipments, the annual consumption did not exceed three gallons per capita. In the same year, the average per capita consumption in the United States was 22.5 gallons. In their vilification of Kansas, liquor advocates seem to have lost all standards of truth and honesty."

HONOR ROLL

—of—

STATES AND TERRITORY WHICH HAVE OUTLAWED THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Maine	Oregon
Kansas	Colorado
North Dakota	Iowa
Oklahoma	Arkansas
Georgia	Idaho
Mississippi	South Carolina
North Carolina	Virginia
Tennessee	Nebraska
West Virginia	South Dakota
Alabama	Michigan
Arizona	Montana
Washington	Alaska

A Year of Prohibition in Council Bluffs

A year of prohibition in Council Bluffs, Iowa, has resulted in a thirty-three per cent decrease in arrests; a seventy-three per cent reduction in the number of vagrants picked up by the police, and sixteen per cent fewer arrests for all causes. This record is particularly remarkable considering the fact that there are more than 300 saloons within trolley distance of the city.

Drunkenness Chief Cause of Family Trouble

Director Julia L. McGuire of the Domestic Relations court of Chicago, in her annual report for the year 1916 names drunkenness as the chief cause of family trouble. "Many of those brought into our court are mental defectives," says Mrs. McGuire, "but the majority of cases are caused by drunkenness. This is the chief danger that is striking at home happiness."

Sober Holiday in Prohibition Richmond

Speaking of the popular observance of a recent holiday in Richmond, Va., the *Virginian* of that city remarks that "advocates of the liquor traffic would find little comfort in the comparison of scenes on Broad street last night and those of the last several years. . . . The crowds were there, but the drunken revelers, the horn-blowers, the bell ringers and rough and tough element were lacking." Prohibition in Virginia, manifestly, "prohibits."

Denver Hotel Makes Big Gain Without Bar

Mr. Irvin B. Allen, manager of the Shirley hotel, Denver, after a year's trial, has no complaint to make of prohibition, for he has more than made up the anticipated deficit of $5,000 in his receipts due to the closing of the bar in the hotel. Mr. Allen says:

"I have run a bar in the Shirley hotel for many years. It used to turn us in an annual net profit of around $5,000. Our business since prohibition went into effect January 1, has more than made up for this loss.

"The readjustment became noticeable along about June. Our June, July and August returns from our dining room and rooms were greater than our returns in any previous year with the bar included. Our net profits in August and September were better than our net profits in any August or September before. Since then they have continued to grow.

"I notice that since prohibition went into effect we have many visitors from neighboring towns of Colorado, men bringing their families for a holiday. Since they have stopped spending their money for liquor many men are now able to give their families these outings and it has proved a good thing."

REORGANIZING THE BREWERIES

The brewing business in Colorado has adjusted itself to the new conditions under prohibition in a most satisfactory manner, says the *Denver* (Colo.) *News*. "The Coors plant at Golden has been converted into a factory for the manufacture of a malted milk which is finding a ready sale and which is declared to be superior to many older and better established brands on the market. It has also used a part of its plant for the manufacture of near-beer and has entered into the business of making a high-grade of pottery which has proven a success. The Capitol Brewing Company has been reorganized into the Lewis-Colorado Dairy Company and, as its name implies, has entered into the dairying business on a large scale. The Tivoli Union Brewing Company installed $40,000 worth of improvements and remodeled its plant for the manufacture of near-beer and for use for other purposes.

The Ph. Zang Brewing Company has been engaged in the manufacture of near-beer and has plans under way for the utilization of a large part of its plant. These include dry and cold storage facilities, the conversion of its stables into a garage and the enlargement of its near-beer department.

Evidently discouraged from further attempts to restore the booze business in Washington, the immense plant of the Seattle Brewing and Malting Company is being equipped for the manufacture of denatured alcohol for mechanical purposes.

On the site of the old Acme Brewing Company in Macon, Ga., is to be erected by the Block Brothers, a one million dollar packing plant. The old brewery will be practically rebuilt and new buildings will adjoin it. The plant will have a capacity of 1,000 hogs a day, and will be the largest packing plant in the south.

In preparation for state-wide prohibition several Detroit (Mich.) breweries are being converted into artificial ice plants, says the *Detroit News*, and the Independent Brewery, at least, will be making ice long before prohibition goes into effect. Many breweries have gone out of business in the dry counties of the state since 1908, and according to the Detroit Citizens' League, in only one instance has property decreased in value in prohibition territory. Most of the former brewery plants, indeed, have greatly increased in value by reason of the change to productive industry.

Few of the old breweries of Oregon are idle, despite prohibition. One or more are making loganberry juice. Several are making soft drinks. Another is to be converted into a condensed milk factory.

The Astoria, Oregon, Brewery is to be converted into a condensed milk plant. The Interstate Brewery of Sioux City, Iowa, will become a paint factory.

SEATTLE NOT PROSPEROUS UNDER PROHIBITION? PROVE IT!

MRS. MARGARET B. PLATT

In a recent number of the *Business Chronicle of the Pacific Northwest*, a twenty-eight page weekly journal devoted to the discussion of business interests, an editorial referring to conditions in Seattle after one year's enforcement of the dry law, says:

"Seattle, occupying the unique position of being the largest city in the United States to be placed under a dry law, has, because of that position, become the most maligned city in this nation. Since the dry law became effective January 1, 1916, Seattle has been pointed to as a horrible example of the effects of prohibition. In every section of the country where the liquor issue was fought out in 1916, mendacious and avaricious newspapers, at the strong urge of full-page anti-prohibition advertisements, willingly perjured themselves in describing the ills from which business in Seattle suffered. Something akin to a plague had fallen on a thriving community. A general exodus of inhabitants was under way. Blocks of buildings were vacant. Business was at a standstill. The city had sunk to the depths of poverty and crime. Alleged Seattle citizens, eastward on business, were 'interviewed,' and the 'interviews' —pure fakes in many instances—were printed as corroborative evidence of defamatory assertions. Other newspapers, reputable but ignorant of the true situation, reprinted the slander. It is time the nation should know what the real situation is out here. Lacking a day, a year has passed since the dry law became effective.

"During that year the city has gained in population.

"Building occupancy is greater than ever.

"Bank deposits have increased.

"New industries have sprung up.

"More tourists have visited Seattle.

"The amount of taxes to be raised on this year's valuation is less than a year ago.

"Delinquent taxes have been reduced.

"Bank clearings and transactions are greater than last year.

"Postoffice receipts are larger.

"Payrolls have been increased.

"Savings institutions have opened more new accounts and received a greater aggregate of small sums from workingmen than in any other year.

"Merchants have sold more and better goods, and collections have been vastly improved.

"Bond dealers find a new class of investors, and have had the best year ever experienced. Mortgage money is more plentiful in supply than in demand. Seattle today is sounder and more prosperous than ever."

The *Chronicle* also calls attention to the fact that the 1916 city directory showed an increase of 4,102 names over 1915, and that the canvassers who are now preparing the 1917 directory declare without exception that every district thus far canvassed shows a greater population than ever. The United States Census Bureau estimated that the population of Seattle, July 1, 1916, was 348,639. The city's area in land is 58.56 square miles; water 35.91 square miles, and it has a harbor frontage of 130 miles. It was thought by many that enforcement of prohibition in such a city was absolutely impossible and all opposing forces joined hands to break down the dry law and secure its repeal. Despite all this the city of Seattle, which in 1914 voted wet by approximately 15,000 majority, declared in favor of the existing law. Further evidence that the people of Washington as a whole are satisfied with prohibition is found in the vote given November 7, 1916, against the liquor dealers' proposed amendments. No. 18, called the hotel keeper's bill, received 42,704 votes in favor and 231,915 against. No. 24, which proposed to legalize the manufacture and sale of beer in the state, received 89,997 for and 214,813 against. "Let the heathen rage," and the saloonatics "imagine a vain thing." The people of the state of Washington have registered their will regarding the liquor traffic and there is not the least hope for the brewer's and distiller's business in that splendid home-building and home-protecting commonwealth. On to National Constitutional Prohibition!

A Sane Mind in a Sane Body

A report prepared by Dr. W. N. Keller, superintendent of the Western Washington Hospital for the Insane, states that on account of the operation of the dry law and the anti-drug act, the population of the asylum has been considerably reduced. The doctor states that 308 less patients were admitted during the year ending September 30, 1916, than during the previous year, the smallest number since 1904.

Aberdeen's Mayor Now a Prohibitionist

Aberdeen, Washington, was formerly noted as one of the wettest cities in the country in proportion to its population. The finding of "floaters" in the harbor back of its long "string" of saloons was a matter of common occurrence. The authorities were hand in hand with the saloon powers and booze and vice reigned supreme. The following excerpts from a recent address by Mayor J. M. Phillips of Aberdeen will serve to illustrate the change effected under prohibition:

"I have not touched a drop of whisky, brandy or beer since the dry law went into effect on January 1, 1916," said Mayor Phillips. "I have not suffered. We are all better off without the booze. City Attorney A. E. Cross has gone me one better for he has not touched either tobacco or booze. No member of our force should touch a drop. Every good citizen should be dry, and they should desire to see the dry law enforced. Booze does no good. Drinking intoxicants is an artificial appetite. Dogs and horses will run away from liquor. The boy, when he first tastes it, does not like it, but out of a spirit of daring he drinks again. Every time more liquor is needed to satisfy his desire to get the effect."

Mission Closes Because of Small Need for Charity

The Open Door Mission, formerly conducted by the Seattle Brotherhood Club, was recently abandoned on account of the small number of men needing accommodations. Probably the discontinuance of the saloons in other large cities would render unnecessary a continuance of various forms of private charity and public aid such as open door missions, "bread line" institutions, etc., etc. Men who are prevented by prohibition from spending their money for booze are able to pay for lodging, food and clothing and soon acquire a feeling of self-respect and independence. True, their personal liberty to get drunk is invaded but there is conferred upon them the liberty to pay their own bills with their own money and to become self-supporting citizens instead of paupers, bums, "down and outs" and criminals to be maintained at the expense of the general public.

Prohibition the Tendency of the Times

GOVERNOR ERNEST LISTER of Washington

The tendency of the times is toward elimination of the sale of intoxicating liquor. I do not believe there is a speaker in the state who would have nerve enough to say it was his honest opinion that the state a year ago today was better off than today. Conditions in Seattle are one hundred times better than a year ago today. I think we are rapidly approaching the time when we will be able to say that the United States has gone dry.

Building on the Increase in Dry Washington Cities

Building permits in Seattle during 1916 exceeded in number and value those for the preceding year. Permits for the year, with the exception of the last business day, numbered 8,460 for buildings valued at $8,276,249, as compared with 8,314 permits for 1915 for buildings valued at $6,470,655, a gain for the dry year of $1,805,594 in the value of buildings erected.

In North Yakima, Washington, building permits for work amounting to $262,385 have been issued this year. This amount is an increase of 71 per cent over last year's total, and 95 per cent over the total for 1914. The permits issued were confined mostly to warehouses, residences and garages. A number of business blocks were also remodeled.

Suicides Lessen as Saloons Go

A report from the Commissioner of Public Health of Seattle showed thirty-six deaths from suicide in the first nine months of 1916 as against seventy-two for the same period of 1915; eighty-nine deaths from external injuries in the period, as compared with 122 in 1915, and seventeen homicides in 1916 against twenty-one in 1915.

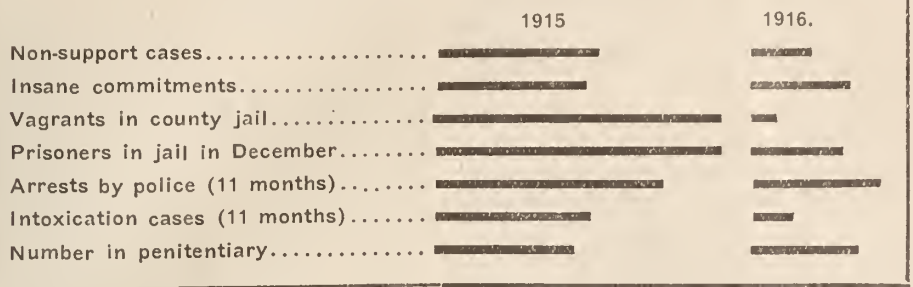
Tacoma Bank Clearings for Dry Year Set New Record

Bank clearings in Tacoma, Wash., for the year 1916 were more than $16,000,000 in excess of the figures for 1915. While monthly bank clearings for 1915 in no single instance exceeded $9,000,000, for October, March and June, 1916, the clearings ran above $10,000,000.

TWELVE MONTHS UNDER PROHIBITION

HAS LAW HAD ANY INFLUENCE ON OREGON? IF SO, WHAT? AND WHY?

SOCIAL CONDITIONS BEFORE AND AFTER ENFORCEMENT OF PROHIBITION IN PORTLAND, OREGON



The state of Oregon has given a twelve months' trial to prohibition, and finds it a social and economic asset of great value. The *Oregonian*, one of the big city dailies of Portland, made a survey and analysis of the situation, broadly summarizing the effects of the law into two classes—social and economic. It presents the following findings:

DIRE PROPHECIES FAIL

The facts presented offer little consolation for the prophet who predicted a year ago that the state was going straight to perdition as soon as it rid itself of the saloon. Nothing of the kind has happened and the figures indicate that nothing of the kind is going to happen.

Portland has just closed one of the most successful commercial and industrial years in its history. Bank clearings, postoffice receipts and bank deposits—three most excellent barometers of trade—have broken all records.

The recent holiday business was by far the heaviest ever done by the Portland merchants. Some of them attribute much of this improvement directly to the beneficial effects of prohibition.

Portland now has more telephone stations, more electric service connections, more gas connections and more water connections than at any time in its previous history.

School enrollment and school attendance are higher and the circulation of books at the public and private libraries is greater.

Building operations have increased more than 40 per cent over the previous year and real estate movements are more brisk. The real estate market is not active though. It has been stagnant for the last four years. It was better this year—without the saloon—than in any of the last four years with the saloon.

So much for a preliminary statement of the economic effects. What are the moral effects? The only reliable gauge is furnished by the reports of the police bureau, the sheriff's office, the criminal records of the several branches of government, the penal institutions of the state and like public and quasi-public authorities.

Crime has decreased. It has decreased materially, wonderfully. Public drunkenness has almost entirely disappeared. Many petty crimes, such as assault, larceny and the like, have been reduced more than fifty per cent. Vagrancy has been cut to an unheard of and almost undreamed of minimum. John Clark, chief of police, credits prohibition with these results.

Non-support complaints have been reduced from 91 cases in 1915 to 31 cases in 1916. All authorities are agreed that these changes are due almost entirely and directly to prohibition.

Accidents, especially automobile accidents, have decreased more than 60 per cent, because drivers are more sober now.

Insanity cases have been substantially curtailed and commitments to the penitentiary have been cut about 30 per cent.

All kinds of social diseases have been noticeably suppressed and many professional women of the streets have left the community. Victims of social diseases at both the free dispensary on Burnside street and at the public hospital have been greatly reduced in numbers.

The number of inmates at virtually all the homes for indigent and dependent people is lower now than a year ago.

GOVERNOR WITHYCOMBE SAYS PROHIBITION IMPROVES HOME LIFE

"The passing of the barroom has certainly exerted a happy influence upon home life and especially as regards the upbringing of children," said Governor Withycombe when asked his opinion as to the influence of the law. "Soon there will be many boys in Oregon who will never have seen the swinging doors of the old-time saloon.

"Without doubt prohibition has brought about a material lessening in crime. Roughly speaking, commitments to the penitentiary have decreased more than 30 per cent during the year as compared with the last few years, and I believe that the percentage will show even larger within the next twelve months. Police officers throughout the state report to me a lessening in crime and especially, of course, the many minor crimes which hinge directly upon drinking.

"Bankers, and particularly those in communities where there are extensive payrolls, report that savings and the creation of small bank accounts is far more widespread now than ever in the past.

"A large employer of labor, who conducts a mill in Oregon and another in a non-prohibition state, estimates that prohibition benefits him directly some 25 per cent in increased labor efficiency. He declares that at his other plant a large number of mill workers and employees in the wood camps especially, either fail to report or are unfit to work for several days after payday.

"In short, I feel that prohibition is proving a phenomenal success from an economic and moral standpoint. It seems to me inevitable that national prohibition will come, and it appears extremely probable that before many years have elapsed the civilized nations of the world will have adopted it."

MAYOR ALBEE OF PORTLAND SPEAKS ENTHUSIASTICALLY OF ANTI-LIQUOR LAW

"One year of prohibition in Portland has demonstrated it to be of great moral and material benefit to the community," writes Mayor Albee in the *Oregonian* of January 1.

"Among those who were either opposed to the prohibition law or who worked and voted against it are some of the most substantial business men of Portland, and today, after seeing with their own eyes what has been accomplished, they frankly admit that this city has been vastly benefited and they would not think of such a thing as a return to former conditions.

"Bank clearances have greatly exceeded the record of 1915, indicating a general substantial improvement over previous conditions.

"To my personal knowledge conditions as to collections in all lines of legitimate business, such as grocers, clothiers, etc., have been wonderfully improved. Large numbers of working men, who formerly expended very large sums in the aggregate for liquor, are now taking home their earnings, and are giving the benefit of their changed habits to their families.

"The moral conditions are so remarkably changed for the better that it is difficult to realize what has come to pass. Large numbers of men and women of the underworld have left Portland, since prohibition became effective and are continuing to leave.

"Industrial conditions are better than ever. Building operations are improved and Portland has become the center of a large shipbuilding industry, which bids fair to prove of vast commercial importance of a permanent nature.

"A great reduction in the needy poor is noted by charitable organizations and five-cent eating houses have had to go out of businesss.

"Police records show great reductions in crime, the number of arrests for drunks and vagrants from January 1, 1916, to December 1 being 2,507, as compared with 9,008 for the same period of last year."

WHAT PUBLIC OFFICIALS IN OREGON AND PORTLAND THINK OF PROHIBITION

JAMES WITHYCOMBE, Governor—It is proving a phenomenal success from an economic and moral standpoint.

H. R. ALBEE, Mayor—It is one of the greatest forward steps ever taken by the city.

L. R. ALDERMAN, City Superintendent of Schools—The school children are better clothed, better fed and better shod. Attendance has improved materially.

WALTER H. EVANS, District Attorney—Crime has been cut in two.

JOHN CLARK, Chief of Police—From the police standpoint it has proved a good thing.

T. M. HURLBURT, Sheriff—The moral effects have been wholly good.

DR. R. E. LEE STEINER, Superintendent Oregon State Hospital for the Insane—It already has decreased the number of insane commitments and is bound to decrease the prevalence of paresis.

ARTHUR LANGGUTH, Municipal Judge—It is a good thing in every particular.

PROHIBITION IN COLORADO GIVES AN ACCOUNT OF ITSELF

$18,000,000 DIVERTED FROM THE LIQUOR ROUTE INTO LEGITIMATE CHANNELS

One year ago this month over 1,600 saloons and a dozen or more breweries were put out of business in the state of Colorado. At that time all sorts of doleful prophecies were made by the liquor interests as to what would happen when this "indispensable line of business" was eliminated from the commercial life of the state. After a twelve months' test, the state is in a position to give an account of itself and inform the public whether in any respect the pessimistic predictions have been fulfilled. The press of the state does not leave us in ignorance as to the opinions of the leading institutions and citizens of Colorado on the question. The New Year's editions of the leading Denver dailies were filled with words of approval and commendation of the law that has proven an unqualified blessing to the city and the state.

RESULTS OF PROHIBITION AS DENVER PAPER SEES THEM

The *Denver Post*, a paper which until the law went into effect did not favor prohibition, has the following to say on the value of the new law:

"Denver and Colorado now have had a year of prohibition and prohibition is an unqualified success.

"Those who were temperance advocates before the dry law went into effect are jubilant; those who were opposed to the measure are astonished to find themselves won over wholeheartedly to the cause. Here are the facts of Colorado under prohibition rule:

"The state and city are more prosperous.

"The banks are filling up with the people's savings.

"Retail merchants are doing a better business than they ever did before the saloons were closed.

"The county jail is half empty.

"The city jail has fewer occupants than ever in its history.

"Divorce suits constantly are growing less.

"The municipal free lodging house has 40 per cent less applicants for bed and board than it had a year ago and the class is more deserving.

"The state penitentiary soon will have to close down one wing on account of lack of occupants.

"Churches record increased attendance.

"Physicians find the health condition of the people better.

"School children are better clothed.

"Crime has diminished to a wonderful extent.

"Vagrants and tramps have almost wholly disappeared.

"Homes that were made unhappy through intemperance know a hitherto undreamed of peace and contentment.

"Everybody is happier, saner and better able to cope with the business of life.

"Materially and ethically the people have made a stride forward in a single year that could not have been accomplished in a generation with licensed saloons.

"Were the question of prohibition to be resubmitted to the citizens of Colorado today there is no doubt but that a majority of those who voted against the measure before would be lined up solid for it now.

"The saloon has been banished from Colorado forever."

LEADING BANKER OF DENVER DECLARES DRY COLORADO A BLESSING TO BUSINESS MEN

Mr. Gordon Jones, president of the United States National Bank of Denver, writing in the *Denver Post*, gives his point of view as a banker, in the following words:

"I am compelled to say that prohibition in its effects on the business world of Denver, and, of course, of the whole state, has been a blessing. Evidence in this direction comes from every source—even from men who were, prior to January 1 last, in the saloon business. I do not believe that 25 per cent of our people would vote tomorrow for a restoration of the liquor traffic, and the vote against the beer amendment in November shows that the anti-liquor sentiment has gained, in less than a year, 20 per cent.

"In the banking business, especially in a bank that has a savings department, it is not difficult to trace the benefits of a cessation of common and public drinking. The fact that in the first ten months of 1916, the savings accounts in Denver banks were increased by nearly $20,000 is proof that prohibition has enhanced thrift. Tax collections in six months were as large as for the entire year of 1915, sbowing that the money that went into the purchase of liquor has gone to pay the expenses of government.

"The most remarkable thing about Denver's change from a wet to a dry regime was the ease with which that change was made. There was no crisis in finances, and business affairs were conducted under the new conditions without a perceptible hitch in their machinery.

"The effect of prohibition cannot be measured in dollars and cents alone, however. I had occasion to go into a certain barber shop recently and in talking with the foreman on the subject, he said to me: 'We have a good many customers who used to come in for service once in a while—not regularly. In other words, they were somewhat careless of their appearance. Now these same men come in with the greatest regularity, showing that they have changed their mode of life in some particular. These men used to drink in saloons. They may or may not be teetotallers now. But it is certain that if they drink at all they do so with much more moderation.'

"Now, I say, those men are not devoting all their thought to the improvement of their appearance. Their families must also be in better condition. For I don't believe they would neglect their families entirely under such conditions. They wear better clothes than they did and it stands to reason that their children and wives do the same.

"Another striking point is that we used to have here about 5,000 men who were hangers-on around saloons. These men became derelicts, and it was up to the people of charitable disposition to keep them, at least, from starvation. Jim Goodheart says he used to spent $50 a month to provide these waifs of the saloons with soup, and that $50 came from the business men. Today there are none of these wanderers on our streets. They have left town and their absence necessarily means a betterment of the general citizenship, and what improves the general citizenship is good for the state and the city and the nation. Instead of $50 a month, Jim Goodheart has to spend about $8 a month, and most of that is to feed sick women and children of improvident parents. But the big outstanding fact is that the saloon hanger-on is gone.

EVEN FORMER SALOON MEN SATISFIED

"I have a lawyer friend, who is attorney for five former liquor dealers, and he tells me he has talked over the situation with them and that all declare they would not only never re-enter the business if liquor were restored, but that if the opportunity ever came to them they would vote for prohibition.

"To sum up the effect of prohibition on business, I can say that collections have been generally better; men are buying better goods and better food; real estate men say that their rentals are paid more promptly; there is no idleness among our workers; our people are more thrifty; but above all, there is a spirit of cheerfulness that was never so pronounced as in the first twelve months of 'dry Colorado.'"

COMPARATIVE POLICE RECORDS OF DENVER

CHARGE	1915.	1916.	Decrease.
Assault to kill	18	16	2
Burglary	50	44	6
Drunkenness	3,219	1,549	1,670
Forgery	41	27	14
Gambling	515	252	263
Grand larceny	66	51	15
Murder	10	7	3
Vagrancy	3,713	1,148	2,565

CHIEF ARMSTRONG HAS NO REGRETS WHEN BOOZE MAKES GRAND EXIT

Denver's chief of police, Hamilton Armstrong, says:

"Prohibition has emptied our jails to a large extent.

"It has rid Denver of a considerable number of vags and petty crooks, who formerly made the saloons their hangout.

"It has decreased the number of divorces in Denver, and will, in my opinion, continue to have an even more beneficial effect on this evil.

"It has taken thousands of dollars into Denver homes that would have been spent for beer and whisky if the saloons were operating.

"It has cut down the number of murders and suicides.

"It has done away, almost entirely, with the street fights that used to be daily occurrences and, likewise, it has operated to minimize the number of family quarrels that yearly come to the attention of the police department.

"It has sent many a child to school this winter, warmly clad and happy, who, in past winters, has either been compelled to stay at home because of insufficient clothing or go to school practically in rags.

"It has brought peace of mind, happiness and some degree of prosperity to numbers of wives and mothers, heretofore harassed by the knowledge that husband or son was spending his nights—and his money—in some saloon or cafe, to his physical, mental and moral detriment.

"Denver used to be considered the best city of its size in the country for police news. Now it is running a race for the distinction of being the worst."

HON. CARL E. MILLIKEN IN INAUGURAL ADDRESS ASKS CO-OPERATION AGAINST NULLIFICATION OF LAW

GERTRUDE STEVENS LEAVITT

The state capitol was the center of interest on January 4, when Carl E. Milliken of Island Falls was inaugurated the governor of the state of Maine.

Years ago, when Mr. Milliken was very young (and he is not yet forty years old) Lillian M. N. Stevens said of him: "Carl Milliken will some day be Maine's chief executive." White ribboners of the state are delighted that the prophecy has come true. This cultured, successful, wholesouled Christian gentleman indeed honors the gubernatorial chair.

Because of his public utterances and private practice, we had reason to believe that Mr. Milliken in his inaugural address would clearly state his attitude toward prohibition and its enforcement. We were not disappointed, as the following extracts from his speech show:

PLEDGED TO ENFORCEMENT OF PROHIBITION

"The dominant party is definitely committed to state and national prohibition and to the honest enforcement of the prohibitory law as well as all other laws in this state. Furthermore by letters to thousands of citizens and by public utterances in practically every nook and corner of our state, I am pledged to use every resource at my command as governor of Maine for the honest state-wide enforcement of these laws.

"No more effective weapon can be furnished any official than an intelligent and patriotic public opinion, alive to the urgent need of upholding the majesty of the law. I earnestly urge upon all good citizens their responsibility for giving such active support to all faithful officers.

"Those affluent and ostensibly respectable outlaws both within and outside our state who organize the systematic defiance of our laws in the interest of their own selfish greed, deserve nothing but the contempt of all decent citizens. For the sake of unlawful and swollen profits they are willing to imperil the morals of our youth, inflict needless suffering upon helpless women and children, and bring physical and financial ruin upon many of our citizens. In order to continue their unhallowed business without hindrance they have the audacity to demand that the organic law of the state be administered to suit their convenience. They even have the amazing effrontery to point to the continued existence of their traffic as an evidence of the failure of the very law which by every known method of bribery, trickery and debauchery they are constantly seeking to break down.

"Personal abstinence and governmental prohibition have been forced upon European nations as war measures in the face of national peril. These safeguards of our citizenship are equally urgent patriotic necessities in our own country. I confidently count upon your support for all reasonable measures against that unholy alliance which more than any other internal or external foe menaces the very existence of our nation—a defiant liquor traffic joined with nullification of law."

Governor Milliken does not shut his eyes to the fact that in some quarters of the state there has been flagrant disregard of law, but he wisely points out that the violators are contemptibly seeking to nullify the organic law of the state and as such need to be dealt with. The methods he proposes are sound and necessary, and it is to be hoped that they may be adopted.

It seems to be apparent that the handwriting on the wall has been correctly interpreted by the liquor folk, for with the incoming of the new year and the new sheriffs and county attorneys, the officials in Maine who have been untrue to their oaths have begun to take notice. For instance, in Portland, there was not a single inmate in the police station for twenty-four hours at the time of the incoming of the sheriff and his deputies.

Governor Milliken declared himself in favor of a suffrage amendment which is likely to be voted upon favorably by this legislature.

Taken all in all, the address of the governor is of a high order, manifestly bearing on the best and highest interests of our state. It closes with the following meaningful words:

"Gentlemen of the legislature, a great task and corresponding responsibility are yours! As representatives of a Christian state you will appropriately begin each daily session with devotional exercises. May these express your conscious dependence upon the guidance of Him who holdeth the nations in the hollow of His hand. Thus may you hope to perform a really useful public service and deserve the approval of those who sent you here."

HOME LIFE OF GOVERNOR MILLIKEN

The governor is living in Augusta this winter. His old home was in that city and the family residence where his father and sister live is very large and hospitable. There Governor Milliken, Mrs. Milliken, and their six children, with a corps of servants and nurses, are spending the time of the governor's term of office, for he believes that the chief executive should devote himself exclusively to the interests of the state and live near its state house.

Mrs. Milliken was a classmate of her husband, at Bates College. By the way, she is the daughter of President Chase of that institution. Her large family claims much of her care and attention, but she is thoroughly interested in temperance, suffrage, and all that helps lift the world to the light.

The members of the Maine W. C. T. U. have very thankful hearts that our "first gentleman and lady" are such an honor to our commonwealth and its most sacred traditions.

FEELING THE PULSE OF THE LIQUOR INTERESTS

"More than anything else at the present time the trade needs a few victories added to its credit to bolster it up and give it renewed courage," frankly confesses *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular.* Alas, the recent victories relating to the liquor question do not seem to be of a character to encourage the liquorites. Great as is their optimism, they can find nothing cheerful in the decision of the United States Supreme Court on the Webb-Kenyon law or the vote of the Senate on the District bill and the Bankhead anti-liquor advertising bill.

The fatal "if" is appearing frequently in the comments of the liquor leaders. Mr. Max Henius, the noted brew-chemist of Chicago, told the brewers and brewmasters, at their recent San Francisco convention, that they must change their methods of business or submit to prohibition. "I am convinced, personally," he said, "that prohibition is the curse of the nation, as is the saloon. Both are roots of evil. California will be the pivotal state. If brewers cannot turn the tide of public sentiment in California, then no state can solve its liquor problem and escape the ever-tightening clutches of prohibition." And had it not been for San Francisco, California would have given a majority for prohibition on November 7.

A Chicago saloonkeeper is reported to have placed in his window a sign reading, "If your children need shoes, don't buy booze." Good advice so far as it goes, but what the children need even more than shoes is a father with a mind and body free from the disease and demoralization caused by the booze in which the saloonkeeper deals. Every man who patronizes a saloon is depriving his family not only of many of the material necessities of life, but of his real manly self.

"I'm dripping wet myself, but *for the good of the business,* the lawlessness must be taken from the saloons," declares Prof. Robert Wahl, president of the Wahl-Henius School for Brewers of Chicago. "If drastic steps are not taken to improve conditions, we face the alternative of prohibition. Chicago will go dry; the state will go dry, and the nation will go dry."

The "good of the business," not the "good of the people," nor the "good of society" is the dominant motive back of all the so-called reform movements of the liquor dealers. They object to lawlessness only as it injures them in the eyes of the public.

A significant admission was that made in the advertisements of the brewers and distillers which appeared in the Chicago papers of the last day of 1916:

"That a majority of American voters have in one way or another expressed at least a temporary desire to prohibit the liquor traffic, seems a conservative conclusion from the facts and figures."

If that admission does not mean National Constitutional Prohibition in the next few years, what does it mean?

This is the kindly feeling *Mida's Criterion* has for the prohibition workers:

"They (the prohibitionists) would butcher your wives and children if somebody happened to think it the proper thing to do. They would go up to your homes and wreck them and drag your dear ones out by the hair and slaughter them before your eyes! Thirty million nuts are gnashing their teeth and working up a big mad, in the name of peace, in the name of God, to cut your throats!"

Commenting on these frenzied fancies, the Methodist Temperance Publicity Bureau says:

"This is interesting, but it is strange that we had not learned of this program before. Cannot *Mida's* give names and dates? We can give the names, places and other details of scores of murders, beatings, dynamitings and similar crimes by the liquor trade against prohibitionists."

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Evanston, Illinois

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, Miss Anna A. Gordon
MANAGING EDITOR, Miss Julia F. Deane
CIRCULATION MANAGER, Miss Addie A. Austin

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Evanston, Illinois, January 18, 1917

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Washington, D. C., December 2–7, 1917

MRS. HOGE IMPROVING

We are happy to report that Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, National assistant recording secretary, who has been very ill with typhoid fever, is improving.

SEND BRIEF LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS

Our National Legislative superintendent suggests in the Washington Letter this week that brief letters and telegrams be sent to members of the House of Representatives, urging a favorable vote on the District bill in the House, and to both Representatives and Senators asking that they vote for the resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition when the question comes up.

FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND NUMBER

The next issue of THE UNION SIGNAL will be filled largely with articles by leaders in our recent victorious statewide campaigns, telling how the W. C. T. U. machinery helped them to win campaigns. This material will be especially valuable for use in the Willard M morial meetings. The same number of the paper will also contain a program for February 17. Order a large supply for use in advance. Special price of $1.50 per 100 copies is offered for all orders received by January 23.

THE U. S. SUPREME COURT DECISION

The liquor interests admit that the decision handed down by the United States Supreme Court upholds and applies the Webb-Kenyon law in its fullest sense and that now they have no hope of overturning or circumventing this measure, which at the time of its passage was acknowledged to be "the severest blow ever dealt the traffic." This decision of the highest tribunal in the land ought to give a new impetus to the enactment of state measures for the more strict enforcement of our prohibition laws. The court's interpretation of the Webb-Kenyon law as one that will "cut out by the roots the practice of permitting violation of state laws" and the further assurance that "Congress has complete authority to prevent the paralyzing of state authority" will inspire confidence in the states which are endeavoring to secure from their legislatures strict enforcement laws, the number including the new and some older prohibition states. Kansas has already announced that it will immediately follow up the decision by the passage of a law prohibiting all liquor shipments into the state, to take effect at an early date, and that it will also, at the request of Governor Capper, empower the chief executive to suspend from office any city or county official who fails to enforce the law. This, with the law forbidding shipments of liquor into Kansas, will effectually seal the doom of the bootlegger.

This decision is indeed a most notable triumph for prohibition, for, in the words of ex-Governor Hanly, "it marks the beginni. g of the end of governmental partnership with the liquor traffic."

WANTED: NEWSPAPERS 100 PER CENT CLEAN AND 100 PER CENT TRUSTWORTHY

No self-respecting newspaper likes to be left in the rear in any great advance movement, even though it may cost a pretty penny to keep up with the procession of progress. The Lexington (Ky.) *Daily Leader* in announcing that after January 1, 1917, its advertising columns were to be absolutely free from all liquor and the general run of patent medicine advertisements, admits that there is a growing demand for newspapers that are "one hundred per cent clean and one hundred per cent trustworthy." To meet such a call it is evident that a paper must sweep from its pages all brewery and distillery advertisements, for they certainly do not come under either classification, "clean" or "trustworthy." We heartily congratulate the newspapers that have had the courage and the foresight to lead in the anti-liquor advertising movement, and who, when the anti-liquor advertising measure that is now before Congress shall become a law, will be able to say, "We long ago severed partnership with the liquor business and do not need to be forced to take such action."

There are twelve states which have anti-liquor advertising laws and the demand for a national measure which will prevent the use of the mails for liquor advertising and solicitation is growing rapidly. It is said that petitions at the rate of a thousand a day are being received by Congress that such a law be enacted. One measure, the Randall bill, providing for protection for all prohibition territory by restriction of liquor advertising and solicitation to the licensed liquor trade, has been favorably reported to the House of Representatives. The Bankhead bill, which has just passed the Senate, provides for relief only to the twelve prohibition states which now have anti-liquor advertising laws and leaves unprotected the remaining eleven states which have no anti-liquor advertising laws and the great extent of local prohibition territory.

We therefore urge that our readers add their petitions to the great volume now being sent, asking that the Randall measure be enacted into law.

THE EVIDENCE OF 1916

The press of the country are accustomed at the close of every year to take an account of stock, as it were, of the cities or commonwealths which they represent, informing the public whether or not the civic ledgers show a balance of prosperity. Particularly significant this year are the surveys made by the newer prohibition states. A perusal of the results of these investigations cannot fail to remove from any reasonable mind the last vestige of doubt as to the value of the anti-liquor laws.

Is an economic argument needed to convert the opponent of prohibition? Let him read what the financiers of Washington, Oregon and Colorado have to say concerning the increase in deposits in the savings banks, always accepted as an indication of prosperity.

Have any doubted the effect of the closing of the saloons on the crime problem? Let them consider carefully the statements of the chiefs of police of Denver, Seattle and Portland, and the testimony of the wardens of the state penitentiaries, showing that jails and penitentiaries are losing their population with the advent of prohibition. Let them note also what the court officials say in regard to the lessening of divorces and domestic infelicity.

Have there been those who really believed the wild predictions of the liquorites that prohibition would precipitate a labor panic because of the large company of men who would be thrown out of employment? Note what the heads of charity organizations in the three new western prohibition states have to say about the diminution in the number of their beneficiaries. The Christmas dinners usually given to the longshoremen of Portland went a-begging for consumers because these same longshoremen have funds with which to buy holiday dinners for themselves and their families.

The evidence of the year 1916 is so overwhelmingly in favor of prohibition that it is difficult to imagine a sane mind so impervious to reason as to refuse to be convinced that it is a public asset which no community can afford to reject.

THAT APPRECIATIVE NOTE—HAVE YOU SENT IT?

The vote of 55 to 32 in favor of prohibition for the District of Columbia in the Senate is a triumph of substantial proportions, but it is as well a prophecy of greater victories for the cause in the United States Congress. Only the other day the liquor interests were circularizing the trade with the warning that it must do all in its power to prevent a favorable vote on the District bill, for if the members of Congress should put themselves on record for that measure, by that act they would virtually pledge themselves to similar action when the vote on the resolution for national prohibition comes up. We are quite willing to accept this far-sighted conclusion of our opponents as being based on reasonable premises. Certainly it is a matter for congratulation that fifty-five Senators have demonstrated their intelligence, good judgment and public-spiritedness by voting for a dry District. On page 2 of this issue will be found a list of the names of the men who voted "Yea" on this measure. There ought to go to them from their constituents hearty words of approval, coupled with an expression of hope and expectation that their championship of the District bill may be interpreted as an indication that their vote will be cast in favor of the resolution for the national amendment.

SURVEY OF THE STATES

South Dakota

Hon. Peter Norbeck, who has just been inaugurated governor of South Dakota, in his address to the legislature, urged the immediato passago of a law putting into effect the prohibition amendment adopted at tho last election.

Nevada

The 1916 prohibition fight in Nevada has already been launched through the filing of a petition for an initiative act to make the state "bone dry." Under the initiativo law in this state the proposed measure, together with a substitute measure in case the legislature passes one, will go on the ballot at the next general election.

Pennsylvania

Governor Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania, in an address to the general assembly of the state, urged the passage of a county local option law and the submission of woman suffrage to the voters of the state.

Minnesota

A bill has been introduced in the Minnesota legislature providing for a popular vote on a constitutional prohibition amendment at the general election in 1918.

Governor Burnquist in his first message to the Minnesota legislature, declared in favor of state-wide prohibition and woman suffrage.

Nebraska

In his inaugural address, Governor Keith Neville suggested, among others, the following measures to make the prohibition amendment effective: Creation of a public welfare department to assist in prosecution; that the penalty for the sale of liquors in business places should fall upon the landlord, as well as the tenant, and common carriers should file monthly reports of liquors delivered.

Virginia

That the prohibition law is proving more successful every day since it went into effect is the opinion of United States Deputy Collector G. A. Jones, who has not had to make one capture of liquor since November 1. Collector Jones was extremely busy during the wet days, when he made many liquor coups every month. "I attribute the fact that we have not had a single case against liquor since November 1, entirely to the Mapp law," said Collector Jones. "The law is a great success, and I am coming to believe in it more strongly every day."

New Mexico

State-wide prohibition and woman suffrage are two issues which will doubtless receive favorable action by the legislature of New Mexico now in session. The platforms of both political parties contained prohibition and suffrage planks.

Wyoming

Prohibition will be the chief issue before the fourteenth state legislature of Wyoming, which convened January 9.

Colorado

"You may rest assured," says Julius C. Gunter, the newly elected governor of Colorado, "that all the power the chief executive of this state exercises will be used in the interest of the prohibition law and in the interest also of any amendment that may make it more effective."

Montana

There is a movement on foot among the prohibition forces of Montana to have the state-wide prohibition law go into effect on January 1, 1918, instead of a year later, as the referendum, passed at the last election, specified.

Florida

"The Florida legislature convenes April 3 for sixty days," writes Miss Minnie E. Neal, president of the Florida W. C. T. U. "The resolution for submission of our amendment requires a three-fifths vote in each house. We have the pledges of more than three-fifths of these men. Of course, we shall vote for other things also. Though we have these pledges, we purpose to arm ourselves with very strong petitions from each senatorial district also, so as to be doubly sure."

Rev. Sidney J. Catts, the newly elected governor of Florida, has pledged himself to state-wide prohibition. Governor Catts was elected on a Democratic-Independent-Prohibition ticket after he had been defeated for the Democratic nomination by a small margin.

The occasion of Governor Catt's inauguration was made memorable by the refusal of the governor to lead the grand march of the inaugural ball, or even to be present on such an occasion and before he would allow the ball to be given, he asked for a pledge that no alcoholic beverages be served.

Texas

The most important question to come before the Texas legislature which convened January 9, is the submission to the voters of the state of a prohibition amendment to the constitution.

Utah

Elected representatives of Utah are at present working on a drastic prohibition bill. Governor-elect Bamberger was elected chiefly on his platform of prohibition, and with both the Democratic and Republican parties pledged to prohibition, it is predicted that an adequate measure, to go into effect not later than August 1 next, will be passed by the legislature. Saloonkeepers are making an effort to sell or are changing the nature of their business in anticipation of the advent of prohibition.

North Dakota

An effort will be made at the coming session of the North Dakota legislature to secure the appointment of a law enforcement commissioner, a woman suffrage amendment, presidential suffrage, and a Frances E. Willard Day in the public schools.

California

The California 1918 prohibition campaign has already begun, it is announced. At a meeting in San Francisco of prohibition and temperance leaders from all parts of the state, a committee of fourteen was appointed to carry on the work and a state-wide convention will be held early in the spring.

Oregon

"The first business of the Oregon legislature was to endorse a memorial to Congress favoring prohibition in the District of Columbia," says a telegram from Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, president of the Oregon W. C. T. U. "The senate vote was unanimous; the house vote fifty-threo to seven opposed. Several prohibition bills will be introduced." Mrs. Kemp will be in the capital city during the entire session of the legislature.

Kentucky

Leaders of both the Republican and Democratic parties of Kentucky are said to have agreed that a vote on prohibition shall be taken in 1918.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

MEDITATION CORNER

This is an imperial era in the history of the world. All doors of opportunity are wide open. Christ calls for high-souled men and women who will go with Him, not in the ignoble spirit of grudging service, but in the joyous spirit of full surrender.—*Arthur J. Brown.*

What we want is *enthusiasm.* Do not be afraid of it. Some people, the minute you speak about enthusiasm, think it is fanaticism. Do you know what the word enthusiasm means? In God—that is what it means! I have prayed many times that the Lord would let me die before the enthusiasm departs from my soul. I want to keep full of fire up to the last.—*D. L. Moody.*

In God's service nothing is in vain. He gives prompting, He gives guidance, He gives strength, He gives help, He gives reward. Work that is of our choice, and for ourselves, is often unsatisfactory and unremunerative; but not so with the work which God calls us to, or which we undertake for Him. Wherefore, "my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord."—*Henry Clay Trumbull.*

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

(Continued from Page Two)

islature, and Mr. Herron, editor of the *Anchorage Times*, who spoke in favor of the bill. Mrs. Hatcher was then introduced and plied with questions by members of the committee, especially relative to the "Alaska Fund." She made a very fine presentation of the case, being so thoroughly conversant with the situation, and we were glad and proud to have her as a representative of the W. C. T. U. from that far-away territory.

Miss Gordon and Mrs. Boole both spoke, Miss Gordon as president of the National W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Boole from personal observation made during a trip to Alaska last summer.

The transmission in the mails of liquor advertisements, in circulars, newspapers, or otherwise, into states which prohibit such advertising or solicitation, is barred by a bill by Senator Bankhead of Alabama, passed by the Senate.

Now that the District prohibition bill is out of the way in the Senate, the bill for National Constitutional Prohibition must be pushed by brief letters, telegrams and resolutions. Let us put especial emphasis on National Constitutional Prohibition just now and try to follow the victories already achieved by a still greater one.

In the House of Representatives the District prohibition bill must also be helped along by letters, telegrams and resolutions to Representatives. That bill MUST pass the House and become a law. Let our women rally to the support of these bills, for it is the crucial time.

January 13, 1917

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

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MRS. MARGARET C. MUNNS, EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

February 17—Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day

SUPERINTENDENTS

EVANGELISTIC WORK

MARY E. KUHL

There is cause for increased gladness and a larger hope as we take up our work for another year, since in all Christian churches and Christian organizations there is a special organized plan for concerted prayer and unity of purpose and action in all fundamentals for the spread of righteousness. There has come to the world a new concept of God and His workings, so that the eyes of the nations are turned toward the Christ as the great leader in all movements for civic righteousness, purity, and prohibition; and withal, a dauntless faith and courage that cannot be shaken from a wise and holy purpose with a sense of responsibility for a larger breadth and scope of spiritual activities.

We have just passed the week of prayer; now comes the council for the World's and International Alliance, and the observance of January 18 as the day of prayer set apart by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union to pray definitely for state-wide and nation-wide prohibition.

Each state Evangelistic superintendent has been urged to co-operate in the observance of this prayer day. A nation-wide revival is sure to come if there is a volume of prayer going up as sweet incense before God.

There are some things that can only be accomplished through definite prayer. Jesus said, "This kind can come out by nothing save by prayer." Mark 9:29. Prayer is the beginning of all reform movements. "This kind," the liquor traffic, cannot be cast out of the land, "save by prayer" and prayer put into action.

The Crusade movement was a movement of prayer and gave rise to the organization of the W. C. T. U. To this end, and for the establishment of righteousness on the earth, the Evangel is definitely called. "He hath chosen you and appointed you, that ye should go and bear fruit, and that your fruit should abide."

To be a worker with God in winning souls for the kingdom, to go forth in His harvest field, to help put away the evil and build up the good, means to be filled to the full with the Christ spirit, to have inwardly the real consciousness of His presence, to feel His spiritual uplift at all times, to know the word of truth and give it out for "The word is quick and powerful"—to rejoice always, is the Evangel's great privilege, and these are the essentials for every true worker.

The Evangelistic Work Day Plan is now ready, also the new questions for the Bible contest and the new leaflet, "Fruitage." Each state superintendent can have the supplies by designating the number of copies needed and the helps desired. Now is the time to be busy, while all things are ready and all peoples are astir with faith and a holy zeal—while God is marshalling His armies in favor of our righteous cause.

Be busy to win, busy in prayer, busy to secure new members, busy for new subscribers to our periodicals, busy for neighborhood and national revivals that will count for the glory of God and for Christ's kingdom on earth.

For supplies, address Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, 92 E. Eleventh Avenue, Columbus, Ohio, or the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill. Work Day Plan sent for postage.

SOCIAL MEETINGS AND RED LETTER DAYS

MARY DAVIS TOMLINSON

A New Year's greeting to every local union, and may this be the best of all the years for our department. Now is the time to plan social meetings and meetings for the observance of the Red Letter Days, so that during the winter and spring months a large number of these gatherings may be held. It has been written, "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world," and an ancient orator bestowed a flattering comment upon Roman mothers when he said: "The empire is at the fireside." That the children in the home may be taught the principles of total abstinence; that they may become good citizens and wise rulers, great persistency on the part of the workers of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be required in entreating the women and men of our nation and the world to join our organization. When wine and beer are served upon many dinner tables, at afternoon teas, and dispensed to young men and women during an evening call, we certainly should not refrain from warning our friends of approaching danger. Let not the people perish for lack of knowledge, through our negligence. Distribute literature pertaining to cider and beer, both of which I find are stumbling blocks in securing members. Send to the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill., for "Truth About Beer," "Beer an Insidious Poison," "Disease and Degeneracy the Heritage of the Drinker's Offspring," "Beer a Dangerous Drink." Price, per 50, 12 cents; per 100, 20 cents. Circulate these among your friends.

I have written a new leaflet, "What? When? Where? Who? Why?" which will take the place of No. 9, as it better explains our methods and can be distributed as literature at our meetings.

Do not forget at all meetings to emphasize National Constitutional Prohibition—the paramount issue this year.

212 E. 7th St., Plainfield, N. J.

THE W. C. T. U. FREE PLATE SERVICE

CLARA C. CHAPIN, Director of Publicity Bureau

One of the recommendations in our National president's annual address is, "that we send out free plate matter." A free plate service was also urged by the Bureau director in her report given before the Official Board at the National convention, and in order that the board might have some definite plan to consider, Mr. Patterson, editor-in-chief for the Western Newspaper Union, came by invitation to Indianapolis and presented a printed proposition. At a later meeting the matter was referred to the General Officers. After careful consideration they decided to make a beginning in the campaign states, provided these states were willing to pay one-half the expense. On this basis half a column of free plate matter will be supplied to one newspaper in each county of these states, the Western Newspaper Union securing the names. Eleven states are now counted in the prohibition line-up for this year. Three—Missouri, Iowa and Florida—have already accepted the proposition, and the machinery for supplying the service is started.

Money? Of course a free plate service costs money. That is why, under the Publicity Bureau's present appropriation the National is not venturing outside the campaign states. That is why the "Press Paragraphs" have been discontinued—we must use the clip sheet money for dry plates to offset the wet, dripping wet, plates sent out by the liquor organizations.

"The great majority of the publishers of country papers of America are favorable to the cause of prohibition, and they will support the cause to the limit of their ability if they are urged to do so, and if they are assisted in doing so," says Mr. Patterson out of a wide experience. An editor he tells us, "is, as a rule, willing to give space in his newspaper to arguments for prohibition, if others who are interested in the work will provide the arguments in a form in which he can use them. When he has done this, when he has furnished the paper on which these arguments are printed, when he has operated the presses with which they are printed, when he circulates them, he has given more generously to the cause than any other contributor. To enable the publisher of the country newspaper to do these things he must be supplied with the matter in a form in which he can use it with the least possible expense to him. That means newspaper plates."

No better investment of money could be made these campaign days than in the free plate service for the country papers. The pen is mightier than the big stick, and a dry argument is mightier than a wet argument because it is *truth*.

Evanston, Ill.

SENATORS EXTOL PROHIBITION IN THEIR OWN STATES

The discussion in the Senate on the District of Columbia prohibition bill gave opportunity for the introduction of some telling evidence by the Senators from prohibition states.

The members of the Senate were not left in ignorance as to the success and popularity of prohibition in Kansas. Senators Thompson and Curtis took pleasure in giving them full information on that subject. Senator Curtis, on one occasion, presented the facts tersely when he reminded a colleague from a license state who questioned his statements:

"The very fact that the state of Oklahoma, to the south of Kansas, years after Kansas adopted prohibition and after the law had been tested in that state, adopted prohibition; the fact that Colorado, upon the west, some few years ago adopted prohibition; the further fact that Nebraska, on the north, and Kansas City, Mo., went dry on November 7 last, is the best evidence that the people who know Kansas and her conditions are willing to follow her lead."

Senator Gronna, of North Dakota, also took occasion to pay the following tribute to his state:

"I want to say that the prohibition law has been one of the most beneficial laws upon our statute books. It has done more to make North Dakota what it is today, one of the most prosperous states in the Union, than any other law."

The high regard in which prohibition is held by the people of Mississippi was evidenced by the words of Senator Vardaman, who said:

"Prohibition has been an issue in the state of Mississippi for a number of years. The first ballot I ever cast was in favor of prohibition. In those days to be a prohibitionist meant a fight for every inch of ground the prohibitionist stood upon. We undertook first to solve this problem by local option. The liquor traffic had a great hold upon the people. The foolish argument that it was sumptuary legislation and the beginning of a regime which would ultimately lead to unbearable proscriptions had a powerful influence upon the thoughtless, democratic mind. We made headway slowly, but by persistent efforts—appealing to the good judgment and common sense of the most—we finally succeeded in driving whisky out of every county in the state, except about seven. In those days I believed myself that the matter ought to be determined by the voters of the counties where the liquor was sold. I held the erroneous view that if a man wanted to go to perdition and carry his family with him he should not be molested or restrained in his folly. Yes; I believed in local option; but the sentiment grew, and my mind and soul expanded with it, and when I became convinced of the far-reaching deleterious effects, morally, physically and politically, which emanated from the open saloon, I changed my conduct. Those seven counties that persisted in the nefarious business of selling liquor became festering set-fasts upon the body politic. They were veritable running sores. Their poisonous influences were felt beyond the county lines, like 'the foul breath of the upas tree'—everything that came within the purview of its pernicious influence was injured. So in order to rid the state of the plague, the legislature passed a statewide prohibition law, and the saloons in those unfortunate counties were closed, I hope, forever. That was about eight years ago. I do not exaggerate when I say that in those counties that had prohibition forced upon them not fifteen per cent of the white voters, if the question were again submitted, would vote for the return of the saloon. As long as the whisky interests control the community there will be advocates of the saloon in that community. The presence of the saloon seems to be able to stifle the nobler qualities of the mind and paralyze the better aspirations of the soul."

STUDY OF LIQUOR CONSUMPTION RECORDS

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL IN THE UNITED STATES DECREASED TWENTY PER CENT 1907-1915

JOHN F. CUNNEEN

In 1907 the per capita consumption of distilled spirits in the United States was 1.58 gallons; of wine .65 gallons; of malt liquor 20.56 gallons. Allowing 50 per cent alcohol for distilled spirits, 15 per cent for wine and 4 per cent for malt liquors, there was a per capita consumption of 1.70 gallons of straight alcohol in the fiscal year of the United States government ending June 30, 1907. In the year ending June 30, 1915, the per capita consumption of distilled spirits was 1.25 gallons; of wines, 32 gallons; of malt liquor 18.24 gallons. At the same percentages of alcohol as noted above, the per capita consumption of straight alcohol was 1.33 gallons, or 20 per cent less than was consumed in 1907.

The per capita consumption of liquor varies from year to year. When there is an increase, the liquor interests make much of it and try to get people to believe that it is an argument against prohibition. When government reports show a decrease, the liquor interests will go back ten or twenty years for a statistical argument.

The consumption of liquor increased by leaps and bounds until 1907, when prohibition territory began to spread. Not only has the consumption of liquor been checked, but government reports show a decrease of 20 per cent since 1907. The increase in the consumption of liquor in some years, notwithstanding the spread of dry territory, is easily explained. In years of panic and hard times 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 working people in the United States are thrown out of work. "The last man hired and the first man fired is the man who drinks." In slack times 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 drinking men are thrown out of work. They can drink little because of lack of money to buy. When times get prosperous and there is great demand for men, employers of labor must put on drinking men because they can get no others. The drinking man with plenty of money indulges heavily as long as money lasts. One million drinking men who in prosperous times consume an extra quart of liquor per day, will increase the consumption of liquor 91,000,000 gallons in the country in one year. When hard times come and drinking men are thrown out of work and cannot buy liquor there is an enormous decrease in liquor consumption.

Times are now prosperous. There is a great demand for labor. The check on the liquor traffic in such prosperous times shows the tremendous power of the prohibition movement. It foretells complete victory in the very near future.

PASSING OF THE SALOONS MEANS PASSING OF BUMS—DENVER FREE FROM HOBOES

Denver, until January 1, 1916, was a favorite congregating place of the hobo and saloon bum. The police here had the reputation among these undesirables of being "kind and considerate."

Now the town is marked up by the traveling fraternity of the box car, blind baggage and rods, as being "undesirable."

They keep going when they get in from the east, heading for Cheyenne and for the coast.

And it is because of prohibition. No tramp with any self-respect and pride in the fact that his initials are carved on every railroad watering tank from New York to San Francisco, would stop in Denver any longer than necessary to get the next rattler out.

"No barrel houses, no free lunches, no nuthing," as one of them might state it. —*Denver Post.*

NEW LIFE PATRON AND MEMORIAL MEMBERS

Mrs. Mary L. Collins, of Pennsylvania and Washington, has been made a life patron of the National W. C. T. U. by her husband, Mr. E. S. Collins, by the payment of $100.

Since the first of the year, the following promoted comrades have been made memorial members:

Mrs. Margaret Johns.
Mrs. Lydia F. Nichols.
Rev. Lewis A. Parsels.

A WORD OF EXPLANATION

Many have written to the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House concerning orders for pins placed at the National W. C. T. U. Convention and since that time. Explanation has been made in each instance that orders would be filled immediately upon receipt of goods from the factory, and that the manufacturer is doing his best is shown by the following letter:

Chicago, Jan. 5, 1917.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

Dear Mesdames:

This acknowledges receipt of your letter of January 3rd, in reply to which we wish to say that we will make a shipment of pins, which will leave Chicago not later than Saturday.

We are very sorry indeed that there has been a delay in filling this order, but under existing conditions it cannot be prevented.

We are experiencing the greatest amount of trouble in getting raw material, and this is true of every manufacturer in the industry. Our raw material suppliers are loaded beyond capacity, and are making shipments in lots that are a very small portion of the orders placed. Even that small portion is a very long time in coming.

At the present moment we are working twenty-two hours per day in an endeavor to take care of all our people, and when delays occur they cannot be prevented.

We assure you that we are watching your order and will make shipment on Saturday.

Very truly yours,
MANUFACTURING COMPANY
J.A.-M.D.

We are sorry to disappoint our friends and we thank them for their patience. Customers will be served in turn, orders being filled just as rapidly as the manufacturer supplies the pins.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois.

WITH BANDS OF LOVE

M. PELTON WHITE

The Story of a Church that Furnished a Substitute for the Saloon

Andrew Reese had been superintendent of the Malden Avenue Sunday school for six months. Suggested for the place by Rev. Abbey, he was the first choice of children and young people, and was willingly accepted by the majority of the congregation, though barely tolerated by a few straight-laced conservatives with a hawk-eyed surveillance for faults. Deacon Layhue was the leader of this element. "Drew (no one ever called young Reese by his full name) is in his early twenties," he had objected when the matter was being discussed. "What our young folks need is an older man."

"Why, Drew is a born leader. Look at him now." Rev. Abbey's tones had expressed the utmost surprise.

The deacon's glance had traveled to the choir loft and rested disapprovingly on the clean-cut, straight-limbed, boy-faced fellow whose infectious smile and magnetic voice were inciting a band of children to better work.

"Mighty faint praise for the Master," he was saying. "We can do better than that. Now everybody"—the hand that held a stick of kindling, in lieu of a more polished baton, swung vigorously—"SING."

A joyous burst of music filled the air. "'Praise Him, praise Him, Jesus, our blessed Redeemer.'"

With a satisfied smile, Rev. Abbey had turned to Deacon Layhue to be met with a mournful shake of the head, and the comment that it was this everlasting levity of Reese's that unfitted him for the office he held.

What the deacon was pleased to call "levity" Drew himself would have labelled joy. He could have told the day, almost the hour, when he had found this wonderful, all-abiding happiness.

On a stifling hot Sabbath, the summer before, Rev. Abbey had led his congregation to the woods and held the morning service beneath the cool shade of pine boughs. At its close, a picnic lunch was spread, and the remainder of the day was spent in enjoying nature, or, as the Rev. Abbey expressed it, "God in nature." The experiment having proved successful, it was repeated several times.

It was on the occasion of the first out-of-door meeting that young Reese and June Shipley—the nicest girl he'd ever known, according to Drew's statement—wandered a bit apart. Seated on a projecting boulder, they watched a shining stretch of water swirl and eddy at the base of the bluff.

Suddenly, Drew broke the silence, a radiant smile lighting his face. "It's great, June, simply great, this having God with us the whole time."

In ready sympathy the girl laid her hand on the blue serge sleeve near her. She abhorred irreverence, but she had good sense. Drew's utterances, punctuated with the slang of the day, were received in the spirit in which they were spoken. More than once she had been heard to answer carping critics with an indignant: "The greatest sticklers would probably not be eligible for purists' diplomas had they started life as newsboys, nor would they have plodded through the workaday world to a trusted position." Drew was a bank cashier.

He had reached for the hand that rested on his arm.

"I don't suppose you can realize what it means to me to have God as a companion—a dear personal friend. Why, do you know, until today I've always thought that he was a sort of shadowy something shut behind church doors—who could only be approached with a long face and one's Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes."

His joyous laugh had set the air vibrating and furrowed a frown on Deacon Layhue's brow. The frown had deepened a few weeks later when Drew, the door of "Billy-the-Mug's Saloon" slamming behind him, almost ran down the good brother.

"It's all right," he panted. "God was with me." And to Deacon Layhue's shocked silence he had only insisted that there is no place a fellow needs the company of his God more than he does in "Billy-the-Mug's" dive. Thin-chested, sorrow-eyed Widow Blair, her good-natured, easy-going son, Jimmy, and the bartender could have explained Drew's visit to the saloon if anyone had taken the trouble to ask them, but no one did.

And now, on this Saturday half-holiday, young Reese's boot heels clicked determination as they carried their owner in the direction of the church parlors, where the Ladies' Aid was holding a social meeting. That it was a most unpropitious time to make his plea Drew was forced to admit to himself.

Well Drew knew how hard the good women had worked for the past two years to get together a sum sufficient to furnish the parlors and equip the kitchen in a style in keeping with the rest of the church furnishings. There had been rummage sales, basket socials, fairs, moving pictures, in fact every legitimate method of raising money that the inventive brains of the members could suggest. The big Thanksgiving dinner had rounded out the required amount. The buying and placing of furniture had followed, and today's meeting of the women was one of rejoicing over the successful termination of their labors.

"But it's got to be done, and done now." Drew lashed himself with the thought as he found his steps lagging at the church entrance. "With God to champion a cause, a fellow's got to win." He hurled himself against the door as if to vanquish a foe. The enemy yielded, and the young superintendent was in the midst of the elated, chattering throng.

His coming was hailed with delight. Mrs. Abbey seized him by one arm and Grandma Lathrope clung to the other. Together, they piloted him through the rooms, while a medley of voices from an enthusiastic following of matrons and maids demanded his admiration for the new carpet, curtains and "comfortable" chairs. The range, dishes and table utensils—wasn't it splendid to have plenty to set the long table without the bother of even borrowing extra spoons—hot water tank, the big heater, in fact everything from the shining window panes to the freshly tinted walls must be admired by Drew.

And the young man gave unstinted praise that brought a flush of pleasure to many a tired worker's face. And then, with a tensely earnest prayer to his Maker to "stand close" and direct his every word, he straightened himself and—as he afterward confided to Rev. Abbey—"dropped the bomb that burst the earthly joy bubbles," its casing smacking of the gutter, the street, the current slang of shop and office. But what mattered that if in the end his listeners fell victims to the truth-packed shell.

At the last election the state of Washington had voted for prohibition. Drew reminded his audience that the law had gone into effect. Was it not a most opportune time to provide a comfortable meeting place, surrounded by wholesome influence, for those young men who had hitherto found a cordial welcome behind saloon doors? The Malden Avenue Church was ideally located in the downtown district. The Aid Society held its meetings in the afternoon. At other times, except on special occasions, this home-like room was closed. Could not the ladies find it in their hearts to give it over to the "bunch" to enjoy evenings—a sort of clubroom where the fellows would feel free to drop in at their pleasure?

The request was answered by silence—a silence that bespoke an attitude of ignoring—even hostile glances and the pulling away of unsmirched skirts, for the "bunch" referred to was a class of young men with whom Drew was thrown in contact in the business world. They had attended several of the out-of-door services the previous summer and now and then a few of them dropped in to the Sunday evening meetings. The majority of the congregation did not urge them to repeat the offense.

A timid objection, "Mr. Reese must remember that these rooms the ladies have furnished are a part of the house of God," and the avalanche of protest descended.

Did Drew recognize how much labor and expense they had been to? He did.

Would these young men—the tone implied hoodlums—keep things clean and in order? He hoped they would.

Were they not in the habit of smoking? Yes.

Did they play cards—gamble? He was afraid they did.

Drink? Occasionally, but there was nothing to fear from this source since the city was dry.

And they swore? A look of pain swept the superintendent's face as he inclined his head.

His tormentors had cast their last stone. The silence that followed seemed a fitting burial for a lost hope. Sorrowfully Drew's glance searched one after another the countenances of the righteous, then sought June Shipley's face.

Deacon Layhue had once insinuated that it was June and not the Lord that kept young Reese in the Malden Avenue Church. The Rev. Abbey had smiled and rebuked gently: "Sometimes the Master makes the doing of his bidding very pleasant."

Now, the girl's earnest grey eyes met Drew's troubled ones. "Courage, comrade," flashed the signal.

The message routed the expression of bafflement. There was a perceptible squaring of shoulders, protruding of chin, but Drew's voice was quiet, gentle. Though he made no mention of himself, everyone present felt that his words were painted with the pigment, experience. The haunting loneliness of the homeless waif, the tattered newsie, messenger, the leisure hours of the clerk spent in a hall bedroom, were etched with the acid of truth on every heart.

"At first most of the fellows visit saloons for company and entertainment—the thirst comes afterward," he said. "As for their profanity—God pity them. They have heard it from infancy. The foulness of the mire contaminated them. Breathing its vileness, how can they be cleansed? Bring them into this pure atmosphere: overcome evil with good."

The enthusiasm of the young superintendent burned his cheek a deeper red and brightened his eye. Raising his arm and pointing to the door that led from the parlor to the church he made his final appeal: "May that be the 'open sesame' to the Master's house."

Grandma Lathrope furtively wiped a tear from her faded eyes. "The boy's right," she quavered brokenly. Nor was there a dissenting note.

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

TRUE TO LABEL.

Listen to the Voice of Reason and Abstain.

Analysed by Dr. Experience after many hundreds of years of experiment among every class of people and in every part of the world.

—*Grit* of Australia

WITH BANDS OF LOVE

(Continued from Page Twelve)

"Suppose we could take turns slicking things up mornings a bit," ventured one.

"A few magazines, books and games would make it seem more homelike," added another.

"It's my belief," volunteered a third, "that there's nothing like a plate of homemade doughnuts and a crock of cookies for promoting sociability. And with the kitchen so convenlent—"

"I agree with every one of you," interrupted Mrs. Abbey, adding, while a roguish smile teased her lips: "With Drew to keep things straight there will be no necessity for further chaperonage. Notice: After six p. m., Ladies' Aid please keep out."

The laugh that followed was general, but no one appreciated as did Drew the timelIness of the hint. Well he knew, too, that the pastor's wife was the only one who could have given it without offense. He wondered how she had guessed his fear of a gratuitous censorship by the stralght-laced. He didn't ask, though he did give her hand an extra squeeze when he said good-bye.

She understands the "bunch," he told himself as he swung down the street. "It isn't everybody that knows when to coax and when to drive. God willing, June, the Ladies' Aid and the rest of us will draw 'em into the fold with bands of love."

In the days and weeks that followed, Drew's faith and optimism were put to the test. His invitation to the new club room was received as a joke, if not with downright suspicion by most of the crowd.

Say, hadn't they attended the Malden Avenue Church? Well, they guessed yes, and they weren't blind, either. They could tell a little bit when they were wanted and when they were not. They'd done their little stunt at posing as the "horrible example." If any one was foolish enough to imagine that they wanted to go to prayer meeting every night of the week he had had a bad dream and had better forget it.

A few, disliking to hurt Drew's feelings, accepted his invitation. The first evening they were ill at ease, extremely wary of "traps." Finding nothing more disagreeable than the freedom of a most comfortable room they repeated the experiment the following night and many succeeding ones.

During the next two weeks, curiosity brought, one by one, all of the "fellows" to the church parlors to find out about "this crazy proposition of good old Drew's." Last to arrive was Bud Phillips, mischief bent as usual.

He was a likable chap, good-natured, generous, daring to the limit. If there was "anything doing" Bud was sure to be in the thick of it, if not the actual instigator. The increasing popularity of the "club" had considerably lessened his following and in consequence his pride was piqued.

One evening, finding himself quite deserted by the old crowd, Bud turned his steps in the direction of the Malden Avenue Church. To use his own expression, he "just blew in to see what was doing." And Drew was forced to confess within the next fortnight that it was an ill wind that bore the late comer through the doorway.

On his first appearance Bud feigned surprise at the selection of books and magazines. The following night he presented the boys with several nickel thrillers from which he read aloud and led the uproarious laughter that followed. It was Bud who remarked in a jocular vein: "Gee, thought kids left off playing checkers with their knee pants," and took from his pocket a much-thumbed deck of cards and invited the boys to join him in a little game. It was Bud, too, who generously provided cigars and invited the club to "smoke up." No wonder there was a perceptible lowering of standards. Though Drew's patience was sorely tried he was not discouraged, nor did he lose faith. With God on his side he would win certainly, but it was going to take time—and time was his weakest asset.

The Ladies' Aid had been most lenient. However, tobacco-smoked curtains, scratched furniture, mud-stained fenders, the litter of cigar stumps and ashes, smeared and marred walls and, above all, an ugly hole burned in the new carpet were trials that decidedly roughened the surface of good nature.

Then, to cap the climax, Deacon Layhue surreptitiously appointed an investigating committee of one and donated his services. He started for the club on a cold, rainy night when his rheumatism was bad. Long before he reached the church loud and unseemly noises vexed his sharpened sense of hearing. Bud Phillips was parodying a hymn and syncopating the good old church tune to ragtime atrocities. His efforts were ably seconded by the voices and feet of a few of "the boys."

The windows of the parlor were above the deacon's line of vision, but a stone coping at the rear of the church aided and abetted the stiff-kneed investigator in gaining a view of the interior.

"Humph! Just as I thought it would be," he rasped to himself, "smoking and card playing in the Lord's house. It ain't a-worrying Drew none, either." He eased his aching joints from their perch on the wall and turned his face toward the parsonage.

A wait of fifteen minutes would have added color to the already damaging story; a half-hour—the tale would never have been told. True, Drew's face expressed unconcern when the spying old eyes looked in on him. He had been beating a punching bag and had stopped for a few minutes to instruct one of the young men how to use a pair of Indlan clubs so as to bring into play certain muscles. It was Bud who had suggested gymnasium work to him as a correction to the downward moral tendency, not that Bud intended to, however. It came about in connection with smoking some two weeks previous. "Don't suppose you'd dare take three puffs at a cigar for fear you'd be killed or struck blind," taunted that young gentleman as he threw a partly burned match at the coal scuttle and missed it.

Drew had leaned forward to pick up the charred splint. "Not exactly instant death," he parried good-naturedly. "But I think I'll go in for a bit of gym exercise —can't do much with that, you know, and smoke, too."

Bud had glanced sharply at his companion's face, but its honest expression disarmed his rising suspicion.

Two days later an expressman had stopped at the church. When the club members arrived in the evening they found Drew busily engaged unpacking a

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

Supplies for Frances E. Willard Commemorative Meeting

FOR REFERENCE:

The Life of Frances E. Willard, Anna Adams Gordon. Price $1.50.

What Frances E. Willard Said, Anna Adams Gordon. Price 75 cents.

The Story of Frances E. Willard, Gertrude Stevens Leavitt. Price 15 cts.

FOR PROGRAM MATERIAL:

Annual Address, Miss Anna A. Gordon, National president, delivered at Indianapolis. Price 5 cents.

Review of Organization Work, given in report of Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National corresponding secretary, found in National Minutes. Price 25 cents.

Union Signal (special Willard Memorial number of January 25). Price 2 cents each; $1.75 per 100. Special price of $1.50 per 100 on orders received by January 23.

Frances E. Willard Program for Public Schools, Anna A. Gordon. Price 10 cents.

Life Sketch of Frances E. Willard, Lillian M. N. Stevens.

Flower of Temperance Chivalry, S. M. D. Fry. Price, 3 cents each; per 100, 75 cents.

FOR GENERAL DISTRIBUTION:

Life Sketch of Frances E. Willard, Lillian M. N. Stevens. Price, 3 cents each; per 100, $1.00.

The Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund. Price, per 100, 25 cents.

Temperance Jack
Law of Habit
The Shoemaker and Little White Shoes
The Common Joy
Price, per 100, 35 cents.

FOR DISTRIBUTION IN THE Y. P. B.:

Frances E. Willard's Influence Upon the Young People of the Age. Price, per 100, 35 cents.

FOR DISTRIBUTION IN THE L. T. L.:

How a Little Girl Became Famous. Price, per 100, 25 cents.

Five Little Word Pictures of Frances E. Willard. Price, per 100, 30 cents.

FOR MUSIC:

Temperance Songster, Convention Edition. Price, 15 cents.

Campaign Song Book, Anna A. Gordon.

Home's Love-Light—solo. Price, 30 cents.

A Paean of Victory—solo. Price, 10 cents.

Victory—soprano solo. Price, 15 cents.

Wear Your White Ribbon Wherever You Go—solo or chorus. Price, 5 cents.

A Knot of White Ribbon—solo. Price 25 cents.

The White Ribbon—solo. Price, 10 cents.

FOR INVITATIONS:

Rest Cottage Post Card
Frances E. Willard Post Card
Frances E. Willard Statue Post Card
Price, per dozen, 15 cents; per 100, $1.00.

FOR ROLL CALL:

Frances E. Willard Flower Mission Cards—quotations from Miss Willard's writings, with autograph signature. Price, 12 cents per 100.

FOR SOUVENIRS:

Rest Cottage Booklet. Price, 15 cents each; per dozen, $1.25.

Willard Birthday Pledge Card, with autograph pledge and signature. Price, per 100, $1.00.

Prices include prepaid postage.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Ill.

Frances E. Willard Portraits

For Schools, Libraries and the Home

No. 1

No. 1—Enlarged Photograph, size 20x 24 inches. Price, prepaid.....$4.00

No. 3

No. 3—Enlarged Photograph, from a picture taken during Miss Willard's later years, 20x24 inches. Price, prepaid 4.00
Special School Picture (a print from this photograph), 18x22 in. Price.. .50

No. 2

No. 2—Enlarged Photograph, size 20x 24 inches. Price, prepaid..... 4.00

No. 4

No. 4—Enlarged Photograph, 20x24 inches. Price, prepaid..... 4.00
Same photograph, 10x12 inches... 1.50

Name Plate, handsomely engraved, on brass base, gold plated. Price.....$ 1.75

These portraits, suitably framed, with name plate attached, sent by prepaid express, each 10.00

Cabinet Photographs of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, 25 cents each; per dozen..... 2.40

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

VIRGINIA NEWS AND NARRATIVE

Special Correspondence

All Virginia's Christmastide was made anxious by the illness of the beloved W. C. T. U. president, Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, who is at present in the George Washington hospital, District of Columbia, where she was taken December 17. At this writing improvement is reported and prayers are constantly being offered for her restoration.

Prohibition Commissioner Peters has been making a round of the state and rendering invaluable assistance to officers in enforcing the law. Gratifying reports of improved conditions have come from the cities while the mountain region, ever more difficult to deal with, is slower to approve of the new law. The attitude of the moonshiner is gradually changing. Fear of being "ousted" will cause a much stronger enforcement by those in power than could possibly have resulted from any other cause. Already fines imposed throughout the state have more than paid the commissioner's salary.

The state W. C. T. U. paper, the *Virginia Call*, is now being edited by the Press superintendent, Mrs. Gertrude B. Boss, of Roanoke, who has done valuable work in the local papers of her own town.

In arranging your program for

Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day

you will need

"THE LIFE OF FRANCES E. WILLARD"
By Anna A. Gordon
Cloth bound, $1.50, postpaid
Place your order early

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

Mrs. Faith T. Parrott, state recording secretary of the Virginia W. C. T. U., was instrumental recently in having a resolution passed at the annual conference of the Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution providing that liquor advertisements shall be excluded from the D. A. R. magazine.

FORTY-THREE KANSAS CITY BARS TO CLOSE

According to records of the police board, forty-three of the 574 saloons that operated in Kansas City, Mo., the last six months of 1916 have failed to make application for a renewal of their licenses and will discontinue business.

Tired, Nervous Men and Women

who are languid, sleepless and physically run-down get immediate relief and lasting benefits from the regular use of *Scott's Emulsion* after meals.

Its chief constituent is nature's greatest body-building force to strengthen the organs and nerve centers, grain by grain, to rebuild physical and mental energy.

No alcohol or opiate in SCOTT'S.

Refuse Substitutes.

Scott & Bowne, 14-60 Bloomfield, N.J.

Good Campaign Ammunition

GIVE THE PEOPLE THE FACTS

Quiz on National Constitutional Prohibition

The Last Stage of a Great Conflict

Excerpts from Hon. Wm. J. Bryan's Address delivered before the National W. C. T. U. Convention

Price per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 35 cents

America's Greatest Foe
The Paramount Issue
Prohibition States
Teach the People
Maine Vindicated
Facts About Kansas
Six Months of Prohibition in Seattle
Kansas Answers the Liquor Argument
The Workingman and the Alcohol Problem
Drink Traffic and Revenue
Reasons for Their Prosperity
Untouched Sources of Revenue
The Drink Traffic and the Taxpayer
Industrial World Against Alcohol

CARTOON LEAFLETS

What Two Beers a Day will Buy
The Workingman Who Pays
What Mother and the Children Get
His Days are Numbered
Boy or Beer Barrel
Your Boy Next
The Liquor Traffic's Vacuum Pocket Cleaner
Accusing Fingers
Is It a Square Deal?

Price per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

THREE DUES AND AN EXPLANATION

It is due to THE UNION SIGNAL, which advertised my goods, and as surely due to me, the advertiser, and equally due to readers who answered the advertisement that an explanation be made in regard to the difficulties which have occurred in my business the last two months. Many complaints have come from people who have sent both currency and checks with orders for post cards, that they have not received the goods. All such complaints were reported to the local postoffice, and we finally found that there had been wholesale tampering with the mails from which, I regret to say, my customers as well as myself, have suffered heavily. There is only one remedy for trouble of this kind, and that is *never* to send currency through the mail, but send money order or draft. If these are lost they cannot be cashed.

Regretting any inconvenience which my customers may have suffered, I am,

Very truly yours,

MRS. L. F. PEASE

$150.00 SALARY FOR 60 DAYS WORK PAID WOMAN OR MAN in each town to distribute Free circulars, and to take orders for White Ribbon Concentrated Flavoring.

J. S. ZIEGLER CO., 7 G-E. Harrison Street, Chicago, Ill.

WHITE RIBBON ACTIVITIES IN MASSACHUSETTS

Special Correspondence

The Frances E. Willard Settlement of Boston is engaged in a gigantic effort to raise the sum of $150,000 to clear the great plant of all indebtedness. The week beginning January 7 was specially given over to this endeavor. Ford Hall was engaged for the entire week and luncheons were served every day to the several "teams" which were out canvassing the entire city and, indeed, the state. Campaign songs were sung at the luncheons and addresses made by some of the best speakers of Boston. This enterprise long ago passed the experimental stage, and is now recognized as one of the most efficient agencies for the social uplift of Boston. Miss Caroline M. Caswell, the founder, is a woman of remarkable breadth of vision and great executive ability. She has been ably seconded by an unusual corps of helpers, prominent among whom are Mrs. Myra L. Higgins, superintendent of Llewsac Lodge, the country home of the settlement, and Miss Nellie Frank Hill, superintendent of the club work.

Massachusetts feels that it has just cause for pride in the Social Service department of its white ribbon activities. Willard Settlement does not stand alone, but in Boston the Harriet Tubman Home provides a much-needed social center for young colored girls. This is under the auspices of the Harriet Tubman local union, although a board of directors from the white ribboners of the state has for years helped it to carry the burden. In Springfield the Goodwill Home is maintaining a much needed work among the younger girls and in Worcester a social settlement is being carried on wholly under W. C. T. U. auspices. One of the most attractive features of the recent state convention at Taunton was an exhibit of these several social activities. The headquarters of the state, at 541 Massachusetts avenue, also furnishes a kind of social center for the neighborhood, and it is expected that this feature will be more strongly emphasized in the near future. On February 22, the fifth anniversary of the occupancy of state headquarters, it is expected that the mortgage will be burned with appropriate ceremonies.

On Sunday, January 7, Rev. Austin DuBlois, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Boston, preached a very interesting sermon to his large congregation on the topic, "Frances E. Willard and the Twentieth Century Woman." He said the two greatest women of the 19th century were Queen Victoria and Frances E. Willard, asserting that Miss Willard's special claim to greatness lay in four facts: First, her clear vision, which enabled her to see the enormity of the legalized liquor traffic and her steadfast determination to sweep it out of the land; second, her advocacy of equal suffrage while it was still so unpopular a cause; third, her perception of and devotion to the single standard of purity in men and women—"The White Life for Two"; and last, her marvelously comprehensive vision and outlook which made possible the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union. It is not often that so fashionable and conservative a church listens to such a forceful arraignment of the liquor traffic or such a clear setting forth of advanced reform questions.

Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. since 1898, is rapidly recovering from the illness which detained her from the National convention. She is still largely confined to her home, but accomplishes a full day's work there, with pen and typewriter, and expects by the middle of the month to be once again at state headquarters. She is planning to speak at the memorial service to Mrs. Harriette D. Walker, to be held at the Y. W. C. A. On Jan. 16, the state general officers had their monthly meeting, and on Jan. 18 she will conduct the service of prayer for National Prohibition. The first hour of this service will be given up to a memorial service for Dr. Purington and Mrs. Walker. All the temperance forces of the state are to unite in an effort to have prohibition adopted by the constitutional convention, which is to meet in May. Altogether, the winning of six cities to the dry ranks is a hopeful sign for the Old Bay state, and the temperance forces are taking new heart of hope for state-wide prohibition.

Susanna Cocroft's
Physical Culture
for the Face

will make the outline of your face, neck and chin graceful—relieve wrinkles, sagging muscles and facial blemishes—make your skin clear and soft, your eyes bright. You can make your hair glossy and abundant—your hands smooth and white—your feet comfortable, through definite directions which will take only a few minutes at home each day.

Write for information and our free booklet giving many valuable hints.

Grace-Mildred Culture Course
Dept. 16, 624 So. Michigan Blvd. Chicago

TEMPERANCE TIDE RISING IN MINNESOTA

BESSIE LATHE SCOVELL

The first two bills introduced in the senate of the Minnesota legislature when it convened the first week in January, were temperance measures and the fifth bill, presented by Senator Gandrud, was at the behest of the state W. C. T. U. and provides for state-wide prohibition by constitutional amendment.

The grand jury of Hennepin county, in its final report, left the following record: "On one hand we have considered many cases in which intoxicating liquor has been the cause or a contributing cause of crime. On the other hand, we have been required to inspect the city workhouse, the city and county jails and the poor farm, and in all these cases we have seen the devastating effects of drink. In other words, we have returned indictments against men whom drink has helped ruin and at the same time have commended the management and efficiency of the institutions maintained by the city and county to care for the victims of the liquor business which is licensed by them. The grand jury is of the opinion that the sale of liquor in our midst is taking heavy toll in human souls and money."

The Seventeenth district W. C. T. U. (Minneapolis unions) are holding interesting monthly meetings in the forum of Hennepin Avenue M. E. church, considered by many the finest Methodist church in this country. The white ribboners feel that they have a friend in the new pastor, Charles Wesley Burns, who was once the president of Pennsylvania Loyal Temperance Legion. The district places a speaker in at least one church in the city every Sunday evening. Christmas eve they were given one hour in which to present "The Prospects for National Constitutional Prohibition" before the open forum in the assembly room of the court house.

A line of work emphasized is that among woodsmen, and tons of literature are being sent to the lumber camps of northern Minnesota.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

THE UNION SIGNAL . . . . $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) . . 35c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . . . 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each . . . Per 100, $1.75

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

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"ENLIGHTENING THE PUBLIC"

Within the past few weeks a prominent liquor paper remarked that it hoped and expected a great victory on November 7 because "campaigns of education had been and were being waged in the communities that were to vote and the voters had been ENLIGHTENED, and now, no doubt, saw the liquor question in a NEW LIGHT."

Reading this prediction in the light of the events of November 7, we smile at the success of this "campaign of liquor enlightenment" which apparently in most of the states made little impression, if indeed it did not help rather than hinder our cause. But, seriously, the workers agree that the campaigns of miseducation, misinterpretation and misrepresentation that cloud the atmosphere of every state where the liquor issue is before the people, is no laughing matter, but one of the most formidable obstacles they must meet. A falsehood dressed in attractive display type in the advertising pages of a popular newspaper, a cleverly worded article or story composed of one per cent fact and ninety-nine per cent falsehood does confuse and mislead the people. The most independent of voters hearing only one side of a question and that presented in a spectacular fashion may be kept from considering the real merits of the subject.

We quite agree with *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular*, when it says: "Education is the need of the hour. Education means getting before the reading public, facts and truths concerning the liquor traffic." Of course we differ diametrically in our interpretation of what are "facts" and "truths." But education is the word that spells success in our great movement for state and national prohibition. And this education, we contend, must be not spasmodic, but regular; not fragmentary, but comprehensive; not occasional, but consecutive and continuous. The ideal way to insure this kind of instruction is to place in the homes of all the people of your community, all the time, all the truth on the liquor question, in the form of a readable temperance weekly, which shall give from week to week that fascinating serial, "Prohibition's Onward March" to victory, the tale of the triumph of total abstinence; the arguments that make the liquor sophistries seem like the foolish babbling of babes. All this you will find in THE UNION SIGNAL.

WITH BANDS OF LOVE

(Continued from Page Thirteen)

box that contained a miscellaneous assortment of Indian clubs, dumb bells, boxing gloves and sundry other muscle developers. There were also books on tests and measurements.

The gym work gained favor at once. Before the week was out two of the boys had given up smoking in an effort to best each other in chest expansion.

"It's good stuff," Drew had confided to June with enthusiasm. "Keep 'em interested—give 'em something to do and everything will work out right. But say," there was admiration in his eyes as his glance rested on the girl's upturned face, "how did you ever get all the paraphernalia together and how am I ever going to thank you for your trouble?"

"No thanks, please," laughed June. "A lot of these dumb bells and things were fairly hidden with dust and cobwebs in the garrets of the idle. If they will only help," she added wistfully.

That they did "help" was the means of inciting Bud Phillips to greater lengths of mischief, for he recognized that this new attraction bade fair to end his leadership.

While Deacon Layhue limped over slippery pavements and Drew twirled a pair of clubs, Bud suddenly ceased his vocal efforts, reached into his pocket and pulled out a flask.

"This singing business is deucedly dry work," he announced, winking wickedly at his companions, then glancing slyly to the opposite side of the room. "Have one on me." He placed the bottle on the reading table in general invitation.

For a moment there was silence, blank amazement on every countenance save his own. "Well," he urged, "don't be bashful. Step lively—wet goods ain't so common these days that you need a second asking."

"Aw, cut it, Bud," admonished a youth at his elbow, a quiet lad who had never been known to question Phillips' idea of a good time. That he dared utter protest on this, of all other occasions, stung Bud to the quick. His lips curled sneeringly.

"You and Drew better have a glass of milk and a prune if you're 'fraid of your digestions being hurt. And, say, you'd better lock the door and pull down the curtains if you're scared—no one can see you then."

Again the ominous silence. Slowly Drew crossed the room. He faced his tormentor squarely. There was neither anger nor resentment in his expression—only sorrow. When he spoke it was in the same quiet, gentle tone he had used at the Ladies' Aid in behalf of the "bunch." Now, as then, there was a deadly earnestness in his words.

"You're right, Bud. We can turn the key and keep people out, draw the shades and prevent them from seeing in. But just remember, my friend, that you can't hide from God, or lock Him out. He is with us always."

The flashing glance of black eyes met the steady gaze of blue ones and wavered. "Aw—shucks—if you're going to—to ring in—" Bud paused uncertainly, then a sheepish grin crept into his face and he reddened uncomfortably. Reaching for the flask he pulled out the cork.

"It isn't so dangerous as it looks, boys—it's only tea. But Drew wins. I thought I could put up a little game on him and make him mad, but instead—well—he's made me feel like—like a cad."

"You're not the only one," broke in one of the culprits, but Bud's uplifted hand silenced him.

"This isn't your little confession," warned its owner whimsically, and with awkwardness, due to self-consciousness, he again addressed his remarks to Drew.

"I just want to say, old man, that your kind of a God makes a hit with me and—and—" he floundered miserably.

Words were unnecessary. Drew's outstretched hand seized young Phillips' in a grip that hurt. "You're right, Bud, God's the best all-around friend a fellow ever had and—"

"Just let me speak of another matter," interrupted Bud, bound to be rid of all his troubles at once. "I've been bell leader to a bunch of swine." He glanced half humorously at his companions. "Say, boys, it's up to us to get in and clean this place, pay for the damage we've done and show the Malden Avenue Church that we've the decency to appreciate the home they've—"

The outer door swung open, revealing the troubled face of Rev. Abbey, the triumphant one of Deacon Layhue.

"All's well," Drew's hearty voice greeted them. "God's in His temple."

Then and there Bud came forward and manfully repeated the declaration he had just finished.

"'And he drew them with cords of a man and with bands of love,'" murmured Rev. Abbey softly.

"Maybe so—that's Scripture all right," admitted the deacon hastily.

Why Be Thin?

I can improve your figure—build up your strength—make you weigh what you *should*.

I know I can because I have helped over 35,000 women gain 10 to 35 pounds—not only gain flesh, but they are now oh, so well—and rested!

One pupil writes: "One year ago I weighed only 100 pounds—now I weigh 126, and, oh, I feel so well!"

I want to help *you* attain *your* proper weight, in your room, without drugs, by scientific, natural methods such as your physician approves

If you only realized how surely, how easily, how inexpensively your weight can be increased, I am certain you would write me at once.

You will surprise your family and friends.

Do write! I want so much to help you as only a woman can. I've had a wonderful experience. Let me tell you about it. Write for my Free Booklet, No. 22.

Susanna Cocroft

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Evanston, Illinois

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLIII EVANSTON, ILL., JANUARY 25, 1917 No. 4

VISUALIZED SURVEY OF W. C. T. U. FIELD

Nearly 20,000 local unions are working for National Constitutional Prohibition

HERE IS WHERE THEY ARE!

FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND DAY NUMBER

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

The United States Supreme Court has rendered another decision far reaching in its character. The Federal white slave law was construed by the Supreme Court to prohibit interstate transportation of women for any immoral purpose, including private escapades as well as commercialized vice. In three test cases the court in a divided opinion affirmed convictions of three men. The decision is final. The court divided five to three in broadly interpreting the law enacted in 1910. The majority opinion, given by Justice Day, held that while Congress may have intended the law to prohibit only traffic in women for pecuniary gain, its plain terms include interdiction of their transportation "for any other immoral purpose." If it was not so intended, the majority said, it was Congress' function—not the court's— to amend the law. Whether the law makes "accomplices" of women involved in personal escapades was not definitely decided by the court, but their testimony against men indicted was upheld as permissible. Wider scope in enforcing the law is now open to the Department of Justice, which contended for the broader interpretation.

Senator Jones of Washington has introduced a most comprehensive amendment to the corrupt practices bill that would bar any person, either directly or indirectly identified with the liquor interest, from contributing to any political campaign committee anything of value, or paying any sum of money whatsoever to be used for political purposes.

For three weeks the Department of Justice has been carrying on a "probe" investigation of the working of the District of Columbia excise board. The chief of the bureau hopes to finish his examination of witnesses this week. Just what the Department of Justice is seeking to ascertain has not been divulged, but the laxity of the excise board has been such as to cause almost universal condemnation and a letting in of light, we are sure, will bring relief.

Weighty Hand of Law Laid Upon Notorious Indian Bootlegger

An Indian by the name of William J. Creekmore, known as the "King of Bootleggers," of Oklahoma, who has long defied and evaded the law, his influence being so great that local and state authorities were unable to apprehend him, has at last been caught in the meshes of the law. He has recently been sentenced to the penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. One of his attorneys has been in Washington working every known device to stay the sentence. The case was brought to the Supreme Court of the United States and January 8 this, the last court, decided not to grant the petition to open the case. As a result of this action this noted criminal of the entire southwest will feel the weighty hand of the law, which he has so long defied, resting upon him. Let all lawbreakers take warning! The liquor traffic is doomed. "Those who seek to break the law shall perish by the law."

Washington has been stirred to its depths over the Lawson investigation concerning a "leak," whereby, it is said, numerous parties were thus enabled to buy stocks in Wall Street to their great personal advantage. At the first hearing before the Committee on Rules in the House of Representatives, Mr. Lawson, who had been summoned from Boston, positively refused to give any names, but intimated that he would do so if an investigation was held. He was allowed to depart and the committee adjourned. The House, however, demanded that Lawson be again summoned and forced to give names and information of all he had boasted of knowing, or take the consequences and go to jail. The scenes in the large caucus room of the House office building, where the hearings are held, have been most dramatic. The room has been crowded, hundreds being unable to get within hearing distance. The Committee on Rules occupied chairs on a raised platform. A long table in front was filled with reporters, the witness stand being at the right of the chairman. Mr. Lawson, nervous and evidently realizing his position very keenly, answered the questions propounded him by the chairman, Hon. Robert L. Henry of Texas. He was asked first to tell the name of the Congressman who had told him of a Cabinet officer, a member of Congress and a banker, said to have been connected with the "leak," also the names of others involved. He hesitated, then replied, "The name of the Congressman is the chairman of this committee, Hon. Robert L. Henry of Texas." He then mentioned other prominent names, which came as an explosion. Later Mr. Henry left his seat and, under oath, denied in the most emphatic manner that he had had any such information to impart or had given Mr. Lawson the names mentioned. Mr. Lawson then shouted, "I will make good every statement I have made."

NATIONAL PROHIBITION MEASURES BEFORE CONGRESS

1. Sheppard-Gallinger-Webb-Smith Resolution for National Prohibition Amendment. (Favorably reported by the Judiciary Committees of both Houses.)
2. Sheppard District of Columbia Prohibition bill. (Passed by the Senate. It now goes to the House.)
3. Randall bill to exclude liquor advertisements from mails. (Favorably reported to both Houses.)
4. Alaska Prohibition Bill, to ratify action of people at November 7 election.
5. Gronna prohibition bill for Hawaii. (Favorably reported to Senate.)
6. Gronna prohibition amendment for Porto Rico. (To be offered when Porto Rico bill comes up in Senate.)

For days the hearing has been in progress, the excitement growing more and more intense. This unexpected demand on the time of the Committee on Rules, whose members are chairmen of other committees, will have a strong tendency to retard legislation. There is a movement under way to hold night sessions and this will hurry things along.

The Committee on Territories, having the questions of Alaska and Hawaii under consideration, has been meeting almost daily, but up to this date, January 19, has come to no decision. There certainly never could be a place or a mode of procedure more soul-taxing and where one's faith and courage are put to so supreme a test as in dealing with Congress along legislative lines. I have seen it so often. Persons come to Washington full of hope and expectancy, believing their bills will go through without delay, but many unlooked for obstacles are in the way; "no quorum" of the committee and many other hindrances blocking the way until one loses heart.

Where to Send for Copies of Supreme Court Decision on Webb-Kenyon Law

There have been so many requests for the opinion of the Supreme Court on the Webb-Kenyon law it is to be printed as a Senate document and those desiring a copy should write one of their United States Senators, asking him to forward it to their home address. Write your signature and the name of town or city and street address clearly, not forgetting to give name of state.

The death of Admiral George Dewey is felt very keenly throughout official Washington. The President sent a special message to Congress announcing the death of the Spanish War hero. The message recounts the sixty-two years of active service for his country, beginning with his naval career as a midshipman in 1854 and closing his long, useful life as Admiral of the Navy, this position having been accorded him by special Act of Congress. The message closed with the words, "The people of the government of the United States will always rejoice to perpetuate his name in all honor and affection."

Secretary Daniels of the Navy has ordered all flags in navy yards and on all United States ships over the world placed at half-mast until after the funeral, to be held in the rotunda of the Capitol Saturday forenoon, January 20. The Secretary also ordered each service ship afloat to fire an admiral's salute of nineteen guns at noon on Saturday. The highest public honor that can be given will be rendered. The President and his Cabinet will attend. Congress will recess during the obsequies, and both Houses will attend in a body. The Supreme Court, the Diplomatic Corps and many other noted bodies of men will meet in that world-famed spot, where the bodies of Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley have rested, to do honor to this hero.

The Day of Prayer in Washington

January 18, National W. C. T. U. day of prayer for National Constitutional Prohibition, was observed in Washington by an all-day meeting held in the First Congregational church, Mrs. Emma S. Shelton, president of the District of Columbia W. C. T. U., presiding. The meeting began at ten a. m. and continued without intermission until nearly five p. m. Twelve denominations were represented by as many clergymen, and eight organizations by their leaders. Miss Gordon was present part of the day and spoke briefly during the W. C. T. U. hour. She enjoyed listening to the stirring words of the pastors of different churches, all commending the work of the W. C. T. U., and they were a unit in their desire for prohibition for the District and the nation.

N. W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Hotel Driscoll. Washington, D. C., January 19, 1917

LEGISLATIVE VICTORIES

WYOMING

The Gardner bill, providing for the submission to the people in 1918 of a state-wide prohibition amendment, has been unanimously passed by both houses of the Wyoming legislature. Governor Kendrick has announced that he will sign the bill.

IOWA

A bill providing for the submission of a state-wide prohibition amendment has passed the senate of the Iowa legislature by a vote of 45 to 3. This measure was passed by the last legislature and if approved by the lower house insures submission to the people.

NORTH DAKOTA

The first bills to pass both houses of the North Dakota legislature were two equal suffrage measures, one similar to the Illinois law, granting limited suffrage to women and becoming effective July 1, 1917; the other, a constitutional amendment, which must pass another legislature before going to the people.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ASKED TO ENACT PROHIBITION LAW

Two demands for complete suppression of the liquor traffic in Canada during the war and for three years after its close were made upon Premier Borden recently, the first by men representing temperance associations throughout the country, the second by the women of Canada.

WYOMING MUST MOVE INTO LINE WITH ITS DRY NEIGHBORS

Governor Kendrick of Wyoming says: "Within the last decade, there has been a tremendous reversal of opinion throughout our country upon the economic aspects of the liquor traffic. There has never been any question as to the moral issues involved, nor as to the desirability of prohibition from that standpoint. But the new angle from which the traffic has been attacked has developed a veritable wave of negative sentiment, until today Wyoming stands in a vast dry area as the one state which permits the sale of intoxicants with little or no restriction. In view of the many petitions presented to the legislature two years ago and the great interest manifested by the people on the question during the last election, I am confident that there is a growing conviction in the minds of the people of Wyoming, that the time has come for the state to move into line with her neighbors. Therefore, I earnestly favor early action on the part of the legislature at this session which will afford the citizens of the state an opportunity to vote upon this question."

BREWERY SOLD BECAUSE OF LAW VIOLATION

The plant of the Lone Star Brewing company of San Antonio, Tex., was sold at auction from the courthouse steps recently in compliance with the court order taking away the charter of the company for violating the state laws by contributing to political campaign funds.

NO PRISONERS—COW GOES UNMILKED

The startling effects of prohibition in Moorhead, Minn., were acutely felt on a recent occasion, when for the first time in twenty-one years there was not a prisoner in the county jail, and therefore no one to milk the county's cow. It was necessary for the sheriff to secure a deputy to perform this task.

HONOR ROLL

—of—

STATES AND TERRITORY WHICH HAVE OUTLAWED THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Maine	Oregon
Kansas	Colorado
North Dakota	Iowa
Oklahoma	Arkansas
Georgia	Idaho
Mississippi	South Carolina
North Carolina	Virginia
Tennessee	Nebraska
West Virginia	South Dakota
Alabama	Michigan
Arizona	Montana
Washington	Alaska

SENATOR SHEPPARD EXPRESSES APPRECIATION OF WORK OF W. C. T. U.

The following letter very recently received by our National president shows the value placed by our representatives in both houses of Congress on the work of the W. C. T. U.:

United States Senate, Jan. 13, 1917.

Dear Miss Gordon:

I thank you more than I can express for your congratulations on the success of my bill in the Senate for prohibition in the District of Columbia. The bill now goes to the House where the prospect is exceedingly promising.

I wish to thank you and your great organization for the magnificent work you are doing for prohibition in all phases, state and national.

With all good wishes, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) Morris Sheppard

LABOR JOURNAL ENDORSES PROHIBITION

The Allentown (Pa.) *Labor Herald*, heretofore a conspicuous defender of the liquor trade, has announced a change of heart as concerns the prohibition movement. The front page of a recent number contains a double column article setting forth the importance of the national prohibition movement, and an editorial says:

"We have fought against local option and prohibition until, like old St. Paul fighting Christianity, we have had our eyes opened and found that we were on the wrong side. And we have no hesitancy in saying that since we have found out 'where we are at,' we intend to use the future to remedy any mistake we have made in the past, and rectify, if possible, any harm that we have done."

GOVERNOR WILLIS PLEADS FOR PROHIBITION AS HE GOES OUT OF OFFICE

The last official act of retiring Governor Frank B. Willis of Ohio, before handing to Governor Cox his commission of office, was an address in which he declared for state-wide prohibition and woman suffrage. In admitting that he had failed during his term of office in abolishing the saloons of Ohio, Mr. Willis said:

"But the sovereign people can and will soon succeed where individuals and parties have failed, and I am ready now, as I have been in the past, to join with the moral forces of this state and aid in this reform. The saloons can be put out of politics by putting them out of business. I have earnestly tried to get the saloon out of politics and have failed, but the sovereign people will succeed where individuals and parties have failed. They can get the saloons out of politics permanently by putting them out of business in Ohio and I am ready to aid in this reform."

OHIO NEWSPAPERS BAR LIQUOR ADVERTISEMENTS

In view of the approaching state-wide prohibition campaign in Ohio the action of the *Ohio State Journal*, the *Columbus Dispatch* and the *Newark Advocate* in discontinuing liquor advertisements in their columns is particularly encouraging.

FRANCE BARS STRONG DRINK FROM ZONE HELD BY ARMY

Traffic in spirituous liquors has been prohibited by the French military authorities in the zone occupied by the army. Natural wines, beers and cider are not affected.

FRANCES WILLARD'S WIDENING WAY

ELIZABETH P. GORDON

Frances Willard loved folks. With rare magnetic power she reached out to them and drew them to her. She was genuinely human and yet a spiritual dynamo. With refreshing naiveté, spontaneity and delightful wit she charmed people of all ages and conditions. To her, men were brothers, women, sisters, and to young people she was an "elder (ly) sister." Under her magic spell cold, selfish people became responsive and weak wills grew strong. She was a marvelous personality, and because of this her life work was extraordinary. She was one of the greatest women of the nineteenth century.

A Seer and an Organizer

Frances Willard was possessed by a world vision. There were no sky or ocean boundaries to her ever-broadening thought. The people of all lands were her neighbors—the world one great home. In her extensive travels abroad, early in life, she sorrowfully saw the pitiful estate of thousands of women who had no hope in life as did their fathers, brothers and sons. "Why, don't you understand," said an Italian girl seventeen years old to Miss Willard, "I completed my education a year ago. I tell you, Signorina, we have but one vocation. If a girl isn't married she stays in the house and, oh, I do so long to get out into the world." "How often," Miss Willard said, on her return to this country, "have tears blurred the grievous scene as I have watched dogs and women fastened side by side to carts laden with merchandise or a cow and a woman yoked to a plow, and I have felt so helpless; but when my heart was aching, a voice would whisper to me, **'Not to these, but to the dear girls of your home shall you be sent and some day the broader channels of their lives shall send streams of healing even to these far-off shores.'"**

Thoughts of these "streams of healing," pent up in Miss Willard's compassionate soul, found adequate expression when as president of the National W. C. T. U. she founded, in 1883, the World's W. C. T. U.; and now a half million women are factors in fulfilling her long-cherished desire to make "the world wider for women and more homelike for humanity." As dean of women and a professor in Northwestern University, Frances Willard had been a remarkable educator who, as one of her young men students said, "made a garden of the classroom." It was inevitable that this national and international leader, now a teacher in the world-university, should cause the fragrant blossom of love to grow—the love "that worketh no ill to his neighbor."

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union today owes largely to Frances Willard the organization plans that are carried on in every state and territory of our country and in over forty nations federated in the World's W. C. T. U. Gifted with a rare imagination, "that searchlight of the soul," Miss Willard had also a genius for constructive detail seldom equalled. Professor James of Harvard College has said that it is not the possession of one fine quality alone, but the "fusion of many strong characteristics" that makes "the completely significant life." Frances Willard was an embodiment of this truth. She had dogged endurance as well as ideal aspirations. With inherited pluck and a Willard's (Will-Hard's) will she wrought out her world vision.

Pioneer Trips

In one year, 1882-1883, Frances Willard and Anna Gordon visited all the large cities and towns of the country organizing state and local unions. Always Miss Willard averred that without Anna Gordon's devotion, versatility and aid in speaking, she could not have carried out so successfully her program of organization. What wonderful trips they had in the twenty-one years of comradeship, and into how many families and churches they carried the thought that "only the Golden Rule of Christ can bring the Golden Age of man." How many hardships they happily endured. The principles of total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the state and nation were from the first reiterated; also the plans for membership and "dry" campaigns, for petition work, and for legislative and congressional hearings and bills. Frances Willard was the pioneer in all these lines. It was she who first asked for scientific temperance instruction in the public schools and for quarterly temperance lessons in the Sunday schools. She always emphasized the importance of the Loyal Temperance Legion. "Everything," she said, "has its temperance aspect, and with that we are to deal;" and so she inaugurated the departmental plan of work.

Frances E. Willard

In her appeals for new recruits, Miss Willard, after speaking of the thorough organization of the legalized liquor traffic, was wont to say, illustrating her remarks with her own right hand, "The fingers alone are almost useless, but correlated into a fist they are formidable. We must meet the organized liquor traffic with organized mother-love." Then in her most persuasive tones she would say, "Won't you join us? It is so much easier taking hold of hands." In Frances Willard's brain was stored the best thought of the ages. The most influential magazines welcomed her articles, for she was at home with poets and authors as well as with the leaders of reform. To the listener, what a revelation of her acumen was one of her delightful talks with an influential man or woman who was her intellectual peer and also sympathetic with her vision. "The hospitality I desire most of all," she often said, "is the hospitality for ideas." Thousands of women owe to her a larger outlook on life. She saw their latent abilities and encouraged them to unlock their hidden powers.

Notable Events

Scenes which occurred all along in Frances Willard's widening way vividly pass before the mind of the writer. They would make a film of wondrous interest. How brave and altogether winning and womanly she was as she stood before one of her first southern audiences and asked them to unite in the peaceful war for God and home and native land! At Bar Harbor while gazing on the majestic views of ocean and mountain scenery, Frances Willard caused her companions to realize the exceeding beauty of the land unseen—the land not far away; and the divine gift of unending life.

"My Life a Vow"

Amid the splendors of Eastnor Castle she declared her motto to be: "My life a vow," and with Anna Gordon and Lady Henry Somerset made more intensive the work of the World's W. C. T. U. At the large mass meetings in London's famous halls, before Edinburgh's classic audiences, in Wales where the tempted men formed a large part of the audience, in Fanueil Hall, Boston, the "cradle of liberty," which for the first time was rocked by women, and where, in 1891, the first delegated convention of the World's W. C. T. U. was held and the world's petition festooned the interior of the historic edifice, in Toronto (1897) where the fourth World's W. C. T. U. convention assembled and one thousand children sang the prophetic song, "Saloons, Saloons, Saloons Must Go," Frances Willard kindled a conscience in the hearts of her hearers and placed the Woman's Christian Temperance Union on the map of the world.

During the visit of Pundita Ramabai to this country, she and Miss Willard, attending a convention in Tremont Temple, Boston, clasped hands over the open Bible while Joseph Cook impressively declared, "This is prophetic of the time when the women of the Orient and the Occident will unite for the destruction of the liquor traffic, the most dangerous enemy of the home, the church, the state and the world."

What a fitting tribute to her memory is the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund! Through it she still lives, for, because of its wide ministrations, her blessed work continues. An intimate literary friend said to Frances Willard after she had been for a few years connected with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, "Frances, you ought to come back into the educational life, for that is where you belong." Half playfully, Frances Willard instantly replied, "I am now in a great educational work. You may walk on the sidewalk in your high-heeled slippers if you please; but I am going in the middle of the road, in the dust and the dirt with the W. C. T. U. as long as I live!" And so she did.

Won't You Join Us?

Frances Willard's memory and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union have been highly honored by the state of Illinois and the government of the United States. Thousands see in Frances Willard's heroic statue, standing with those of distinguished statesmen and generals under the dome of the nation's Capitol, a prophecy of the protection of the home, and of the glad day when through National Constitutional Prohibition our nation shall be free from the thraldom of the liquor traffic. Today, allied temperance forces are marching side by side with the white ribbon women. May the women of the churches and clubs in all the states hear the call to come to the front. Over half the territory of the country is now under prohibition and twenty-three states are dry. Frances Willard, through the white ribbon hosts, is still saying, "Won't you join us? It is so much easier taking hold of hands." A hearty favorable response to this appeal would send dismay into the ranks of the brewers and distillers and would speedily make the ever-widening way of Frances Willard and her comrades a joyful, victorious way.

FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND DAY

The articles published in this issue should create enthusiasm for the work of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The commemorative service should not be one of sadness but of sacred joy. It should not only commemorate the beautiful life and achievements of the founder of the World's W. C. T. U., but should win thousands of new members and thousands of dollars for the Memorial Fund. The program outlined suggests articles which may be used, each union selecting for itself the desired material.—EDITOR.

THE FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

FRANCES P. PARKS, National Corresponding Secretary

Gifts and benefactions in the United States set a new mark in 1916. Some estimates put the amount of donations and bequests to charity, educational and religious institutions and to public welfare in general, at nearly a billion dollars. Relief for war sufferers made a large item. All records were broken by the receipts of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Over a half-million dollars was expended upon work among our troops on the Mexican border. There were notable gifts and bequests by individuals. Against the grand total of this beneficence the ten thousand dollars received for the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund appears pitifully small and inadequate to meet the crying needs and great opportunities of today. Nothing less than marvelous, however, is the vast amount of good that has been done the past year by a careful expenditure of small sums, always for some special need which could not otherwise have been met. This fund was made to go a long way, even from Alaska to Porto Rico, from California to Vermont, everywhere fulfilling its peculiar mission of expanding the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The Growing Importance of the Fund

As history is made, as the truth about alcohol unfolds, and the vision of a country redeemed from its domination grows clearer, demands increase, opportunities multiply. "Do everything" means each year a little more than it meant last year. The Memorial Fund is blessed because it blesses the giver and the receiver. It should have a prominent place on the February program of every one of our nearly twenty thousand local unions. The public should be told of the influence of this Fund on public welfare and asked to give largely to it this year.

In 1916, twenty-three states in all had appropriations from the Memorial Fund, most of them being truly missionary territory. Sometimes, however, exigencies call for special means. Comparing the story, as told in this issue of THE UNION SIGNAL, of the great missionary tours of Frances Willard and Anna Gordon in 1882-3, with the story told by the map of the organized field in 1916, as it appears on the cover page, it will be seen that some of the states organized more than thirty years ago continue in our list of missionary states. Sparsely settled, largely by foreigners, with a shifting population, with excessive transportation charges, Nevada, Arizona, Idaho, Utah, Montana, South Dakota, Wyoming and New Mexico have not a membership large enough to make the dues equal the expense of running the state machinery. When special tasks are shouldered by the courageous leaders in these states, the wherewithal to meet actual expenses must be supplied from the Memorial Fund. Time and talent are given without money and without price by these blessed white ribboners and their loyal followers of the rank and file.

There is also a large section of the South where peculiar conditions obstruct the way and where financial aid must each year be extended to keep the state organizations abreast of the times in W. C. T. U. endeavor. It has been held as out of the question for these states of small membership to have a fair show with the eastern and middle western states, which have large populations and easy and inexpensive transportation, conditions which have made possible multiplied unions and large memberships. But Montana narrowly missed getting the prize banner won in 1916 by Indiana for the largest net gain in membership, and North Idaho carried off the first prize for pro rata gain. What may prove even more surprising, a comparison of the number of women in the state (census 1910) with the membership of the W. C. T. U. puts Montana and Wyoming in the class with Ohio, with her big membership of over 40,000. This fact should give zest to the news that Wyoming is entering upon a prohibition campaign. In all the states thousands of women await our call to join hands with us in the final effort to overthrow John Barleycorn. Even where our membership is greatest, as in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, there is still much territory untouched. Pennsylvania is the only state that shows a local union in every county on the "Organization Map." In many states, this call must be voiced by brave couriers sent out "in memory of" the greatest of organizers, Frances Willard. Through the Memorial Fund her work goes on, the circle of her influence grows wider and wider.

"A DREAMER AND A DOER"

"Behold, a dreamer cometh?" Yes, a Seer!—
One who in vision rapt foresaw this wide,
God-smitten earth, borne on resistless tide
Of spirit forces to the golden year;
A world transfigured to a luminous sphere,
By sun-bright deeds and natures glorified;
A home-like world, so fair it may abide
His coming—the heart-searcher's—without fear.

A dreamer? Yes: but ah! a doer, too,—
Jeanne D'Arc of later time and fairer fame,
In moral realms she conquered; to the Blue
Her soul unfettered rose, 'mid loud acclaim:
"To lead a mighty host to see and do,"
Sang angel choirs, "behold, this dreamer came!"

—Ella Gilbert Ives.

The last year was one of extended service on the part of this Fund. In both organization and campaign fields it found new enterprises to forward. All organizing and campaign work in Alaska has been financed by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The "tale of twenty-three prohibition states," so frequently repeated these happy days, always ends with—"and Alaska." We have every reason to believe that Congress will ratify the prohibition vote of the territory of November 7. This notable victory may reasonably be credited, in large part, to a campaign made possible by the Memorial Fund. Porto Rico has been added to the sisterhood of states by a liberal use of this fund the past year. From the missionary group Wyoming moves into the limelight as a prohibition campaign state and Texas, New Mexico and Nevada confidently expect to join her in a few days. These states will ask largely of the Memorial Fund for their 1917 campaigns, for they have not in their treasuries money enough to buy a sling with which to hurl a stone.

As to what the Memorial Fund meant to the winning states—"and Alaska" in 1916, let Nebraska speak for the group:

How the Fund Helped in Nebraska

"At the time of the organization of the Nebraska Dry Federation, the W. C. T. U. was assigned the management of the literature of the campaign, with *carte blanche* in the matter of selection and expenditures. Material was sought from literally every source. Wherever prohibition literature is published, there went requests for samples, and the returns were indeed interesting. All classes of literature were found, the out-of-date, up-to-date, aggressive, voluminous, concise, that appealing to the student, and that which must be read as a man runs. All this had to be classified and a time and place found for such as was applicable in the present emergency. It is sufficient to say that no publishing house offered a line more pertinent and attractive than our own, and the fact that the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund made possible a duplication of the state order was a constant source of gratification. No other house offered a better assortment of literature, scarcely any comparing with it. It was, without exception, a pronouncement against the liquor traffic made upon the authority of names well known in letters, in science, or in economics, and it was put up in a style that commended it to lovers of good print. We supplied thousands of pages to the chairmen of county federations, and their commendation was no less enthusiastic than that of our own women. Later in the campaign, much of our literature was issued at home, material from abroad being often used, and into its heading or body some flavor of our own state's condition being injected. The poster campaign in Nebraska was a great one. Thousands of the National W. C. T. U. posters were used, and were so greatly appreciated that the appeal was insistent for a greater variety. In vain did we call attention to the fact that commercial billboards were not frequently changed. Back would come the answer, 'Yes, but these are so full of good arguments that we must have yet other kinds.' Experience has proved to us that for the ordinary reader, other than the student, the brief pages, in good sized type, that will catch the eye and leave its message before the man is scarcely aware, is the best campaign material. By a renewed loyalty to the Memorial Fund, Nebraska will from henceforth express her appreciation of the assistance given her by Mother National."

To the states where victory is deferred, California, Missouri and Maryland, similar aid was offered and accepted and is available in the continuation of their campaigns.

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THE W. C. T. U. A MIGHTY FACTOR IN NEBRASKA'S TRIUMPH

MAMIE M. CLAFLIN, President Nebraska W. C. T. U.

It would be a difficult matter to relate the part the W. C. T. U. had in bringing prohibition to Nebraska, without harking back more than forty years to the time when the Crusade mothers had a vision of a state redeemed from the protected devastation of the saloon. Never since the birth of the state union has a convention been held which did not contemplate this "good, glad day," but it was the faith of the seer, and the promises of the Almighty, and not often the hopeful signs of the passing years, which evoked such a prophecy.

As letters filled with reminiscences and offering congratulation arrive from the ends of the earth, we realize anew that Nebraska was not "dry cleaned" in a day. Now that victory has come, credit is due in no greater degree to those who have borne the heat and the burden of the campaign than to those who in pioneer days toiled, and prayed, and supported the fundamental work, without the encouragement and the inspiration which now characterize the movement. They were the real heroines.

For the past ten years the women, if not always the men, have seen the glint of victory in the skies. During this time there have been battles for statutory prohibition, for county option and suffrage, with literally hundreds of local conflicts, all seasoning the prohibition soldiers for the final Waterloo against the saloon system. During the days of struggle, the urgent need of a large membership was persistently pressed home. The W. C. T. U., as the only organization with spiritual nucleus in hundreds of communities, held the strategic position. When other societies began to appeal for the loan of our constituency, our machinery, we learned, as we had not before, the force of this universal possession of the ground. We, therefore, gave particular attention to "the lengthening of our cords and the strengthening of our stakes" until our membership had increased largely when the campaign got under way.

In the early days of 1916 we often heard the expression, "when the campaign begins," or were asked when some special phase of the campaign, the petition work for instance, or the speakers' whirlwind tour (for our work was arranged methodically) would start. We knew, though we did not always say it, that the foundations of all our campaign work were laid long ago, almost antedating the memory of any now engaged in the great reform. Then was the beginning made.

As has before been stated in THE UNION SIGNAL, the W. C. T. U. had charge of the initiative petition, and so thoroughly did the local and county forces carry forward that great work that nearly twice as many names as were required were subscribed. Let it be said that there is no better means of influencing public opinion than the circulation of petitions. It is tedious work, to be sure, but it gives easy, gracious, and early approach to voters who otherwise would be difficult to reach. It is also true that a vote made early in the campaign is worth many gained later.

County and local workers vied with each other in their efforts to thoroughly seed the field with temperance literature. Great care was taken in its selection, not only by the state union—we frequently heard old workers say they did not know it was possible to bring together such an assortment as we had—but by the literature experts of county and local unions who knew exactly what was desirable in their respective localities.

The educational field had long been tilled. For years the essay contest work had been required as a part of the English course in many of our largest high schools. This made it easy to stress it in the grades. Colleges and universities fell in line splendidly, and this question, which so surely transcended all others in politics, became the leading one in the schools. One principal said to me shortly before the vote was taken: "There is a topic that is ever uppermost among us, that is, the election. I have told my teachers not to hold a tight rein, for it is the most important question everywhere just now." The month of October was essay time throughout the state. Thousands of themes were written and the effect on the voter will never be known; but we are assured it was not inconsiderable. In several counties contest work was done in nearly every school; in one, Rock county, not a district failed to report a contest. The final round-up at the county seat, resulted in the awarding of several gold medals, the organization of a good union with the county superintendent of schools, one of the most expert literature users we had, as president. We had first hand evidence that votes were made by these very contests.

Nebraska was one of the first states to make much of the medal contest, and in this campaign it became an important factor. Naturally, the silver medal contests were the most common and in community after community they made votes and prodded inactive workers to their duty. A grand diamond medal contest at the state fair was the topic of the season and was attended literally by thousands.

The press was one of our strongest forces and when, in July, the Prosperity Liquor League came out with glaring advertisements in as many papers as could be subserved by them (with an advance agent in charge at a salary of $1,000 per week) it roused the slothful to interest as nothing else had done. Hundreds of papers would not sell the liquorites space, but others allowed campaigns of falsehood and vituperation, that have only been approached in lack of veracity by Ananias of old, to be begun in their columns. Immediately came a demand for replies which the W. C. T. U. undertook to supply. We prepared advertisements, giving matter, form, size and probable price, and sent them to the local unions with advice that they secure space in every paper possible. Very often the editor, who was not

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THE MICHIGAN WAY

FORTY-TWO YEARS OF WHITE RIBBON ACTIVITY THE SECRET OF SUCCESS

NORMA MUDGE, Corresponding Secretary Michigan W. C. T. U.

Organized in 1874, the white ribbon women of Michigan have, during all these years, been the faithful tillers and cultivators of the soil of public sentiment without which the abundant harvest of November 7, 1916, would have been impossible.

Under the leadership and following the plan of the state president, Mrs. E. L. Calkins, the women of many of the counties were especially organized for campaign work. The W. C. T. U. was one of over twenty organizations which, early in the campaign, were banded together for a "Dry Michigan." At first some of the leaders thought it would be best to put others than W. C. T. U. women into official positions in these county organizations, evidently believing that our women would work anyway, but it was soon discovered that the women who were interested, who went ahead and undertook things, who took hold and pushed long and hard, were members of the W. C. T. U. In fact, an expression was taken at the first county rally held, to see how many of those present did not "belong," and out of an audience of about fifty only three arose. This ratio held good in the majority of the counties. The women who were present not only belonged but many of them were subscribers to the state paper.

So complete is the chain which reaches from the state on down through the district, county and local unions to the individual workers that a plan once started, a method of reaching and educating the people once tried, was soon spreading out over the state as it could only have done through such close organization.

New unions were organized, new members gained, millions of pages of literature distributed and meetings held in churches, homes, halls, factories, on the streets, any place where a foothold could be found. Of course, it was not all smooth sailing, and there were some things that were discouraging, but "undauntedness" was ground right into those women by their long years of effort and they moved forward as though there were no obstacles to be met, and with the confidence that victory must crown their labor. Permeating every inch of their beings and pervading every act was a mighty faith in God and a purpose in prayer that was unfailing.

Definite Things

The state paper was pressed into service; the size, but not the price increased; the subscription list was practically doubled, and hundreds of extra copies were printed and put into the hands of local workers for free distribution. The free literature and thousands of free copies of THE UNION SIGNAL offered by "Mother National" were well looked after and widely distributed.

Each member was asked to solicit at least a quarter of a dollar from as many voters as possible and to contribute a "penny a day" for a month. This, together with some subscriptions, started and maintained a campaign fund which enabled the state organization to have thousands of leaflets printed for free distribution to the local unions.

State, district, county and local workers spent much time in the field, some of them serving continuously. L. T. L.'s and Young Campaigners were organized and drilled. Window displays showed the amount of groceries and other commodities that could be bought with the money spent for beer. Campaign songs were sung on the streets by women who never before had done such a thing. Posters were displayed, and if mutilated or destroyed, new ones were promptly put in their places. Letters and postals were written; prohibition stickers were used and prayer meetings held. It might be easier to tell what the W. C. T. U. members did not do, rather than what they did. In fact, it is probable that no one person knows it all or ever will until the "books" are opened and the records read.

W. C. T. U. A MOST DISTURBING ELEMENT TO ENEMIES OF PROHIBITION

ADRIANNA HUNGERFORD, President Colorado W. C. T. U.

The organized, systematic, prayerful work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union had a great part in winning the 85,789 majority against the beer amendment in Colorado last fall. State W. C. T. U. headquarters was in close touch with every local union; recommendations received quick response in action and supplies were used eagerly and judiciously. The public sentiment created in the state-wide campaigns of 1912 and 1914, and the help of individuals in far away sparsely settled places, who were ready to respond with service, counted for success.

It was through the W. C. T. U. that every school house and country church in many counties was reached with speakers and every political rally with literature. Sections of counties were assigned to local unions for individual work, distribution of literature and posting the posters. The mail carried the truth to voters who could not be reached by other methods. One district W. C. T. U., composed of three large counties, prepared pennant-shaped posters of heavy paper, bearing the words, "Beer is Booze —Vote No," with which they decorated posts and fences on highways and byways.

The determination and thorough work of trained white-ribbon campaigners in difficult places is illustrated by the experience of one of our women who lives far away from a railroad. She drove day after day from daylight until dark, "with two good strong horses and a light buggy, going back to the crossroads, over the mountains to the main traveled roads, then into the almost unreachable places where people live in this part of the state." She reported that "one old boozer said he was convinced that 'beer is booze,' for he had seen so many old posters, that he was mighty near drunk —it made his head swim to see them in every direction."

The detail work in nearly all the cities and towns was in charge of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Denver white ribboners had entire supervision of that city. A house-to-house canvass was made, leaflets given at every home, some sections were visited more than once, and doubtful voters were followed up through the mails with convincing literature. Our members were successful in interesting many Capitol Hill women, winning their influence, votes and funds, and making possible some large parlor meetings in the beautiful homes of that district. Anti-beer talks were also given in strictly political women's meetings.

Publicity was a serious problem. The city papers were largely neutral. Some outside newspapers were used to splendid advantage. One woman filled space in the papers every day for weeks. Several unions paid for advertising space and were alert in having published truthful, spectacular statements. The state organization published for free distribution two kinds of leaflets, totalling 275,000. These were generally used as the text of speakers who talked on the provisions of the proposed amendment and the results if it were adopted. The National's splendid "beer" leaflets, to the number of 111,000, educated citizens on every phase of that question and furnished material for many addresses. One thousand five hundred posters on "beer" and 500 felt pennants, "Beer is Booze—Vote No," in addition to hundreds of other posters, some of them original, all supplied by district and local unions, warned the people that Colorado's constitution was in danger of being amended with a provision containing a falsehood.

The state, district and local unions made plans and executed them, canvassed, did personal work, dated speakers, conducted meetings, provided campaign materials, secured funds and worked on election day. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is the most disturbing element to the enemies of prohibition. On the number, strength and loyalty of the local organizations depends the measure of success attained. Every temperance woman enlisted in the ranks of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union would insure a victory for state and national prohibition and hasten the triumph of the world-wide anti-alcohol movement.

PREPAREDNESS FOR A HOLY WAR

W. C. T. U. PLANS AND METHODS THE FOUNDATION STONES OF VICTORY IN WASHINGTON

MARGARET B. PLATT

In the light of present day events it may seem like repeating the merest platitude to remark that the value of preparedness can scarcely be overestimated, and in no field is this more surely true than in that of moral reform. The assembling of necessary material and the organization of correlated elements are absolutely essential to success. It was not a sudden onslaught of untrained forces that won the home protection war in the state of Washington but the thirty years of preparatory labor, culminating in a union of all forces for one supreme fight for the mastery over the common foe of all.

The wisdom and importance of the Frances E. Willard "Do Everything" policy have been amply indicated by results. Through its many-voiced calls there were recruited and organized into one superb body, women of all creeds and nationalities, of varied interests and diverse training, whose individual aspirations, hopes, ambitions or longings were limited by meager lines or overleaped customary boundaries; but by that mystic tie that binds the mother hearts of the universe and causes each to beat a swift response to the other's woe or weal, this vast multitude of women, each but a puny atom in her own strength, was welded into one dauntless army that, under God, dared challenge the right of way of the hoariest wrongs of ages. Through this organization, in the wisdom and providence of God, was done the seed-sowing whose harvest is being garnered in these later years, and whose value is reckoned on the fast whitening map which year by year adds to its whiteness another and another and another state.

In Washington the struggle for preparedness took the form of intensive organization and a continual educational campaign that carried the truth about alcohol into the remotest hamlets of the state. Local unions were planted wherever enough women could be found to make organization possible by accepting the offices, paying dues and making even a perfunctory effort to stand as an educational factor in the community. Sometimes these unions promptly died but the remains were not allowed to rest in peace. They were resurrected, put upon their feet and urged to march on with the ever victorious army, and an infusion of new blood in the resurrection process gave new courage and better efficiency. Usually, however, the unions were composed of women of heroic souls who enlisted for life, and were willing to give, if need be, the last full measure of devotion to the cause they deemed so sacred and loved so well.

Every department was made subservient to the educational campaign for total abstinence and prohibition. "What my department can do to help bring prohibition," was one of the most frequent topics in institutes and conventions. Special endeavor was made to secure essay writing in the public schools, thus promoting the study of the relation of alcohol to health, efficiency, prosperity and good citizenship. Our enemies themselves testify that this bore fruit at the ballot box. Through the long chain of local unions, many small, but all possessing at least a few faithful eager workers, the systematic distribution of literature was carried on with persistent vigor. Nothing is easier to do and nothing bears more fruit proportionately. The value of THE UNION SIGNAL as a means of knowledge and inspiration was ever urged and splendid testimony can be presented concerning its worth as an educational factor in the fight against alcohol.

The machinery of a perfectly planned organization possessing adherents and followers in every section of the state and whose name was a household word, thus became the principal medium for the diffusion of intelligence concerning the fundamental reasons why alcoholic beverages should be abolished and so aroused and crystallized public sentiment against the liquor traffic that the abolition of the whole iniquitous business became the paramount issue in the state.

The W. C. T. U. was everywhere. The clergy recognized its excellence and gave it hearty support. No more helpful body of men than the clergy of West Washington ever cheered the hearts and aided the work of W. C. T. U. leaders. The writer will ever cherish with profound esteem the memory of the ministers and the business men who stood so loyally for the W. C. T. U. and did not hesitate in the one case to open their pulpits freely to our speakers, nor, in either case to be known as friends of the white ribboners and by word and gift maintain our case. *God bless them!* When the day at last arrived in which it seemed opportune to marshal all forces for the grand assault, the importance of our long years of preparation at once became evident. Men and women who had grown up under the training of white ribbon mothers were now voters. The prohibition of the liquor traffic was not to them a new subject. Some of them had in school days brought their mates to see the prohibition map that hung upon the wall at home. The subject had been discussed for years at the cradle side, at the dining table, in the mothers' meeting, the Sabbath school class, the pulpit, the club, the forum—everywhere. The psychological hour was at hand and

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National W. C. T. U. Convention, Washington, D. C., December 2–7, 1917

MRS. HOGE PASSES CRISIS

We are happy to be able to report that Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, who has been critically ill with typhoid fever at a Washington (D. C.) hospital, is believed to have passed the crisis and is slowly improving.

JANUARY 18 IS GENERALLY OBSERVED

Reports received at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters indicate a wide-spread observance of National Constitutional Prohibition Day, January 18, as a day of prayer for our great cause. Let us follow up the interest and enthusiasm generated by these meetings with appeals to our fellow citizens to communicate with their Representatives and Senators, urging them to vote for our prohibition measures now before Congress.

THE CHALLENGE OF THE MAP

Last year the General Officers of the National W. C. T. U. and of the state organizations collaborated to make a survey of the organized field, county by county, state by state. At the W. C. T. U. headquarters of every state there was prepared a state map, with county lines well defined, and tiny stars indicating the location of the local unions and Young People's Branches. From these state maps there was made the large map of the United States, displayed at the National Convention at Indianapolis. This year it is proposed to indicate, by red pins, on each state map the location of all new unions and Branches, and finally to duplicate this information by the same method on a national map to be exhibited at the National Convention in Washington, D. C.

This organization map, pictured on the cover page this week, is marvelously interesting as a record of history, but is equally fascinating as a prophecy of what may and shall be. It shows the approximately 20,000 local organizations, centers of education, many of which have proved to be storm centers, sufficiently cyclonic in force to sweep from the community the legalized liquor traffic. Every one of these centers is a potential factor of immense importance in our work for National Constitutional Prohibition. In the light of the history, related in this issue, of the state-wide campaigns won in so large a measure through the agency of the W. C. T. U. machinery, one can easily believe that nothing is impossible of achievement by "organized mother love."

We suggest that every white ribboner post this map in some conspicuous place in her home as a reminder not only of the sacred past of the organization to which she is proud to belong, but of the privilege that is hers to help win recruits for our holy war and to aid in claiming for prohibition the great stretches of unorganized territory. Along what special lines can work be done to accomplish this end? By encouraging our own local unions to reach out and establish new organizations in adjacent territory; by doubling, trebling, quadrupling our membership, and by giving generously to the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund.

Let the map be to every one of the half million members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union a challenge this year to invest in the cause more time, strength, talent and substance, that when the victory for National Constitutional Prohibition shall be realized, she may have the joy of the true patriot—the knowledge that she has had a definite part in making our nation safer and cleaner for the next generation.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, 561 Thirty-third St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAM FOR FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND DAY

Music—"The Triumph Song," page 5, "Popular Campaign Songs"
Scripture Reading
Response to Roll Call—Quotations from Frances E. Willard
Reading—"Frances Willard's Widening Way"
Poem—"A Dreamer and a Doer," page 5 of this issue
Reading—"The Frances Willard Memorial Fund," page 5 of this issue
Music—"Hark, the Temperance Bells," page 15, "Popular Campaign Songs"
Reading—"Christmas on Ellis Island"
Symposium—"Organized Mother Love a Factor in Campaigns," participated in by members of the local union. For material see articles in this number showing part played by W. C. T. U. in recent state-wide campaigns
Offering for Memorial Fund
Aaronic Benediction

MAKE THE CRY LOUDER

In its summary of the events of the past year *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular* admits that "men in the liquor business have just cause to worry" for "now the cry for national prohibition is louder than ever before and the trade wonders where it will end."

The advocates of prohibition have long ago ceased to wonder, if indeed they ever did, "where it will end." To them the only unknown quantity in the equation is the exact date when there shall be added to the federal constitution an amendment providing for prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages. The liquorites are right. The cry for National Constitutional Prohibition is growing louder and louder. At first it was only the plaintive cry of a few grief-stricken mothers; today it is a mighty chorus of voices, from the church, the business world, and the common people.

In the exact ratio that this articulate demand for National prohibition reaches the ears of the members of Congress, will our cause progress. Every delivery of mail at the Nation's capital contains many letters from agents of the liquor interests to *your* Representatives and *your* Senators, urging them to work and vote *against* measures that will injure the liquor trade but will benefit society. Have you seen to it that in that same mail there are letters from you and your neighbors, friends, acquaintances and business associates, appealing to the better judgment of the men who make our laws, to vote for these beneficent laws?

Many times a day, telegraph messengers deliver to *your* Representatives and *your* Senators messages begging them to work and vote in the interests of the breweries and the distilleries. Have you used your efforts to have sent over the wires to *your* Congressmen and *your* Senators equally urgent appeals in as large numbers, to vote and work in the interests of the boys and girls of the land?

The members of the two houses of Congress who will decide these questions have been elected to represent your views, to stand for your principles, to protect your interests, to enact laws that will be to your highest advantage. Let them know by petitions, resolutions, letters and telegrams, that you expect them to work and vote for the resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition, for the District Prohibition bill in the House of Representatives, and for the Randall Anti-Liquor Advertising bill. Delay not to do this before such action may be too late; and multiply your influence with Congress by getting your friends and associates to do likewise.

LIQUOR INTERESTS WELCOME DECISION (?)

One cannot help admiring the obstinate optimism of the liquor interests in the face of repeated defeats. They are now insisting that they "welcome the decision of the Supreme Court on the Webb-Kenyon law, as holding out a hope for the elimination of the movement for nation-wide prohibition."

Let the liquorites indulge in no such vain hope. It is true the decision does provide the protection for dry states which the advocates of prohibition have been demanding, but that is only one feature of the national program. National prohibition is needed as probably the speediest and most effective method of bringing the relief of freedom from saloons to those states in whose large cities the liquor interests are strongly entrenched.

This pronouncement of the Supreme Court gives assurance of a mighty impulse to prohibition sentiment. The states now dry will enact laws to perfect enforcement and thereby make possible a fair demonstration of the value of the prohibitory law. Other commonwealths that have been deterred from stepping across the line by the bugaboo, "Prohibition does not prohibit," will adopt the prohibition policy and thus be added to the states to be counted upon to ratify the action of Congress.

Survey of the States

Oregon

One joint memorial to Congress asking for the submission of the national prohibition amendment, and another, urging the passage of an anti-liquor advertising measure, passed the senate of the Oregon legislature and were ratified by the lower house.

North Dakota

Two suffrage measures have passed both the senate and house of the North Dakota legislature. One of the measures, modeled after the Illinois law, grants the vote to women on all offices except those provided in the constitution. The other provides for a constitutional amendment giving full suffrage. The former goes at once to Governor Frazier, and if approved by him becomes effective July 1. The constitutional measure must be acted upon by another legislature before it goes to the voters.

New Mexico

Governor E. C. de Baca of New Mexico, in his message to the legislature recommended for submission to the voters of the state the question of a prohibition amendment to the constitution.

Mississippi

Governor Bilbo of Mississippi is reported to have announced recently that he will call an extra session of the legislature in a short time to pass an absolute prohibition law.

Texas

Resolutions providing for the submission of the question of prohibition to the voters of the state have been introduced in both houses of the Texas legislature, notwithstanding the fact that Governor J. E. Ferguson made no mention of prohibition in his message to the legislature.

Indiana

A state-wide prohibition bill, approved by the Dry Federation, was introduced in both branches of the legislature of Indiana on January 12. A bill for woman suffrage was also introduced in the house. A bill prohibiting the selling of intoxicating liquor on trains has been reported favorably to the house.

Utah

There has been introduced in the Utah legislature a bill prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the state after August 1, 1917, and declaring that the possession of intoxicating liquors after that date within the boundaries of the state is a crime. To make the provision effective the bill declares that there shall be no property right in intoxicating liquors.

Washington

A measure to insure absolute prohibition in the state of Washington was urged by Governor Lister in his second inaugural address. The first business of the Washington legislature, after being organized, was to adopt a memorial endorsing national prohibition and recommending campaigns to submit to the states for ratification the prohibition amendment to the federal constitution.

Tennessee

Anti-liquor bills are holding the attention of the Tennessee legislature now in session. There seems to be a determined effort on the part of the legislature to rid the state entirely of the liquor evil, and in both houses probably there cannot be found more than a dozen men who will vote against any of the anti-liquor measures. The four measures under consideration are an anti-storage measure providing for a fine of from $100 to $500 and confinement in the workhouse for violation, an anti-locker club measure with a penalty of $50 to $500 and imprisonment for violation, a measure prohibiting receiving orders for liquors with fine and imprisonment as provided in the anti-locker club measure, and a measure making a second conviction for bootlegging a felony punishable with imprisonment for one or two years.

Kansas

In accord with the decision of the Supreme court in upholding the constitutionality of the Webb-Kenyon law, Kansas is planning to introduce a measure that will entirely do away with liquor shipments into the state. In three weeks, it is estimated, it will be a violation of state law to ship liquor into Kansas. Governor Capper has also requested that the legislature enact a law empowering any governor of Kansas to suspend from office any city or county official who fails to enforce the law.

Articles in Current Periodicals

The *Survey* of January 13 publishes the first of a series of articles by Elizabeth Tilton, "Turning Off the Spigot." "The scientific man who now stands outside the world prohibition movement is really harkening to the things he despises—tradition and prejudice," says Mrs. Tilton. "Already scientific evidence is beginning to oust tradition; and if we are to bring our country abreast of our sister lands, by leaders and not laggards, we must educate not only the immigrant, but the influential. This should be the task of social workers, for there is no one tangible thing that would remove such cumulative costs as would the elimination of alcohol."

The Sunday School Times for January 13 contains an article on "France—Prohibition's Most Determined Foe," by Margaret Wintringer. "Experiments in the laboratory of Europe are working out with startling celerity," says the writer. "Temperance history is being made so rapidly that the pen of the historian cannot transcribe with sufficient speed its victories. Alcohol is the most moving figure of the war."

January *Everybody's* has an article on "Industry, War—and Rum." "Moral issues are pretty lonesome when the returns are read on election night unless they have taken into partnership convincing economic issues. Something of that sort happened to prohibition during the past decade. Dollars and cents, looking around eagerly, as always, to make more dollars and cents, decided that prohibition was worth backing as a money-making game."

"In a few years statisticians ought to have some curves showing what no booze really means to our big cities," remarks *Collier's Weekly*. "Under decent and good government the results are startlingly similar. For example, here are Seattle and Birmingham in opposite corners of the U. S. A., different in almost every detail of racial make-up, business interests, etc., but both telling the same dry tale. About one-half as many arrests, fewer murders and suicides, but more bank clearings; less fire and more building, increased trade and empty jails—such are a few of the items. The drug problem is easier because whisky hasn't done any subsoil plowing for it. These facts, and more like 'em, are noted by such papers as *The Manufacturers' Record* and by keen business men who wonder now why on earth they ever thought prohibition would hurt business. (Probably they had read it in the liquor ads!) The sameness is tiresome *except* to those who like to note social progress, and to the unfortunate women and kids who sometimes wonder drearily how long it will be before *their* homes, too, are in out of the wet."

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

Frances E. Willard

Some work for fame and some for paltry pelf,
Some for the hour's joy and pride of self;
She wrought for man—the lifting of the race,
To wipe the tears that stained her sister's face—
And God has given her peculiar place.

Her voice was heard amid the din and strife,
Pleading the weakling's cause, claiming his life.
Of yore men sainted those who hid the face
In convent-cell, who fled the ties of race—
This woman lived within the market-place.

Sainted? Ah, yes! And loved? O rarely so!
Queen of all hearts is she—most high, most low!
Not her rare knowledge, not her honeyed tongue,
Not her mind's mighty reach, her keen wit flung—
Not these, her gifts, make still her praises sung.

Fame comes to some through pen of priceless art;
Hers through the pulsing of her matchless heart
Which spent its tireless love, its deathless flame,
Not without sacrifice, and toil, and pain,
Yet counted all—if but for others—gain.

She brought her woman's heart—as rare and sweet
As Mary's spikenard!—to the Saviour's feet.
Its perfume spilled, filled all earth's lofty space,
Made the world richer, since her dwelling-place,
Set her apart for aye, crowned by God's grace!

—*Mrs. S. R. Graham Clark.*

Meditation Corner

Religion is not a strange or added thing, but the inspiration of the secular life, the breathing of an eternal spirit through this temporal world.—Henry Drummond.

What is the standard of right? It is the law of the Kings. What is the line of rectitude? It is the will of God. In our dealing with individuals, in our dealing with society, in our dealing with the nation, both in speech and life and conduct, we must face the age as men and women who believe that righteousness is the one necessity.—G. Campbell Morgan.

There is a chance for all of us; for some to go into the thick of the fight, some to give their money, plan and provide; and certainly for all of us to pray. This trinity of forces is going to bring an end to the selfishness which we see around us. Some must go to the front, some pray, some provide. There is a place for all. Let no one be found wanting.—Samuel B. Capen.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

February 17—Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day

THE FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

(Continued from Page Five)

States of a third group were plunged into campaigns to retain their prohibitory laws by the brewers, who initiated beer measures. Special anti-beer leaflets, anti-beer posters and revenue leaflets were prepared to meet this emergency and, by the aid of the Memorial Fund, widely distributed in Washington, Oregon and Colorado. Colorado speaks for this group of states:

"The proposed constitutional amendment in Colorado 'declared beer a non-intoxicating liquor,' and the enemy's campaign was one of free literature distribution. The arguments advanced were not so much on the point involved in the wording of the article as to prove the benefits which would accrue to the state from the manufacture and sale of beer within the state instead of importing what is allowed for personal use. The generous assistance given by the National W. C. T. U. in the 'double-your-money' offer of literature, made it possible for the state W. C. T. U. to meet the enemy with its own tactics. The splendid National leaflets giving the truth on every phase of the beer question, were supplied by the Colorado W. C. T. U. at nominal cost or absolutely *free* to every section of our commonwealth, and because of this help from the National W. C. T. U. the state union was enabled to supplement these with three hundred thousand *free* leaflets, giving facts as to the conditions which would exist if the amendment carried. The Memorial Fund literature made possible the education of Colorado citizens and the retention of prohibition unamended."

Special help was also extended to Idaho, in her campaign for constitutional prohibition, to Arkansas and Arizona in their defensive campaigns, and to Mississippi when her prohibitory law was threatened and a whirlwind campaign seemed imminent.

In all of the plans financed wholly, or in part, from the Memorial Fund, work among foreign-speaking people, Indians and negroes, had their place, in addition to the department appropriation of eleven hundred dollars. Our alien population, to whom has so long been attributed the strength of the city saloon, is found to be turning prohibitionward as rapidly as the American-born citizens. They are proving the falsity of the statement that the foreigner will not work where alcohol is unobtainable by moving into sections of license cities which are free from saloons and giving their votes, when the opportunity arises, for prohibition. Mrs. Spencer says of the Indians, "Their faces are set toward citizenship." In California and South Dakota, temperance principles faithfully instilled through years of patient teaching of the race were called into action by the prohibition campaigns. Mrs. Peterson, National superintendent of the Work Among Colored People, gave practically all of her time last year to campaign work, special aid being given to the colored unions of Maryland and North Carolina.

The Annual Leaflet of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union continues, apparently, to be one of the chief indispensables of the worker's desk. A proposition to drop it from the list of publications met with the protest, "We could not keep house, or home, or office without its cyclopædic aid." New members and new unions find in this little booklet—the primer of the W. C. T. U. curriculum—information necessary to the equipment of good workers. The Memorial Fund, as usual, paid for publishing the Annual Leaflet for 1916, and for the distribution of fully two-thirds of the issue of fifty thousand.

The general observance in 1917 of the "Two-Dollar-a-Union-Plan" guarantees an organization fund approaching forty thousand dollars. Let every union do its part!

PREPAREDNESS FOR A HOLY WAR

(Continued from Page Seven)

it needed but the word to set the machinery in motion that should grind the liquor traffic to atoms. Without the machinery of thorough organization and an outpouring of willing service given by seasoned veterans from every section, the fight could not have been won. Years of preparation through the volunteer labor of a great army of devoted, mother-hearted women, a long campaign of education by both the spoken and written word, the co-operation of all who loved home and its interests more than the liquor traffic and its bribes and the votes of men and women together, under the blessing of God, brought victory.

Future historians of moral reforms will write upon the pages devoted to the Evergreen state a record unsurpassed, of the power of womanhood organized for home protection. Their story of moral heroism will be unexcelled. The history of their thirty years' war will ring in every line with the glory of self-sacrifice and the thrill of conquest. Every page will be an eloquent tribute to the courage and untiring energy of a womanhood which had heard the call to service and responded, "Here am I—send me!" Good women and noble men will look with pride upon that record and rejoice that they are of a race capable of such devotion. Frances E. Willard was a prophet of a larger day, a wider hope, a fuller service for women. Thus is her vision fulfilled.

"She knew the power of banded ill
But felt that love was stronger still,
And organized for doing good
The world's united womanhood."

PEACE AND ARBITRATION

Mrs. William J. Bryan, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of Peace and Arbitration, requests that all communications in regard to the work of her department be sent to her associate, Mrs. Jennie L. W. Rooke, 3200 Pawtucket avenue, East Providence, Rhode Island. Orders for department literature should be sent to the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. ANNA M. BAIN, wife of Colonel George W. Bain, the well-known temperance lecturer. Mrs. Bain was president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U. in the early days of the organization and always retained a deep interest in temperance, missionary and charitable work. Mrs. Bain's death came only eight weeks after that of her daughter, Mrs. Calvert Roszell, news of whose promotion was received during the National convention.

MRS. SUSAN L. LOCKE, for years president of San Joaquin county (Calif.) W. C. T. U., a woman of faith and works. Though past the general activities of life, her heart and mind were always alert to the opportunities of the work, and she gave generously of her means and herself to promote it.

MRS. HERMAN C. JONES, vice-president of the Macon (Ga.) W. C. T. U., a devoted Christian woman and a faithful white ribboner, known and loved for her good works.

MRS. J. L. KENNEDY, Barnesville, Ga., for seven years state L. T. L. secretary, and former county and local president. Mrs. Kennedy will be greatly missed by her Georgia comrades.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U., entertained recently at her home in Lexington, in honor of Miss Anna A. Gordon, National W. C. T. U. president, and Miss Christine Tinling, National Y. P. B. college secretary, both of whom were in Lexington for the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association convention. Among the guests at this delightful affair were leaders in the prohibition movement in the United States who were also in attendance at the convention.

Mrs. Frances Axtell of Bellingham, Wash., a white ribboner, has been appointed to a high federal government position. President Wilson has selected her as one of three members of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission which will administer the Federal Workmen's Compensation act. Mrs. Axtell was elected a member of the Washington legislature in 1912.

How the Montana W. C. T. U. Helped to Win Prohibition

MARY L. ALDERSON, President Montana W. C. T. U.

The Montana Woman's Christian Temperance Union was one of the important factors in the Montana campaign for prohibition, because it was the best organized force in the field. For thirty years it had been building up its membership, establishing its official paper, securing legislation, carrying on work under the various departments which touched, to uplift, the life of infant, child and adult.

When our campaign opened in 1915 wo called upon our 1,750 women to line up for the extension of organization, as the basis of educational work for prohibition. Using our established unions as the basis of operation, we sent speakers and literature into all parts of the state. From the unions already formed we radiated in all directions, local unions stretching out friendly hands into neighboring sections, and National and state speakers planting new unions at all accessible points. Before the end of the campaign, we had increased our membership to nearly 4,700 and our unions to over 200.

Each union was "dry-cleaning" its corner, according to the state plan and our workers were uniting the locals into county organizations. This done, we were in line to accomplish much. The state president sent instructions and suggestions to the county presidents and each county president in turn sent the same to the local unions. Sentiment for prohibition was made by all the unions singing the same songs, putting up the same posters, listening in turn to the same speakers, reading the same literature, and organizing and training the young campaigners along the same lines. All this helped to make the people think the same thought—"The Liquor Traffic Must Go"; and the result was a mighty, spontaneous, patriotic outburst for prohibition on November 7, which surprised even the prohibition workers themselves. Montana cast the largest majority for prohibition in proportion to the voting population—28,886—of any state that voted in 1916. Michigan's dry majority was 75,000, but its voting population was six times that of Montana. Nebraska's dry majority was about 35,000, but its voting population was one and one-half times that of Montana.

The value of the W. C. T. U. organization was recognized by other organizations, and requests for the W. C. T. U. roster and the mailing list of the state paper were numerous, and many were the attempts to get the W. C. T. U. machinery at work for other societies.

We tried to impress upon our members the importance of being loyal to their own organization and the necessity of working as a unit if they would retain their power. They responded nobly, and their practical work in securing the registration of the new women voters was as earnestly and enthusiastically carried on as was the organization and educational work.

A pleasing tribute to the Montana W. C. T. U. was paid us by the president of the state Anti-Saloon League, A. J. Wairath, who spoke at our state convention. Among other things he said:

"No other organization has done so much for prohibition as has your organization. In the present campaign, not only have you disseminated all sorts of educational literature, but you have carried your organization work to the utmost parts of the state, enlisting the women voters in the movement. In most of the counties the chief work done in registering new voters in this campaign has been done nobly by your women. If this campaign is won, the chief credit will be due the Montana W. C. T. U."

This could not have been said but for the wonderful machinery of our organization, by which we are able to turn wheel within wheel until the whole organization moves as a unit.

W. C. T. U. Instrumental in Bringing Victory to South Dakota

RUBY R. JACKSON, Corresponding Secretary South Dakota W. C. T. U.

South Dakota came into the union in 1889, with a prohibition amendment in its constitution. The W. C. T. U. tried to have the constitutional convention incorporate prohibition in its organic law, but the liquor power defeated the measure. Through the machinations of the liquor trade and the liquor politicians we lost our law in 1896 through non-enforcement. Eighteen years passed before we could get a legislature dry enough to resubmit the question to the voters. In 1914, the legislature submitted a prohibition amendment to the voters of the state. The W. C. T. U. kept a committee at the capital during that session, and we owe much of the success of bringing the prohibition and suffrage amendments before the voters of the state to this committee. The usual telegrams, letters and petitions were sent out. The fight was on. Every white ribboner felt that we were in to win and plans were made for a campaign to cover both of these amendments.

We carried on a quiet campaign through our two lines of work: organization and education. As a culmination of the preliminary work, our National and state officers organized a mid-continent conference at Sioux Falls. The mid-year executive was planned for the same place so as to bring the leaders of the state to Sioux Falls to receive the inspiration and instruction brought us by the National workers who met with us. Following this conference, which was a great success, our president, vice-president, corresponding secretary and the president of the Kansas W. C. T. U. made a tour of seven other large cities in South Dakota, holding city conferences with the women of these places. The results of these conferences were far-reaching in arousing the women. Then followed the district conventions, our president attending all east of the Missouri river. Mrs. La Mance and Miss Davison, National organizers, those west of the river. At these conventions, plans were made for thorough organization for personal work and the raising of money to finance the campaign. The National W. C. T. U. came to our rescue with its wonderful offer for campaign literature. We received a double supply for one price, and ordered by state, district and local unions. Because of the generosity of Mother National, many thousands of pages were distributed.

Public meetings of all kinds were held, the children and young people doing their part. Many "ready made" audiences were reached also by our workers. Chautauqua speakers were made interested in our campaigns and gave us helpful words along the way.

Taken all in all it was a complete victory at the polls for state-wide prohibition, for we carried the state by 11,775 majority, and we are all singing and will continue to sing, "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow."

W. C. T. U. a Recognized Force in South Carolina State-Wide Battle

JOSIE SPROTT, President South Carolina W. C. T. U.

In the battle for state-wide prohibition in South Carolina the organized force of the W. C. T. U. was recognized and appreciated. Our state and National organizers traveled from mountains to seashore, penetrating the rural districts, speaking at outdoor meetings and picnics, in schoolhouses and churches. In many counties local flying squadrons were organized under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. Each group was composed of several speakers, when possible, a doctor, a prominent business man, a lawyer, a farmer and a promising young man, and a number of singers with a repertoire of temperance and prohibition songs. Automobiles were loaned for the use of the squadrons, and appointments were made and meetings thoroughly advertised several weeks in advance. Two and sometimes three meetings were held at different places in one day. Occasionally, the workers carried lunches which they ate en route, but often invitations were extended beforehand by the communities to be visited. The squadrons carried quantities of literature for distribution, most of it bought from National W. C. T. U. Headquarters. In this way every nook and corner of a county was reached with almost no financial outlay, and the fact that these busy men and women, in whom the people had the utmost confidence, were willing to lay aside their business and give themselves, their time, talents and influence to help drive out liquor, had a most wonderful effect. All things considered, I believe these county flying squadrons, thoroughly organized, prepared and advertised, were the most effective of any of the campaign plans used in South Carolina.

The National W. C. T. U. donated 2,000 copies of the Campaign Editions of THE UNION SIGNAL. These were sent principally to preachers and speakers who made good use of them. A preacher seldom served as a member of a flying squadron—these were strictly "laymens' movements"—but the preachers, from pulpit and platform, proclaimed the truth and faithfully performed their duty.

Medal contests were also a prominent factor, and a program arranged by the state superintendent of Temperance and Missions, primarily intended for use at missionary meetings, became so popular the central committee in Columbia asked that it be used at other meetings all over the state, and a second edition was printed to supply the demand. The W. C. T. U. furnished "Vote Dry" buttons, and put up thousands of posters. We do not feel that it is claiming too much to say that the W. C. T. U. of South Carolina deserves much of the credit for moulding public sentiment and making possible the victory of September 14, 1915.

A PARENTAL CURSE

A TALK BETWEEN DOCTORS

DAWLEY PALMER

"Paralysis from forced alcoholism, you call it?" asked Pennington, who had dropped in on his friend Watson. "It's an interesting case, but of course it's hopeless."

"Perhaps not," said Watson, who never would acknowledge defeat. "I myself doubt very much whether little Hedvig Sorensen can grow up to be what the Lord intended her to be, but I shall use my utmost skill to bring it about. It's an example of the sins of the parents. They're the kind of foreigners who are used to their drinks, and it is next to impossible to convince them of the harm they're doing. Once upon examining the child's tonsils, I recommended their removal. The mother gave the youngster whisky instead. Later, bronchitis developed, and, ignoring my advice, the father filled the girl with brandy."

"And now you aid in the kidnapping of the girl, carrying her off to her married sister's home for a month or more, though she is beyond hope. I declare, Watson, you amuse me," said Pennington.

"I know, but I wish you could see that beautiful girl, only twelve years old, confined to her bed for twelve long weeks, her right side and throat paralyzed—abundant auburn hair in rich ringlets upon her pillow—great dark eyes, wistful and yearning for the health which youth is entitled to—red lips that cannot utter one word. Think of it, Pennington! It would excite any doctor's pity. What a crying shame to rob the future of a woman such as this little Hedvig might be!"

"Yes, you're right. I've seen similar cases, and invariably the parents love their children dearly, but do not realize the peculiarly evil effect of alcohol upon the growing child," said Dr. Pennington.

Watson, the benign and warm-hearted, could not enter so impersonally into a professional discussion. His mind was filled with thoughts of little Hedvig Sorensen and many like her.

"Why, from babyhood Hedvig has been fed milk mixed with brandy. When thirsty, she has been given water flavored with wine. Her body, apparently, is not stunted by such food and drink, and her brain does not seem to be affected, either, though as to that, the future must answer. It is her nerves that have given way. Alcohol has actually been forced upon this poor little creature until she is a complete wreck." Dr. Watson's voice was very tender.

"What wretches bearing the sacred name of father and mother!" exclaimed Pennington. "How *can* we excuse their ignorance?"

"Come, now," returned his colleague, who was quick to see in his visitor's remark the apathy of many, "are the parents alone to blame? This Sorensen girl's father has been an efficient engineer in his time. Evil influences and associations have made of him an habitual toper and have led to a loss of position. Once he took 'the cure,' but returned home only to find his former friends in their former ways and grog shops on every corner. He tried. Do you know, these saloons are most obliging—extending credit, cashing checks—anything to obligate customers and be sure of their patronage?"

"Yes, yes; men fall for that sort of thing, but his wife—" interposed the other, "a woman intoxicated seems so much worse."

"You're right—it only *seems* worse. This poor woman started in to keep the man company, rather than have him away from home."

The bell rang, and Dr. Pennington arose to go, but his friend waved him back to his chair. "Sit still—glad to have you! It's Hattie, Hedvig's married sister."

The young woman entered.

"Good morning, Hattie! How is the little sister today?" asked Dr. Watson.

"O sir, she is still as helpless as ever, but when I bathed her I asked if her foot felt prickly, and she tried to nod. I'm sure she's beginning to feel. I rubbed her throat to help her swallow. I've done as you told me with the hot applications and the ice."

"Very good. Have your folks been up yet?" he asked, kindly.

Pennington was listening eagerly to the woman's answers, which were given without embarrassment, but in a patient tone showing that she was used to trials.

"No, Doctor. Pa's cried a good bit, sayin' it's Ma's fault that Hedvig is sick, and Ma's so angry with me for takin' Sis to my home, that— I'm afraid— something dreadful will happen. Ma never used to be angry— she was so gentle and kind— but— well, of course, she and Pa are gettin' old now."

"How old are they?" inquired Dr. Watson.

"Pa's near fifty, and Ma's forty-six."

Watson smiled grimly as he noted the astonishment on the face of his friend. Competent doctors are only beginning to enjoy life at such age. Old at forty-six and fifty!

"Keep up your courage and treatment, my good woman. I will drop in to see the little girl in the morning." The kind physician stood with his hand upon the doorknob, but the young woman hesitated before passing out.

"Is there anything more?" he asked.

"Why, no, I guess— I only wanted to know if you think Pa and Ma can ever be cured—and will Hedvig get well?" There was a catch in her voice. In her wistful eyes there was a world of worries and heartaches. Dr. Watson laid a gentle hand upon her shoulder, and, ignoring the first question, replied to the second.

"Perhaps patient care will pull your sister through. You and I are going to fight for her, and it will be such a fight as Dr. Watson never before has put up for anyone. Dear little Hedvig is one of the women of tomorrow."

He stood watching the big sister, who tried to smile bravely as she descended the stair. His duty as physician would always be conscientiously fulfilled. He saw clearly another duty—enlistment for a great battle—a struggle for the safety of countless future beings. The sympathetic look disappeared from his noble face, his brow wrinkled, his firm jaw settled with determination. He was ready for the fight—such an encounter as he never before had made. Facing his friend, he brought his powerful fist down upon the oak table.

"Pennington, *answer me this*," he thundered: "How long shall you and I vote to license saloons on every corner, to ruin parents of today, and thereby to crush the little men and women of tomorrow? I say, *how long?*"

CHRISTMAS AT ELLIS ISLAND

ELLA A. BOOLE, President New York W. C. T. U.

Each year the missionaries at Ellis Island plan Christmas trees and an entertainment for the "strangers" in our land. Immigration has fallen off very much on account of the war, but many immigrants are still detained at Ellis Island because no steamers are sailing to the countries from which they came, so they may not return. Some have been at the island for more than two years. There are, however, a good many people coming from Italy and from the Balkan states, mostly women and children, young boys and men too old for military service. In all, there were about four hundred immigrants at the island.

It was interesting to see them file into the great dining-room where seats had been provided—children dressed in native costume, sad-faced women, and downhearted men. Commissioner Howe said not long ago that the immigrants could not easily be amused or interested, for the reason that every one is waiting to hear his name called. Why not? Some are on the lookout for friends, some for letters, some to be called before the commission. Relief from suspense is their one thought.

Of course, as they were marched into the hall some of them did not understand where they were going, but imagine their surprise as they saw the beautiful Christmas trees, covered with ornaments, and lighted by colored electric lights. On the front row was one of the most beautiful Italian children I have ever seen, a little girl with a lovely complexion, dark hair, and blue eyes, while a little Scotch laddie in kilts, scarcely three years old, won the hearts of everybody. The Salvation Army band furnished the music.

An address in Italian reached a great many. Tears came to the eyes of men and women and great sobs were checked as these people heard a Christmas message in a strange land but in the tongue which they could understand.

Mr. Marmaroff, husband of the W. C. T. U. missionary, made an eloquent address in Greek, which roused to enthusiasm all who could understand that language. His closing remarks in which he called attention to the opportunities of this country, which was able to build up its people without war, and to the good missionaries who had provided so nice an entertainment, met with hearty response.

Songs were sung by Polish children, one or two other addresses were made, and as the immigrants filed out of the room a suitable present was given to every man, woman and child. It brought the tears to our eyes as we saw the little children hugging their dolls, and the boys showing their delight over ships, puzzles and games. Everybody had a bag of candy, an orange or an apple.

WELL OILED AND WELL OPERATED W. C. T. U. MACHINERY CHIEF AID IN SAVING ARKANSAS' PROHIBITION LAW

MINNIE U. RUTHERFORD FULLER, President Arkansas W. C. T. U.

As soon as it was known that a petition calling for a vote on the repeal of the prohibition law at the November election would be filed, the state W. C. T. U. officers met at the home of the president in a three days' executive session.

At this meeting the whole campaign was planned. A letter was written to the ministers and one to the club women, asking their active co-operation in fighting the repeal and calling attention to a resolution (a copy of which we enclosed) for adoption by all meetings of churches and clubs and at public gatherings. These resolutions were distributed by the thousand and they met with a ready response. The club women joined us early in the fight and stayed in it till the end.

Cards pledging the voters against the repeal, known as Act No. 2, were sent everywhere through our local unions and from every section of Arkansas they came back signed, and formed one of the most unique of our state convention exhibits. Fastened carefully together, they were festooned over chancel rail, piano and choir rail and presented such an appearance of overwhelming numbers that one wondered if there would be any voters left to cast their ballot for Act. No. 2.

A letter of instruction to our local workers was also prepared at this meeting. This letter they were requested to post upon the head of their bed that it might be the first thing visible at dawn and the last thing at night. A half dozen leaflets were compiled, each presenting some phase of our own liquor problem in this state; speakers were planned for and letters written to them. Fortunately, thanks to the foresight of our vice-president, we had funds enough to meet the expenses of the campaign as planned. The printers were prompt (we selected those heartily in sympathy with us) and soon our literature was literally flooding the mails and the response was prompt and hearty. Our plans for poster hikes and picnic speeches were eagerly followed. The local unions sometimes planned their hikes so that two parties met at some halfway place and there organized a new union.

Speakers were constantly in the field.

New unions sprang up everywhere. The people did not wait for organizers, but wrote for literature and for voters' pledge cards. Rural mail carriers asked for an extra supply, saying they could reach many voters on their routes; postmasters made the same request. With every voter's pledge card went a copy of the leaflet, "Let the People Rule." This explained Act No. 2 in all its infamous details. It is safe to say that a more popular piece of printed matter never was circulated before or since in the state. It went to every polling place throughout the length and breadth of Arkansas. Every post brought requests for more copies of it. It was unbelievable that any one could be so stupid, as well as culpable, as to draft a measure of that kind, which sought to destroy every bit of temperance legislation on our statute books and put us back to the status of the middle of the nineteenth century, speaking from the prohibition standpoint.

The leaflet, "Let the People Rule," whose title was borrowed from the campaign slogan of the enemy, aroused the people to state-wide indignation. It was circulated at picnics, plastered upon barns, trees and billboards, quoted from pulpit and platform, recited in clubs and used as a responsive reading in public meetings.

Negroes Aid Materially

Negroes aided in circulating literature and their preachers explained the import of the Act to their congregations. One negro woman did some field work and our own women went to many of their public meetings and talked with them about Act No. 2. Several negro unions were formed. It was certainly true that the "better class of negroes," as it is claimed, voted against the Act, many of them saying that they had more money than they had ever had before in their lives. Counties where the negroes comprise 50 per cent to 80 per cent of the entire population went on record two or three to one against the Act.

As election day drew near we began circulating cards showing the ballot marked against Act No. 2 and everywhere our women stood ready at the polls with these cards and the leaflet, "Let the People Rule," but by this time local unions were having printed their own cards, showing how to scratch the ticket, and we shall never know how many of these found their way into the hands of the voters. At some of the polling places refreshments were served, booths for literature were erected, children were organized into parades and in many places the churches were thronged all day with our women, in relays, praying for the defeat of Act No. 2. When the first returns came in it was apparent that the battle was won three to one and in all the subsequent returns this proportion held. The measure polled the heaviest vote cast.

State Convention Influenced Votes

It is the general opinion that the state convention made a great impression and was responsible for the rolling up of a large majority against the Act, even after the warning of the people of the convention town that the dry majority had been only six votes at the last election. The attendance upon the convention throughout was limited only by the seating capacity of the church.

Without doubt Arkansas owes the retention of its prohibition law to the machinery of the W. C. T. U., ready to operate without a moment's delay, and to that host of faithful women who compose its membership and lubricate and set the wheels in motion, but much of the success is due, also, to the fact that the measure "out Heroded Herod." If it had been less sweeping in its "iconoclastic" tendencies, we should have won, but by a much smaller majority.

It is not generally known, perhaps, that we had a double battle on all the time because of the efforts necessary to defeat the measure providing amendments to the initiative and referendum, which was voted upon also at the November election. If it had won it would have operated to repeal the prohibition law, under the guise of "local legislation," but our women quickly grasped the situation and included this measure, "Amendment 13," in their destructive efforts.

We are now planning for legislation limiting the shipment for personal use and excluding advertising matter from the state. These measures we are sure our legislators will give us within the next few weeks.

Our God is marching on.

"I Can See My Finish!" —*Atlanta Constitution*

Supplies for Frances E. Willard Commemorative Meeting

FOR REFERENCE:

The Life of Frances E. Willard, Anna Adams Gordon. Price $1.50.

What Frances E. Willard Said, Anna Adams Gordon. Price 75 cents.

The Story of Frances E. Willard, Gertrude Stevens Leavitt. Price 15 cts.

FOR PROGRAM MATERIAL:

Annual Address, Miss Anna A. Gordon, National president, delivered at Indianapolis. Price 5 cents.

Review of Organization Work, given in report of Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National corresponding secretary, found in National Minutes. Price 25 cents.

Union Signal (special Willard Memorial number of January 25). Price 5 cents each; $1.75 per 100.

Frances E. Willard Program for Public Schools, Anna A. Gordon. Price 10 cents.

Life Sketch of Frances E. Willard, Lillian M. N. Stevens.

Flower of Temperance Chivalry, S. M. D. Fry. Price, 3 cents each; per 100, 75 cents.

FOR GENERAL DISTRIBUTION:

Life Sketch of Frances E. Willard, Lillian M. N. Stevens. Price, 3 cents each; per 100, $1.00.

The Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund. Price, per 100, 25 cents.

Temperance Jack

Law of Habit

The Shoemaker and Little White Shoes

The Common Joy

Price, per 100, 35 cents.

FOR DISTRIBUTION IN THE Y. P. B.:

Frances E. Willard's Influence Upon the Young People of the Age. Price, per 100, 35 cents.

FOR DISTRIBUTION IN THE L. T. L.:

How a Little Girl Became Famous. Price, per 100, 25 cents.

Five Little Word Pictures of Frances E. Willard. Price, per 100, 30 cents.

FOR MUSIC:

Temperance Songster, Convention Edition. Price, 15 cents.

Campaign Song Book, Anna A. Gordon.

Home's Love-Light—solo. Price, 30 cents.

A Paean of Victory—solo. Price, 10 cents.

Victory—soprano solo. Price, 15 cents.

Wear Your White Ribbon Wherever You Go—solo or chorus. Price, 5 cents.

A Knot of White Ribbon—solo. Price 25 cents.

The White Ribbon—solo. Price, 10 cents.

FOR INVITATIONS:

Rest Cottage Post Card

Frances E. Willard Post Card

Frances E. Willard Statue Post Card

Price, per dozen, 15 cents; per 100, $1.00.

FOR ROLL CALL:

Frances E. Willard Flower Mission Cards—quotations from Miss Willard's writings, with autograph signature. Price, 12 cents per 100.

FOR SOUVENIRS:

Rest Cottage Booklet. Price, 15 cents each; per dozen, $1.25.

Willard Birthday Pledge Card, with autograph pledge and signature. Price, per 100, $1.00.

Prices include prepaid postage.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

Evanston, Ill.

Frances E. Willard Portraits

For Schools, Libraries and the Home

No. 1

No. 1—Enlarged Photograph, size 20x 24 inches. Price, prepaid.....$4.00

No. 3

No. 3—Enlarged Photograph, from a picture taken during Miss Willard's later years, 20x24 inches. Price, prepaid 4.00

Special School Picture (a print from this photograph), 18x22 in. Price.. .50

No. 2

No. 2—Enlarged Photograph, size 20x 24 inches. Price, prepaid..... 4.00

No. 4

No. 4—Enlarged Photograph, 20x24 inches. Price, prepaid..... 4.00

Same photograph, 10x12 inches... 1.50

Name Plate, handsomely engraved, on brass base, gold plated. Price.....$ 1.75

These portraits, suitably framed, with name plate attached, sent by prepaid express, each 10.00

Cabinet Photographs of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, 25 cents each; per dozen..... 2.40

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

Evanston, Illinois

PROHIBITION AGREES WITH VIRGINIA

At a banquet recently given under the auspices of the South Western Medical Society of Virginia at the Ponce de Leon hotel, Roanoke, not a drop of intoxicating liquor was served. Notwithstanding the absence of the convivial bowl, the wit and repartee surpassed that of former occasions, says an observer.

Less Poverty

The reports from Virginia cities are to the effect that there is much less suffering among the poor than formerly. Those having charge of the distribution of Christmas baskets found many families who in other years welcomed the donations now saying: "We appreciate your thought for us but since our men cannot buy liquor, we have plenty and no longer need assistance."

Not An Arrest

Petersburg's first dry Christmas presented the remarkable record of not a single arrest on that day nor on the following day up to a late hour. The police court records for Christmas day, 1915, show fifteen arrests, most of them for drunkenness, as against none in 1916; and 24 arrests in 1915, "the morning after," as against none in 1916. The surprising record is made of 777 less arrests in December, 1916, up to and including December 26, than in December, 1915.

LIQUOR RESPONSIBLE FOR CRIME WAVE IN HARRISBURG

The greatest crime wave in the history of Harrisburg, Pa., occurred during 1916, and according to the annual report of Superintendent of Detectives William L. Windsor practically all of the 3,857 arrests made during the year were due to liquor. This number was approximately 1,000 greater than the 1915 arrests.

"Nearly every one of the men and women arrested," said Mr. Windsor, "was either drunk or to some degree under the influence of liquor. The crime wave hit the colored element of the city particularly."

$150.00 SALARY FOR 60 DAYS WORK PAID WOMAN OR MAN in each town to distribute Free circulars, and to take orders for White Ribbon Concentrated Flavoring.

J. S. ZIEGLER CO., 7 G-E. Harrison Street, Chicago, Ill.

A very few of the

Gospel Art Calendars for 1917

are left in stock and as it will be impossible to secure more, kindly order yours at once. A calendar of twelve pages, each page containing a reproduction of one of the masterpieces and a scripture text for daily reading.

Price, 25 cents

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

Have you called upon your school board? If not, do so at once and tell them of the

Graded Charts on Alcohol and Tobacco

a set of eight in colors, with the manual fully explaining the charts and containing supplemental lessons for the public school. Prepared by Edith Smith Davis, National superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction.

Price, per set, unmounted, $1.50
Price, per set, mounted, $4.50

Teachers are asking for these helps and many school boards are placing them in their schools. Ask your board to do the same.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

SUPPLY

the pupils in your public schools with the

"Liquor Traffic Must Go" Lead Pencils

Price, per dozen, 35 cents;
6 dozen, $1.50

Also

With the Anti-Cigaret and Temperance Blotters

In Prohibition Maine
Be Strong
Who is the Coward
Blot Out the Saloon
A Cigaret Arithmetic
A Cold Water Blotter
Big Business
John Barleycorn, Goodbye

Price, per 100, 25 cents.

Printed in assorted colors; blue, pink and buff.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

THE W. C. T. U. A MIGHTY FACTOR IN NEBRASKA'S TRIUMPH

(Continued from Page Six)

in sympathy with the league beyond the color of its money, would line our advertisements up in a most advantageous position opposite that occupied by the enemy.

In the last month of the campaign, the unions did most effective work in organizing schoolhouse campaigns, either local workers or those from outside speaking to the rural voters. The men in these communities were largely friendly to our cause, and we realized early in the struggle that all over the state they were with us if they could only be induced to come out and cast their ballots. Nebraska has but a small per cent of colored voters, but those of foreign birth and descent were a large factor in the result. Speakers were sent out to influence people of each nationality, although, in the main, Nebraskans speak the English language. To teach the physiological effects of liquor drinking, however, Bohemians were sent to talk to Bohemians, Germans to Germans, etc. Quantities of literature in each of these languages, as well as in the Scandinavian tongue, were distributed. Those of the latter race are usually prohibitionists, however. The change in sentiment among the foreigners was remarkable. Over and over, the most conservative of them declared they were tired of the rule of the saloon. Fathers testified to the fact that "The boys do not know how to drink moderately as I have done, and I am ready to put liquor away for good and all." One father voted dry to save his three boys; in another family the boys voted dry to save their old father.

The voting Indian was a factor in the success of the campaign, though not a large one. The fact that every Indian agent in the state was a dry "booster" accounted for a large percentage of the friendly votes cast. A "straw in the wind" on one of the last days of the campaign proved amusing. One of our organizers was invited to speak at the close of a meeting in the Indian reservation. She supposed she was to follow a dry speaker, but was astonished, on arriving, to find she was preceded by one of the "big guns" of the wets. As she listened to her opponent she thought she detected mutterings and guttural sounds which might indicate approval or quite the reverse, but when she was announced as speaking against the saloon a great wave of applause greeted her, and as the gentleman who had just held forth excused himself from staying to hear her remarks, saying he had a previous engagement, they fairly clapped him out of the house, even turning in their seats to watch him go. They then listened attentively to all our speaker had to say.

The State Sunday School Association was one of our most efficient aids. Its entire machinery was devoted to pushing prohibition, and the schools everywhere became storm centers of sentiment.

This was largely due to the fact that the Sunday School department of the W. C. T. U. had been at work for years, not only teaching temperance truth, but how to use it effectively, and that so large a proportion of our women are Sunday school teachers and officers.

Books might be written on the fine work accomplished by the men and women of Nebraska. At the state convention an hour was devoted each day to "Moving Pictures" when a member of each local union outlined in one minute some particular kind of campaign work done by the W. C. T. U. of her town. It was one of the hits of the annual meeting, and displayed the originality of the workers. Everything that had been tried in any other state had been tried in Nebraska, with 1,000 brand new devices put to the test.

And now that the state has bade John Barleycorn take his hat and cane and go, there seems to be exactly as much determination on the part of white ribboners to go on from grace to glory.

You Can Be So Well

Don't you know, all health of *chronic ailments*, in nine out of every ten cases, are due to improper food, poor circulation, insufficient exercise, incorrect breathing, incorrect poise and restless slumber!

I give exercises that strengthen the impaired organs.

Remove those *unnatural* conditions and your ailments vanish. This may surprise you, but *I am doing it* daily; I have done it for eighty thousand women.

No Drugs or Medicines

You follow my directions in your room.

Are you too thin or too fat? *You can weigh exactly what you should.*

Medical magazines advertise my work, leading doctors approve it; their wives are my pupils.

Regain Health, Poise and Cheerful Spirits. You can. Tell me your faults in health or figure. I will *help* you. *And I want to, so much.* I will respect your confidence. Write for my Free Booklet No. 21.

Susanna Cocroft

Dept. 37. 624 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

W. C. T. U. PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN IN ARIZONA'S PROHIBITION BATTLE

IMOGEN LA CHANCE, President Arizona W.C.T.U

In the state-wide campaigns for prohibition in Arizona, the work of distributing literature was carried on systematically and effectively because of our thoroughly organized forces. The W. C. T. U., through the state and local organizations, reached every town where friends of the cause could be found.

Taking advantage of the offers of the National W. C. T. U. of campaign literature at half price by having it sent to one address, our state officers took charge of the work of receiving literature and posters and distributed them among the local unions throughout the state, where they were used to advantage. A poster day was observed by the local unions throughout the state. Petitions for our state amendment were sent through our state officers to local unions and by them brought before the churches and other organizations.

During the whole campaign appropriate literature was sent to different parts of the state to refute the falsehoods of the liquor publicity bureaus as fast as they appeared.

The W. C. T. U. is the greatest organization in the world composed entirely of women who are working for humanity, and yet its machinery is most economical and simple.

A Compendium of Temperance Truth

by

Edith Smith Davis,

World's and National Superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction

A reference book which should be in every school library for use in essay work.

A book for temperance workers.

Price, 50 cents net.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

THE UNION SIGNAL . . . . $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) . . 35c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . . . 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each . . . Per 100, $1.75

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

THE UNION SIGNAL . . . . $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) . . 47c a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . . . 37c a year

Address Evanston, Ill.

1917—SUBSCRIPTION RATES—1917

UNION SIGNAL, weekly edition, $1.00 per year.

UNION SIGNAL, Campaign Edition, 35c per year.

UNION SIGNAL, Y. P. B. edition, 35c per year.

A CIRCULATING LIBRARY

Quoting from a recent liquor publication: "We receive repeated requests from authors and debaters for detailed information on our side of the prohibition question. We are always glad to assist in the preparation of short articles or discussions, as the case may be. This form of assistance is constantly increasing. We have received over 200 special requests for literature and information in the last two months. Sixty of these were from debaters in high schools and colleges." "In time, with proper educational and constructive work, all the so-called prohibition territory will be reclaimed."

Vain hope of the friends of John Barleycorn, we say; the prohibition territory that has been gained will never be repossessed. But the only way we can make that assurance doubly sure is to train the rising generation to know the real character of John Barleycorn; to become acquainted with him as a destroyer of health, an enemy of efficiency, a producer of crime and a retarder of civilization. For the education of these young people our friends tell us they find no better text-book than the official organ of the National W. C. T. U. If it could be placed on the library table of every home, be found in the reading rooms of the city and college Y. M. C. A.'s and Y. W. C. A.'s, in the rest rooms of girls' clubs and department stores, in the railway waiting rooms, it would prove itself a veritable university extension course in temperance to those who frequent these places.

We are reminded that one at least of our state unions is using THE UNION SIGNAL definitely to counteract the very form of liquor publicity to which reference has just been made. We refer to the fine work being done by this state W. C. T. U. in sending to the secretary of the extension department of the state university six copies of THE UNION SIGNAL weekly, from which the secretary clips articles, pastes them upon cardboard, and sends them out again and again, circulating library fashion, in response to the many requests that come to her for material for debates, public addresses, etc., on the liquor question. Has your university an extension department? Do you send them THE UNION SIGNAL? If not, may you not be losing an opportunity to defeat the miseducation of your young people by the liquor interests?

YESTERDAY AND TODAY
a new Franchise play suitable for the W. C. T. U. and the Y. P. B.
Any society will find this admirable for an evening's entertainment.
ENTERTAINING AND INSTRUCTIVE
IT IS SURE TO PLEASE
Price, 15 cents
NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

HOW THE AMENDMENT WAS WON IN IDAHO

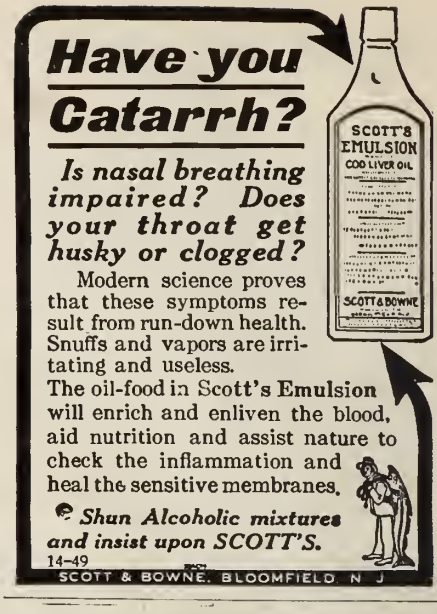
ANNETTA R. CHIPP, President South Idaho W. C. T. U.

Idaho's prohibition campaign was unique in that it was a double-header—statutory and constitutional—both in one year. A retrospect of the situation is helpful, not only to ourselves, but to other states in campaigns. The W. C. T. U. has been organized in the state for more than thirty years. The building up of the membership has progressed slowly, but we have made a steady gain. All these years the state and local unions have been especially active along legislative and educational lines, also working department plans. We have won the respect, sympathy and commendation of the people not affiliated with our work, in the capital city and smaller places, by our efforts in the soldier's home, prisons and jails, by installing drinking fountains, maintaining reading and rest rooms, and through the department of Flower Mission. Although we had less than one thousand members, by faith we established headquarters, printed the *Idaho White Ribboner*, including the subscription in our membership dues.

We organized South Idaho in seven districts, planned spring institutes for the discussion and presentation of department work, and made special appeals for new unions and new members. According to the National plan, each district president appointed a literature agent. Excellent work was accomplished, and the women became acquainted with their territory. Thousands of leaflets, besides campaign numbers of THE UNION SIGNAL, were distributed at picnics, fairs, public meetings and in house-to-house visits. Everywhere the women were urged to wear their white ribbon badge. The state president sent out a request before the primary election to prominent men in the state asking them to give three reasons "why we should vote for the constitutional amendment" and many responded. We used these statements as campaign literature, and they won many to our cause. Thousands of letters and pages of literature were sent out in unorganized territory during the year.

Most discouraging was the outlook two months before election. Our favorite text, "Be not weary in well doing, for in due season ye shall reap if ye faint not," came to us as a warning. We feared for the friends of the cause because of their ignorance or indifference. What could we do in so short a time to arouse and enlighten the people? Fall conventions had been planned for. Sample amendments on cardboard had been printed to be presented in schools, clubs, churches and Sunday schools. Arrangements were made to present to the various state church meetings, women's clubs, and teachers' institutes the need of special effort for the amendment. Thousands of slips with the amendment on one side and a prohibition quiz on the other were distributed. Blotters, post cards, posters in street cars and on billboards were used.

Special work was done among the Scandinavians, efforts were made in some of the German settlements, the Church Federation of Boise worked among the Orientals, the state president had organized the colored people in Boise some years ago, and our state superintendent of Indian work reported continued efforts. But the special need was to arouse our very own, the church and temperance people. Results show how we succeeded. Three to one the people registered their votes to keep our state dry. First, last and all the time we pay our respects to the enfranchised women of our state. We have proved to the people we are worthy to be called citizens.



The National W. C. T. U. donated 1,000 campaign SIGNALS and duplicated all our literature orders.

Of all these things the one most important in arousing the workers was the *spot map*, showing the local unions in the state. One dear white ribboner after seeing it, dreamed she was distributing amendments in Silver City, an isolated mining district. Every one who saw it felt the need of work in unorganized territory. Next was the organizing of districts and the holding of district meetings.

We appreciate the help given us by the coming of our beloved National president, Miss Anna A. Gordon, and our vice-president, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, both bringing words of courage and helpfulness at a critical time. All honor to our fine temperance men, senators, congressmen, governor, and the hosts in the rank and file of civic life. The prevailing prayer of the Christian people of Idaho gave us the victory.

In arranging your program for

Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day

you will need
"THE LIFE OF FRANCES E. WILLARD"
By Anna A. Gordon
Cloth bound, $1.50, postpaid
Place your order early
NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

The Union Signal

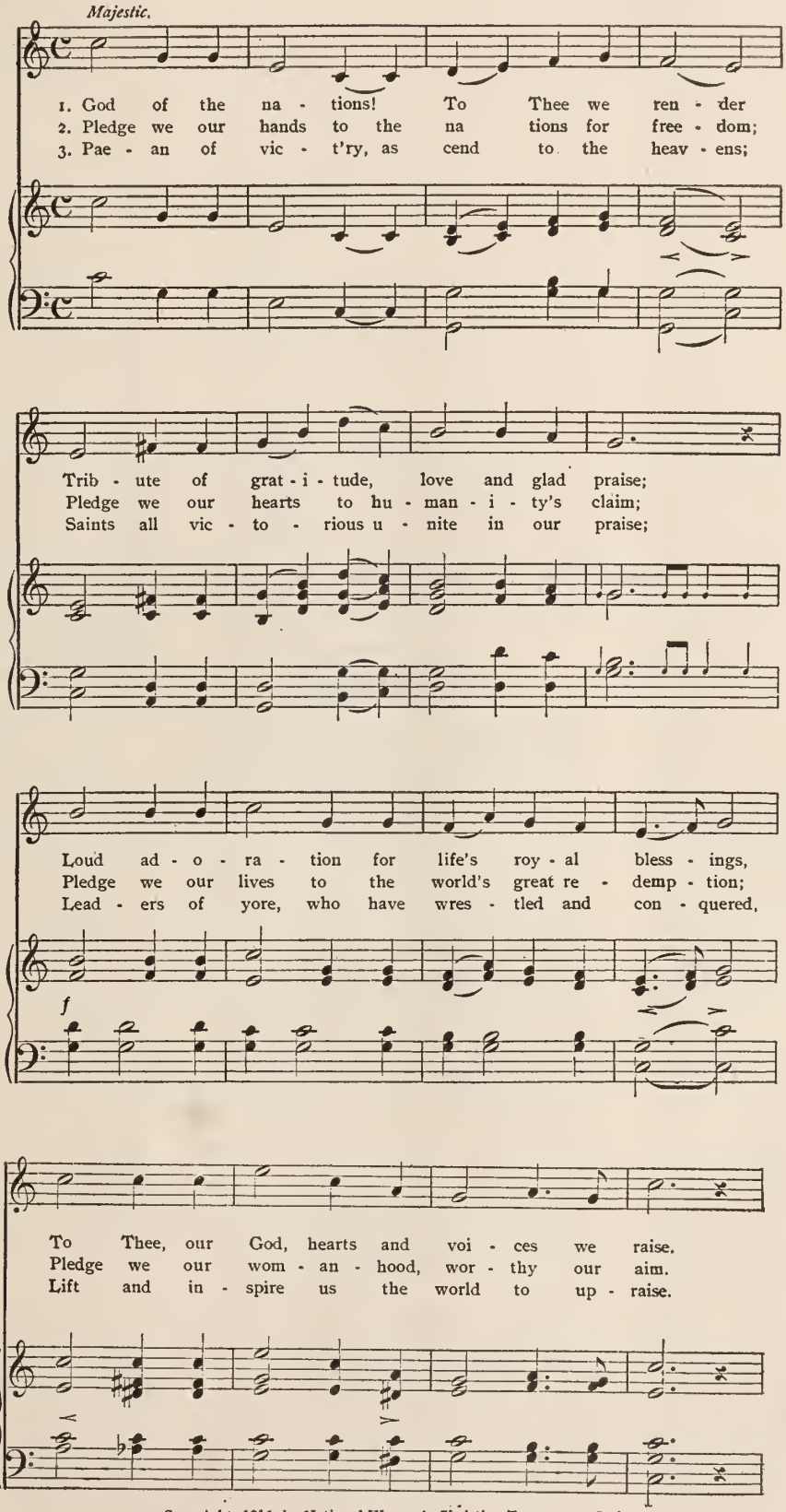
OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLIII | EVANSTON, ILL., FEBRUARY 1, 1917 | No. 5

Paean of Victory.

M. C. B. MARGARET COOTE BROWN.

Majestic.



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OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Again casting aside all precedent, the President of the United States has dared invade what has been looked upon as the sacred dominion of the legislative body, Congress, by appearing in the Senate of the United States on Tuesday, January 23.

It was an epoch-making occasion. Not since the foundation of the republic has a President of the United States, in public statement, declared the right of this nation to be heard in the terms which will settle a war in which this country has no active part. Not since the days of Washington has a President of the United States laid bare the foreign relations of this government before the Senate in open session. The dignified Senate, taken by surprise, sat in amazement as the President, speaking to the body which shares with him the conduct of foreign affairs, announced his tradition-defying doctrine. But two short hours before he appeared at the Capitol, the President had notified Vice-President Marshall that he wished to be heard, and there was no warning of the nature of his talk. It fell upon ears startled and astonished. A few members of the Cabinet were seated in arm chairs across the front of the Senate, the galleries were jammed even to the stairways, and a full attendance of Senators heard the speech. In quiet, low tones that reached every part of the chamber, President Wilson read his carefully prepared announcement. The United States found itself an aggressive, vigorous claimant for a place at the council board which shall frame the terms to end the European war and insure future peace.

As soon as the President had delivered his message, the text of the peace demands was speeding by cable and wireless to the capitals of Europe. It left behind an astonished, amazed diplomatic corps. The American ambassador at Paris and the one at Petrograd the same evening delivered the President's message to the foreign offices.

There is great diversity of opinion in Congress concerning the President's address. Senator Cummins of Iowa, a Republican, offered a resolution in the Senate to take up the President's message on peace and discuss it. Senator Stone, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and a Democrat, opposed the resolution, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and 25,000 copies of the message ordered printed as a public document.

PRESIDENT WOULD SPEED UP HIS LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

The President remained at the Capitol three hours, discussing matters of legislation with Senate leaders in an effort to speed up his legislative program. It was announced that he would go to the Capitol three times weekly, until the legislation he desires is carried through. Mr. Wilson will probably give particular attention to the Senate. The House, through the means of the previous question and the Rules Committee, can be driven at top speed. Not so the Senate where, as yet, debate is not at the mercy of the majority. No order to "cut out talk and get down to work" can, as matters stand, be executed in the Senate.

Nothing like this has ever "gone" before. Will this "go?" The President has great power and he does not shrink from executing it. He takes his party leadership seriously. At present he sees a congested legislative situation, with some measures in which he is much interested threatened with failure. He wants to save them, and so takes charge in person.

ELECTORAL VOTE COUNTED

A concurrent resolution was read in the Senate Wednesday that, pursuant to the requirements of the Constitution, on the fourteenth day of February, 1917, the electoral vote shall be counted in the Hall of the House of Representatives, both Senators and members of the House being assembled. Two tellers from the Senate and two from the House having previously been appointed will read aloud the names of the states and count aloud the electoral vote. Upon the conclusion of the count, the presiding officer, who shall be the president of the Senate, shall announce the result of the vote which shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice-President of the United States.

The House Committee on Territories, after days of discussion over the Alaskan and Hawaiian bills, has decided upon bone dry prohibition for both territories.

The Wickersham bill, to prohibit the manufacture, sale, gift, possession, or transportation of liquor in Alaska, was ordered favorably reported to the House.

The Hawaiian bill was then taken up and the main features of the Alaskan bill written into it.

ALASKA BILL INTRODUCED IN SENATE

Senator Jones of Seattle, on the twenty-third of January, introduced the Alaska bill in the Senate and it is hoped a hearing can be arranged this week; if so, the bill will probably be favorably reported and passed during the session. Mrs. Hatcher, president of the Alaska W. C. T. U., has been untiring in her endeavor to get this bill through Congress, visiting the members of the Committees on Territories, placing a statement of the situation in the hands of each member of the committees, appearing before them when called, replying to numberless questions, keeping the people in Alaska in touch with the situation, and in every possible way throwing light upon the question under consideration.

Dr. Wadman, who has worked unceasingly for a year, is hoping for favorable action at this session on the Hawaiian bill which, with the Alaska bill, was favorably reported this morning.

There has been a stirring, breezy time in the Senate this week over an effort to secure a raise in the pay of government clerks receiving $1,000 and under a year. There has been such an alarming increase in the expenditures of public funds during this Congress that Democratic members of the Appropriations committee, especially, are endeavoring to keep everything down to the lowest possible figure. It was good to hear such words as these by friends of the measure in the Senate: "Parsimony is not economy. We believe in economy in governmental expenditures as thoroughly as does anybody, but it is a mighty poor policy to enforce upon clerks who receive now less than they can live on." After lengthy discussion, the amendment which had been offered carried by the small margin of 33 to 29.

WOMEN'S VOTE LARGELY INCREASES NUMBER OF VOTES CAST

Senator Shafroth of Colorado has called the attention of the Senate to the following figures, showing by comparison with the vote in non-suffrage states how the woman's vote has increased the number of votes cast. In 1916 Colorado cast 294,375 votes and Maine 136,405. In 1916 Washington polled 370,000 votes and Connecticut 214,283. In 1916 Kansas polled 629,813 votes and Oklahoma 292,416. Illinois uses a separate ballot for women and again and again in local elections the count has proved that the vote cast by women, who are in a minority in the city of Chicago, was large in proportion to their numbers. The presidential election of 1916 is representative. In Chicago 504,674 men and 303,801 women registered and of these 96 per cent of men and 95 per cent of women voted. Chicago women themselves not only registered but apparently stimulated men to enroll in larger numbers than ever before. The results show a poll list for 1916 three times that of Chicago in the presidential election of 1912.

As may be remembered the District of Columbia has no Sunday rest law. A bill introduced by Representative Heflin of Alabama provides that Sunday work on streets and buildings be prohibited. The bill has a preamble, stating that Washington should be a model city, at least in the observance of the Sabbath, but that construction work is carried on in violation of the general rules regarding a day of rest. Provision is made for emergencies arising on Sunday, making work necessary, but a permit from the commissioners would be needed. Fines running from five dollars to fifty dollars are prescribed as penalties for violation.

A fraternity of Georgetown University has taken the lead in a movement that is expected to bring about total prohibition at student social gatherings at Georgetown.

FRATERNITY BANQUET DRY

Announcements were sent out today for the annual Delta Chi banquet at the Hotel Lafayette on February 10, and which will be held as a joint function of the Georgetown undergraduates and the Washington alumni chapters. The banquet will be dry. George B. Cortelyou, Dudley Field Malone, and Representatives Neely of West Virginia, Bennet of New York, Smith of Minnesota and Haskell of New York are among the members who are expected to attend. Should the other fraternities at Georgetown, local and national, follow the lead of the oldest of the chapters in the university, Delta Chi, Blue and Gray student gatherings in the future will be decidedly dry affairs.

A meeting of three pioneers at the University Club one night this week was history-making. These men were Roald Amundsen, Norwegian discoverer of the South Pole and finder of the magnetic pole; Captain Robert A. Bartlett, Admiral Peary's lieutenant on the last discovery of the North Pole, and General Greely, who in 1881 penetrated the frozen north and returned to tell a tale of horror unparalleled in arctic exploration. They all made most interesting speeches and the occasion was a notable one.

N. W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Hotel Driscoll, January 25, 1917.

HISTORY IN THE MAKING

Thirty Per Cent Cut in Beer Production in Great Britain Probable

Baron Devonport, food controller of Great Britain, has recommended that the quantity of beer to be brewed for the year beginning April 1, shall be restricted to 70 per cent of the output of the previous year. The war cabinet, it is reported, has approved this proposal and has decided that a corresponding restriction shall be placed upon the release of wines and spirits from bond and a bill for the above purposes will be introduced in the coming parliamentary session. These restrictions will reduce the output of beer to 50 per cent of the figures for the financial year 1913-1914.

Mrs. Lloyd George and Miss Agnes Slack Address Large Audiences in Wales

White ribboners of the United States are gratified to hear constantly of the enthusiasm of Mrs. Lloyd George for the cause of temperance. Like her noted husband she is a loyal advocate of total abstinence and prohibition. The December number of the *White Ribbon*, the official organ of the National British Women's Temperance Association, says:

"Mrs. Lloyd George and Miss Agnes Slack visited Swansea quite recently, on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Welsh Women's Temperance Society, when the Tabernacle Welsh Chapel, holding 2,000, was crowded to its utmost limit, and the vast audience was much impressed by the earnest and eloquent speeches delivered by Mrs. Lloyd George and Miss Slack."

Legislative Victories

South Dakota

"Full suffrage amendment submitted by South Dakota legislature," says a telegram from Mrs. Anna R. Simmons, president of the South Dakota W. C. T. U. "House vote sixty-six to twenty-seven; senate thirty-six to twelve. Amendment passed by both houses without discussion. Bone dry law sure to be framed, and things are coming our way."

Indiana

By a vote of 70 to 28 the lower house of the Indiana legislature on January 25 passed the Wright bill, providing for state-wide prohibition. It now goes to the senate which appears to be about evenly divided on the question. The bill provides that after January 1 "It shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture, sell, barter, exchange, give away, furnish or otherwise dispose of any intoxicating liquor, with intent to sell, barter, exchange, give away, furnish or otherwise dispose of the same, except as in the act provided."

Missouri

"House bill No. 123, providing for Frances E. Willard Day in the public schools of Missouri, passed the Missouri house of representatives by a vote of 123 to 18," writes Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, president of the Missouri W. C. T. U. "This bill now goes to the senate and speedy action is expected. Our efforts for a prohibition referendum for 1918 and for honest election bills, protecting the ballot upon amendments will undoubtedly pass this session of the general assembly."

HONOR ROLL

—of—

STATES AND TERRITORY WHICH HAVE OUTLAWED THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Maine	Oregon
Kansas	Colorado
North Dakota	Iowa
Oklahoma	Arkansas
Georgia	Idaho
Mississippi	South Carolina
North Carolina	Virginia
Tennessee	Nebraska
West Virginia	South Dakota
Alabama	Michigan
Arizona	Montana
Washington	Alaska

Arkansas Governor Signs "Bone Dry" Law

While five hundred business men sang "How Dry I Am" at a banquet on the evening of January 24, Governor Brough, who was a guest, signed the "bone dry" bill, which became effective immediately. All shipments of liquor found in transit or express offices will be seized.

Arkansas' Prohibition Legislative Calendar

Special Correspondence

Arkansas has a "bone dry" bill in both senate and house which will prohibit the shipment of liquor into the state, or between towns in the state, except for medicinal, mechanical and sacramental purposes.

Our bill to admit women to the bar was considered by the senate judiciary committee and has been reported back with the recommendation that it do pass. Our bill providing for a girls' industrial school and the establishment of a new industrial school for boys is scheduled to come up soon and will pass, without any doubt.

Bills providing for a state institution to care for the feeble-minded, a general charity hospital and the placing of the state charity institutions in the hands of a state charities and correction commission are in and have received favorable consideration.

Our social legislation program is a very full one and has every chance of success, since the incoming governor, in his inaugural address, declared for every item of it and the legislature is manifesting every desire to support the administration.

Prohibition Magic Word in Oregon

Any measure relating to the prohibition question is sure to receive favorable consideration in the Oregon legislature, according to the *Portland Oregonian:*

"Let any member so much as breathe the word prohibition, no matter how softly, and twenty-nine senators straightway sit upright in their chairs, compress their lips and make haste to vote Aye on the question, whatever it is," says the Portland paper.

"Do they argue? Nary a quibble. Nobody even discusses it, except, possibly, the member who proposed the question, and he touches only the very high spots. All he has to do is to say, Mr. President and Senators, this is a joint memorial, or a resolution, or a bill dealing with the prohibition question, and then and thereupon the vote is as good as unanimous in its favor. Apparently the senators have made up their minds that prohibition is here, that instead of there being less prohibition in future there is going to be more, and that they might just as well save themselves unnecessary trouble and reproaches by passing any prohibition measures the people want, or the senators think they want, without further ado.

"This attitude of the senatorial mind was well illustrated one morning when two more of Senator Eddy's joint memorials to Congress on the national prohibition issue came up for adoption. One of these memorials petitions Congress to make haste and submit to the states for ratification a national prohibition law. The other memorial urges Congress to pass a law barring liquor advertisements from the mails.

Both Adopted in Ten Minutes

"There have been sessions of the legislature, and not so very long ago, either, when a memorial of this kind would have been good for half a day's impassioned talk. Today it took the senate just ten minutes to adopt them both by unanimous vote."

Law Enforcement in China

"The ten years for opium trade with England are now up and the governors of the provinces, without waiting a minute, are issuing orders demanding total abstinence from the use of the drug and its prohibition everywhere," writes Miss Jennie V. Hughes, a Methodist missionary who is a white ribboner. "The mayor of Canton has also forbidden gambling of any kind with severe penalty for breaking the law.

"The new president of China seems to have the sympathy of the Chinese and he is most tactfully gathering about him the strong men of the progressive party. Dr. Sun Yat Sen and Dr. Wu Ting Fang are both working in Peking now and are very much liked. Much graft has been unearthed and the false officials are being dismissed. At present there is another attempt to make money out of the breweries and the temperance people are planning a very active campaign throughout the country."

Liquor Publicly Burned in Washington

At Aberdeen, Wash., recently, liquor valued at $1,500 was burned on a vacant corner lot in the presence of several hundred persons. The liquor had been confiscated from steamers and boarding houses for some months past. Mayor Phillips and Chief of Police Schmidt superintended the destruction.

The Sober Judgment of the American People for Prohibition

U. S. SENATOR VARDAMAN OF MISSISSIPPI

I shall vote for prohibition because I believe that traffic in alcoholic beverages is contrary to the best interests of the American people. I believe the use of intoxicating liquors is deleterious to the human body. It lowers the morals, it destroys the physical strength, it has made more lunatics and idiots, it has filled the jails with more criminals, and it has caused more poverty and distress than has any other evil with which the human race has to contend. My judgment about that is the sober judgment of the American people. You cannot answer the argument for prohibition with a sneer, nor can you defend the saloon with a bald and unsupported assertion.

THE WORKINGMAN VS. THE SALOON

JOHN F. CUNNEEN

(From Address at National W. C. T. U. Convention)

Workingmen should be leaders in the movement to abolish saloons, for the liquor traffic stands today the greatest enemy of the workingman. For twenty-five years I have been working in workshops. In peaceful times and in times of strikes, in prosperity and adversity, I have noticed that drink and the saloon have proven the greatest impediments to the workingman's success.

WAGES LOW IN PROPORTION TO PER CAPITA DRINK CONSUMPTION

The liquor traffic advocates claim that the saloons bring prosperity, good times and high wages to the workingman. They boast that more money was spent for liquor in the United States in 1907 than ever before. But a panic followed with over four million people out of work, hard times, low wages and starvation in the land. In 1892 the consumption of liquor increased over two gallons per capita, and the terrible panic of 1893 followed. When the consumption of liquor decreased good times returned. The people of Great Britain drink one and one-half times as much liquor per capita as do the people of the United States, but the workingmen of Great Britain do not get half the wages paid the workingmen of the United States. In Germany, where there is more liquor consumed than in Great Britain, the workingmen get only half the wages paid those of Great Britain. In France, where there is more pure alcohol consumed than in Germany, the workingmen get only about two-thirds the wages paid those of Germany. The workingmen of those countries who come to this country receive the same wages as other men here, showing that they are as good workmen. This shows plainly that the workingman receives the lowest wages and he and his family must suffer the most where the greatest amount of liquor is consumed.

The difference between the combined amount that goes to labor and the farmer or miner, goes for profit, rent, interest, taxes, etc.

Capital required to keep one person employed in the following industries:

Boots and shoes	$ 770
Clothing	1,018
Furniture	550
Brick and tile	1,720
Printing and publishing	1,376
Slaughtering and meat packing	1,481
Iron and steel	2,200
Liquor	8,837

It would take $77,000 of capital to keep one hundred boot and shoe makers at work. If the amount of capital were turned into manufacture of liquor, it would give employment to only eight persons, throwing out of work ninety-two persons. If the capital required to keep one hundred persons at work in the iron and steel business were turned into the manufacture of liquor, it would give employment to only twenty-four persons, throwing seventy-six persons out of work.

There is a brewery in Chicago capitalized for $300,000, and it employs only sixty-seven men, while near it is a glove factory capitalized for $500,000 that gives employment to twelve hundred people. The stock yards and packing industries of Chicago give employment to twenty-five thousand persons. If the same capital used in the conducting of this business were turned into the manufacture of liquor it would give employment to only six thousand persons, which would throw nineteen thousand persons out of work.

There are more than two hundred and fifty thousand persons employed in the various manufacturing industries of Chicago. If the capital used in the manufacturing industries of Chicago were to be used in the manufacture of liquor it would give employment to only about forty-five thousand persons, thereby throwing more than two hundred thousand persons out of work in the city of Chicago alone.

UNDER PROHIBITION 1,600,000 MORE EMPLOYES WOULD BE REQUIRED

If the money now spent for liquor were spent instead for shoes, clothing, food, furniture and building of new homes, it would give employment to 1,600,000 more persons than are engaged in the liquor traffic.

The saloon pays rent, taxes, cost of heat, power, light and living expenses of those conducting the business, and of their families, but so do the grocery, meat market, dry goods and furniture stores.

One wagon will supply the needs of twenty or more saloons. Most of the other stores will have at least one wagon, some of them several, to bring goods to their stores, and to their customers. That gives work to the farmer that raises horses, and the feed for them, the harness maker, the horseshoer and the wagon makers and drivers.

The liquor traffic costs more money than is paid to the railroads in freight and passenger rates. Compare the insignificantly few persons employed in the liquor traffic with the vast army of people employed in the railroad business of the country.

Workingmen, vote against your worst enemy, the saloon. When the workingmen down the whisky trust, and the beer trust, then will they get their just rights. No one claims that the saloon is a moral institution. Facts prove that it is an enormous financial loss as well as a moral degradation to the community which maintains it.

The workingman will help himself most when he places himself in opposition to the saloon and the liquor traffic —his worst enemies.

If all saloons were put out of business, it would throw some people out of work temporarily, but conditions would be speedily readjusted and more work would be given to more people as money cannot be spent for anything that will give less work to fewer people than when it is spent for liquor. It would be of benefit to mankind to throw out of work the grave diggers who dig the graves for the 80,000 to 100,000 persons that drink kills in our country every year, and also the coffin makers who make coffins for them.

THE SALOON THE POOR MAN'S WORST ENEMY

All of a poor man's wealth is invested in his children. The poor man sacrifices his whole life to raise his children and hopes that when they grow up they will be a help to him in his old age. If the rich man's children go to the bad the rich man still has money to support him, but when the poor man's children go to the bad all his wealth is lost and he is left in his old age to a life of misery. The saloon is an institution that robs the poor man of his children and he ought to be against it even more than the rich man.

The rich men will not live where there are saloons. They will have their land deeds fixed up so that no saloons can be established, or they will have laws made to bar out saloons. Some Christian people ease their consciences by having laws made to keep the saloons away from the church doors; but when you drive the saloons away from the rich man's home and the doors of the church, you drive them to the homes of the poor people—the least able of all to withstand their ravages. The poor man cannot drive the saloon away from his door with money, like the rich man, for he has not the money; but he has a vote, and with that vote he can, and should, drive the saloon away from his door.

I believe that Almighty God guides the minds and the hearts of the American people and brings them safely through every crisis. I believe that this great moral revolution now spreading over the land has been instilled into the minds and hearts of the people by Almighty God, that this nation of ours might not be destroyed by the liquor traffic. The liquor traffic today is changing this "land of the free and home of the brave" into "the land of the spree and the home of the knave." I believe that if this nation lives, the saloon must die. We are not called upon today to shoulder a gun and go forth to war to suffer the terrible privations of a soldier's life; to, perhaps, bleed or die that our country may be victorious. No; all that we are called upon to do is to go to the polls and cast a ballot that will save our nation. Every voter who loves his country should cast the vote that will crush the American saloon, the worst enemy this country has.

PROHIBITION'S CONTRIBUTION TO SEATTLE'S WELFARE

BANK DEPOSITS SURPASS ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS

Month by month during 1916, Seattle's banking record climbed. On November 17, 1916, the record showed a gain in deposits of over $20,000,000. Total deposits passed the $100,000,000 mark and bank clearings for the same period aggregated $800,000,000, all this without the financial support of a brewery, a distillery or a saloon. No bank failed because booze was outlawed. No meat market, grocery, clothing store or shoe house closed doors because the saloon trade was withdrawn. Verily what a revelation! A great and prosperous city absolutely independent of the liquor traffic! Hasten National Prohibition!

SEVEN MILES OF NEW BUILDINGS

Apropos of the oft repeated statement found in booze promotion literature, to the effect that prohibition kills business, etc., it is quite in order to quote from the resumé of the first year's transactions in Seattle, Wash., under prohibition, as given in the Seattle *Times* of December 24, 1916.

"Before the last day of December, Seattle will have constructed nearly seven miles of buildings since January 1, 1916—enough to line both sides of First, Second, Third and Fourth avenues from Yesler way to Pike street without a gap, with enough left over to solidly fill both sides of Westlake avenue from Pike street to Lake union and both sides of Pine and Pike street east from Fourth avenue to Broadway.

"The total value of these buildings will reach $8,500,000, a gain of thirty-three per cent over the total for 1915."

That business of the "right kind" does not shun dry cities is evidenced by the fact that $1,000,000 has been invested in factory buildings and $1,500,000 has been expended in the construction of retail store buildings, a gain of 350 per cent over 1915.

During 1916 "Seattle dry" set a trade record of over $400,000,000. Despite all the predictions of the saloonatics, it is amply proven that great cities can live, grow, prosper, increase in population, reduce crime and lessen taxation, all without the presence of the saloon.

PROHIBITION AND SANTA CLAUS PARTNERS

The children rejoice when prohibition joins with Santa Claus to give them a good time. Writing recently from Seattle a lady long a resident in that city and a close observer of affairs, says: "This was an unusually happy Christmas in Seattle. It is said more toys were sold than ever before, owing to the fact that men spent for toys the money that they formerly spent for booze. For a number of years I was often in the grocery store with my husband and always at Christmas time we would be very late going home. I used to notice how the saloons were decorated for the Christmas trade and were always doing a big business. On Christmas eve, late into the night, men would be going from saloon to saloon by hundreds and thousands. I always thought of the children's empty stockings at home that might have been well filled with the money spent for drink, and of the fathers going home drunk and ugly on Christmas eve. Now that is changed and thousands know what Christmas means, with a sober father, stockings well filled and plenty to eat. It is worth all the work and sacrifice that were given to make Washington dry."

Praise God, many thousands of homes can testify that prohibition helps to make a merry Christmas! Well may every child exclaim, "Prohibition is a friend of mine."

The report of the county clerk of King county, Washington, for the year 1916, the first year under the dry law, shows a decrease of 165 in criminal cases filed, with civil actions running virtually the same as formerly. The receipts from fees showed a gain of $915.95 despite the decrease in criminal cases, while the prosecuting attorney's office gives an interesting record "of the deterioration of crime since the saloons were abolished."

FEWER JUVENILE COURT CASES

In the Juvenile Court of King county, Judge Dykeman, presiding, notes the fact that 133 fewer children were brought to the juvenile court than in the preceding year. In his statement filed in the superior court Judge Dykeman says:

"The decrease is plainly the most significant factor. When a child comes to the juvenile court it means that the social organization has at some point been a failure. When the volume of juvenile court cases increases disproportionately with the increase of population it means that the social integrity of our citizenship is declining. Conversely, when fewer children drift into perilous conditions of neglect and irregular conduct because of insufficient guardianship, it is the most immediate and reliable evidence of a substantial condition among the people. It is gratifying to observe that the number of children brought to the King county juvenile court during the year 1916 was 133 fewer than during the same period of 1915. If we admit the usual increase in population, this decline is all the more significant.

"Now, as to the cause of the improved condition: It has long been known by sociologists that children have suffered directly and extensively from the traffic in alcoholic beverages and their consumption. I state the influence in this way because children are influenced unfavorably in their development and conduct, not only by the conditions which result from a state of intoxication on the part of the parent, but also from general immoral and degrading influences which inevitably attach to the ordinary saloon. The truthfulness of these observations seems obvious."

DRY VIRGINIA SETS NEW STANDARD

Records of the first month under the dry regime in Virginia show that commitments to county and city jails fell off 1,554 during November from the total of 3,134 for the previous wet month of October.

LYNCHBURG JAIL NEARLY EMPTY

Not in seventeen years were there as few prisoners in the Lynchburg jail as on December 20. Two white men, two negro men and two negro women constituted the number and one of them was being held to serve eighteen years for wife murder committed last spring.

Secretary J. T. Maston of the State Board of Charities and Correction is quoted as follows in the *Roanoke World News:*

"The assumption that the reduction in the number of commitments bears a direct relationship to the withdrawal of liquor from the people is strengthened by a study of the returns from the cities and counties. During October, 2,140 persons were committed to the city jails, as compared with 845 in November, an absolute decrease of 1,295 or 60.5 per cent. To the county jails were committed in October 994 persons, compared with 735 in November, an absolute decrease of 259, or only 26 per cent. From these comparisons it appears that the decrease in urban commitments was more than twice as great proportionately as the decrease in rural commitments, a circumstance that is explained by the fact that prohibition worked greater changes in the cities where the saloon was the rule, than in the counties where the saloon was the exception.

NOT CRIMINALS, BUT DISEASED, SAYS MASTON

"The figures seem to indicate that during the month before prohibition went into effect there were in jail 1,554 persons who were not criminals, but were diseased through lack of self-control. This means that the state has been sending the sick to jail as criminals when hospital care was what they needed. It means also that if the state had treated these unfortunates fairly, they would never have gone to jail, their homes would not have been overshadowed, and their families would not have been disgraced.

MANY SAVED FROM BEING CRIMINALS

"In prohibiting the sale of intoxicants in Virginia, the state has taken one step toward saving the 1,554 who might otherwise not be in jail. Prohibition seems to have accomplished what his own will power could not do for the individual. It has thus far been a substitute for inhibition. But, if in October there were 1,554 diseased persons who craved alcohol and who, when they could get it easily, became lawless under its influence, then, should interstate shipments of intoxicating liquors become more frequent, many of this number are apt to be subjected to temptation again, and there will then be a corresponding increase in the jail population."

Surely the last paragraph offers sufficient argument in favor of national prohibition and consequent obliteration of interstate traffic in intoxicants.

PROHIBITION PROSPERITY PARAGRAPHS

In emphatic chorus the newly dry states and cities and those which have had prohibition for a term of years are declaring that prohibition is a money-saver and has brought financial prosperity to every line of legitimate business.

BENEFITS OF DRY REGIME IN WEST VIRGINIA

Mayor G. E. Bruce of Charleston, West Virginia, whose city derived $53,000 annually from fifty-three saloons, in a communication to the *Los Angeles Tribune*, says: "When the city went dry and the fifty-three saloons closed down, within ten days these buildings were all occupied by merchants in legitimate lines of trade and the city began to prosper.

"The city has forged ahead and has built in the last two years forty miles of streets and kept pace with all improvements, kept its streets clean and the city in good sanitary condition. We have reduced the tax levy twenty-four cents and have ample cash on hand to pay all obligations.

"This comes about by a large reduction in the police department, a large reduction in our expenses and a large reduction in the poor fund. These reductions greatly exceed the $53,000 we received from the fifty-three saloons in the city. Real estate is much more valuable and the closing of the saloon has increased the merchandise and food consumption."

EXPERIENCE OF NORTH DAKOTA PROVES PROHIBITION A PRIZE

North Dakota, with a farm wealth unsurpassed in the United States, and a per capita wealth and expenditure for public education excelled by only two states, offers a good example of the sense of the prohibition policy, says the *Christian Science Monitor*. "Thousands of young men and women in North Dakota have never seen a brewery sign or a saloon. As Thomas Dreier remarks in the *Community Forum*, the idea that a town which goes dry is headed for hard times has almost disappeared. Experience in North Dakota and elsewhere has proved that there is no truth in the argument that money obtained from liquor licenses is necessary to keep the tax levy within reasonable bounds."

"The banishment of the saloon itself has been of the greatest good, for it is really here that is lodged the seat of trouble caused by drunkenness," says the president of one of the strongest banks in Arizona. "There can be no possible excuse or reason for a licensed saloon."

J. W. Dowell of the Mercantile National Bank of Memphis, Tenn., made the following statement: "While the city and state have lost the revenue from the liquor dealers, we believe it has largely been made up by the saving in court costs and arrests, and we further believe that the workingmen are now paying their debts better than when we had the open saloon."

"If it injures a city to have drunkenness almost wiped out, then Savannah has been injured by such laws and their honest enforcement" was the comment of Mayor W. T. Pierpont of Savannah, Ga., on prohibition in Georgia.

Lee Barnes, sheriff of Walla Walla, Wash., is quoted in a Montana paper as saying:

"I have ceased to attempt to keep account of the numbers of times women have come to me and said something like this: 'I want to tell you how much we enjoy prohibition. My husband took me to a picture show soon after the state went dry, and that's the first time in lots of years that he has thought of asking me to go anywhere with him.'"

"PROHIBITION HAS SAVED ALABAMA"

Lieutenant-Governor Kilby, in reply to the question, "What has prohibition done for Alabama," replied, "In a word, prohibition has saved Alabama." Mr. Kilby in addition to his public office, is the head of several large manufacturing plants and a leading banker. His experience with prohibition dates back to pioneer days when as mayor of Anniston it became his duty to enforce the prohibition law of the city although openly hostile to prohibition. His experience at that time led him to join the ranks of the drys and ever since then he has fought valiantly for prohibition both local and state-wide. In telling of the benefits of prohibition to Alabama to a representative of the *Christian Science Monitor*, Mr. Kilby says:

"Credit is on a better basis, and individual deposits have grown enormously, particularly in the savings departments of local banks. We now have a home-owning and home-loving people, and crime has been reduced to a practical minimum.

"Conditions in Birmingham, Alabama's metropolis, are very much the same as at Anniston. Mine operators and manufacturers have gone on record to the effect that prohibition has brought about better working conditions. Most of the buildings formerly occupied by saloons have been taken over by other lines of business, and the police records are remarkable by comparison. For instance, in the month of November there was not a single arrest in the city of Birmingham for drunkenness, and during the recent state fair, when thousands of visitors were there from all over Alabama, the lack of drunkenness and every other kind of disorder was so noticeable that it was commented on in the papers by officers of the law.

"A recent grand jury at Montgomery, Alabama's capital city, went on record as paying tribute to the effects of prohibition in that county. The report showed fewer cases had been presented to the jury than at any term held in the past twenty-five years. Grand juries throughout the state have officially noticed a marked decrease in crime under the present laws.

"The civic consciousness has been aroused, and there have been general clean-up campaigns over the state recently, notably at Girard, an Alabama-Georgia border town, where hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of liquor was confiscated by the state and destroyed, and at Huntsville, a former dispensary town. So strong is the sentiment for law enforcement in Alabama that while the governor, elected on a local option ticket, refuses to honor warrants to defray the expenses of the attorney general, who operates under a new state law enacted by the last prohibition legislature, the people of the state are paying for the clean-up campaigns by private subscriptions."

DECREASE IN DIVORCES IN COLORADO

Prohibition, more than any other agency, is given the credit for a most remarkable decrease in the number of divorce suits in the Denver district and county courts, the tribunals having jurisdiction over divorce matters, says the *Denver Post*. This decrease, according to the court officials, amounts to nearly 40 per cent for 1916 over the preceding year.

SUFFRAGE SIGN BOARD

"MRS. SPEAKER" IN OREGON HOUSE FOR THE FIRST TIME

A woman presided as speaker over the Oregon house of representatives on January 24, for the first time, it is said, in the history of the state, when Speaker Robert N. Stanfield retired shortly after the session opened and turned the gavel over to Mrs. Alexander Thompson, representative from The Dalles. Mrs. Thompson held the chair until noon. It was as "Mrs. Speaker" that members called as they asked for recognition and introduced their bills, and none of the fifty-nine men on the floor lit a cigar during her rule.

WOMAN NAMED AS ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR ILLINOIS

Miss Jeanette Bates has recently been appointed assistant attorney general of Illinois by Edward J. Brundage, the newly elected attorney general. "I am an eager supporter of suffrage, although I have been so busy being a lawyer I have had no time to join clubs or give speeches," Miss Bates told a reporter for the *Chicago Herald*. The duties of the new position pertain to the prosecution of violators of state factory laws and will be particularly interesting to women, as so many children are concerned. To our knowledge only one other state confers a position of this character upon a woman, and that is the state of Colorado. Miss Bates is the adopted mother of two children of eight and ten years of age, whom she has had for six years.

NORTH DAKOTA WOMEN TO HAVE SUFFRAGE

Special Correspondence

The first bills to pass both houses of the North Dakota legislature were two equal suffrage measures, one, similar to the Illinois law, granting limited suffrage to women and becoming effective July 1, the other, a constitutional amendment which must pass another legislature before going to the people.

Both bills were drawn by Hon. R. M. Pollock, a prominent attorney and a staunch friend of the cause, and were brought to the capitol by the state president of the W. C. T. U., Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, who has been in attendance since the beginning of the session, working for this and other reform measures. She is accompanied by the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Barbara H. Wylie. The state treasurer, Mrs. Minette B. Bowe, is also present as senate stenographer. The "Votes for Women" League through its president, Mrs. Grace Clendenning, and vice-president, Mrs. Mary Darrow Weible, has done very effective work. It is a remarkable fact that both these bills were passed, without debate, about ten days after they were introduced, the vote in the senate being 38 to 11, and in the house 88 to 20. North Dakota women are jubilant over the victory.

WHITE RIBBONER IN MONTANA LEGISLATURE

The next Montana house of representatives will have two women members, Mrs. Maggie S. Hathaway of Stevensville and Mrs. Emma A. Ingalls of Kalispell. Both women were suffrage workers in the Montana campaign, and Mrs. Hathaway is a well known member of the W. C. T. U.

California Campaigners for State-wide Prohibition—Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, president of the Southern California W. C. T. U., and Mr. Irvine Among the Number

ANALYZING THE LIQUORITES' FALSE PHILOSOPHY

Robert A. Woods, in the December 30 issue of *The Survey*, made the statement that "not far from 60,000,000 Americans now live in dry territory." H. J. Kaltenbach, president of the New York State Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, in an open letter in the current issue of *The Survey*, attempts to correct what he terms a misstatement of Mr. Woods, insisting that the liquor shipments by freight and express into the prohibition states show that consumption of liquor has not materially diminished.

Mr. Woods aptly replies:

"It will be noticed that when Mr. Kaltenbach gives the full figures in support of his claims as to the increase in the use of liquor, this increase represents a period of years and covers the whole country. As a matter of fact, the national rate of increase has steadily declined and has recently passed the vanishing point.

"If it is true that more liquor than ever is consumed in prohibition territory, and under particularly objectionable conditions, Mr. Kaltenbach might explain why arrests for drunkenness are invariably reduced from 40 to 75 per cent.

"It may safely be taken for granted that the liquor interests will from now on make one of those sudden shifts away from this argument which are characteristic of their mode of defense. In fact, such procedure is already foreshadowed by their attitude toward the Supreme court decision on the Webb-Kenyon law which closely restricts, and may even prohibit interstate sales. Their claim has always been that prohibition does not and cannot prohibit. Now with the probability in addition that they will not be allowed the use of the mails in promoting their business in prohibition territory—they are apparently beginning to urge that the reason why prohibition is to be considered a failure and a fraud is precisely because it does prohibit.

"The suggestion on the part of the liquor interests that as soon as prohibition begins to prohibit toward the vanishing point, the prohibition wave will begin to recede, represents in itself a fair challenge; but as the supporters of prohibition have labored unceasingly to bring about this situation, they are quite unconcerned as to any such danger. The overwhelming momentum of the established and ascertained results that will come in from twenty-three de-alcoholized states, including a dozen large cities, will abundantly provide for the reaction of the small number of persons with whom Mr. Kaltenbach and his colleagues are in touch that vote prohibition for others while still insistent upon a supply of liquor for themselves.

"For a whole generation the liquor sellers' propaganda has been successful in riveting it into the minds of a great number of sensible men that state prohibition was not worth consideration because it meant merely an objectionable change in the mode of distribution. A steadily growing proportion of such men in license states are today leaning toward national prohibition as a project essentially different on account of the relative certainty that it would be really effectual. If now they are to be assured by leading representatives of the liquor trade that even individual states can make a success of prohibition, these particular sensible men and many others like them will feel that the defense has thrown up its case—and the abolition of the liquor business throughout the country, allowing two or three generations for the disappearance of all the after-effects of alcohol, will bring about a condition like what would have been if intoxicating liquor had never been discovered."

THE HORRORS OF PROHIBITION

Ex-Congressman Landis Predicts Woes of Dry Era

The "horrors of prohibition" were exposed by ex-Congressman Frederick Landis at the tenth annual dinner of the Traffic Club in Chicago recently. After assuring his hearers that the "dreadful condition" was imminent, Mr. Landis painted a picture of the results.

"The whole hardware industry will suffer," he said. "There will be no demand for padlocks or prison cells, and I am not taking into consideration the great number of men who are engaged in the business of making brass knuckles, but that is only one of the minor evils which will come from prohibition.

Hard for Gamblers

"Gamblers will not only be reduced to want, they will be forced to go to work and stay there. The industrial depression which will follow will extend beyond the shores of this country. It will reach the Philippines. When the multitude that blocks the approaches to the scaffolds is reduced there will be a great decrease in the hemp rope market.

"Free lunch—being free, it costs us only $2,000,000 yearly—will disappear and the pretzels will vanish from the market and from politics. Who will buy us on election day when there is no more alcohol? The citizen will no longer be able to go into the voting booth with his conscience and a $2 bill.

"Another question: Is it constitutional? The constitution guarantees every man the right to a trial by jury in criminal cases. The abolition of alcohol will practically remove all necessity for jury trials. What will become of old habeas corpus, if men can't be induced to go to jail?"

LET KANSAS LEAD IN NATIONAL PROHIBITION MOVEMENT SAYS GOVERNOR CAPPER IN INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Kansas may, with all modesty, I think, lay claim to elements of leadership in many political reforms and in many humanitarian movements, but nothing that Kansas has done, not even the heroic part she played in the great struggle for human liberty in the '60s, has added so greatly to the sum total of human happiness as her vigorous espousal of the cause of prohibition of the liquor traffic. In the long struggle for prohibition extending over a generation, Kansas has been the leader, the inspiration, the beacon of hope. In the campaign of 1916, when prohibition was an issue in twelve states and one territory, Kansas played a most important part. And now when nation-wide prohibition is in sight, the battle nearly won, when this iniquitous traffic is making its last stand, Kansas must do still more to hasten the day when the sale and manufacture of intoxicants shall forever be prohibited and the nation be purged of this plague and sore. America is ready for it. I believe we shall see a sober nation without a groggery, a brewery or a distillery within its borders. Until that happy day dawns, Kansas must protest unceasingly against the nefarious partnership of the federal government with the infamous traffic. It is intolerable that the United States government should arbitrarily override and defy the sovereignty of the commonwealths which have prohibition laws. The federal government ignores the laws of our state and

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

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TWO GOOD LEAFLETS FOR FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND DAY

The articles, "Frances Willard's Widening Way" by Elizabeth P. Gordon, and "The Frances Willard Memorial Fund" by Frances P. Parks, which appeared in last week's Union Signal, have been published in leaflet form, and can be procured for 35 cents per 100, from the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House.

THE VALUE OF THE "OPEN LETTER"

The open letter as a means of educating the public is not being used as largely as it ought. Many newspapers which have not yet completely emancipated themselves from liquor influence are still willing to publish both sides of the liquor question, and if a subscriber sends in a brief, well-written presentation of the prohibition side of the question the editor will publish it in the form of an open letter. As an illustration, a state lecturer of the Wisconsin W. C. T. U., Miss Lila H Matteson, was stirred by an article on "Boston Turns Down Prohibition" in the *Daily Northwestern* of Oshkosh, an anti-prohibition paper, and sent to the editor a comprehensive and spirited letter convincingly showing that Boston's failure to roll up a majority for prohibition was in no sense an indication of the retrogression of the movement, as the editor had intimated, calling attention to the large number of Massachusetts cities that had voted dry, and citing evidence generally of the popularity of prohibition throughout the country. The article was given a prominent place on the editorial page. The writer incidentally remarked that the reason she was able to refute the misstatements was because she was a constant reader of The Union Signal, and kept a file of the papers for reference.

There are instances of this character of course in every community. They ought to be multiplied an hundredfold. Let us preempt the "open letter" field for prohibition.

A WEAPON MAY CUT BOTH WAYS

The city of St. Louis, Mo., as well as its booze manufacturers, are being aroused to a remembrance of the fact that sometimes a weapon may cut both ways. The "out state" people whose vote was for a dry Missouri realizing that it was the wet vote of St. Louis that held the state in the wet column are transferring their trade to dry cities. The brewers and their ilk have long held the boycott club over people, and many were thus made unwilling defenders of this iniquitous business. From the lowest to the highest, men have feared to offend the liquor barons lest they be made thereby to suffer in their own affairs. Even "a worm will turn," and it is small wonder an indignant contingent turns to the boycott to show its displeasure toward the agency that defeated a measure so manifestly right. But already a change is taking place in St. Louis. On the occasion of Mr. Bryan's recent visit to that city immense throngs crowded to hear him in nine great addresses and large numbers stood for hours in order to secure entrance, even though he spoke on the once tabooed subject of prohibition.

The president of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association announces that "Prohibition is coming not later than 1924 and the trade may as well get ready for it." Sensible advice. Glad they begin to see the light. If those now engaged in trying to perpetuate a nefarious business will use the means thus expended for the change that is bound to come, they will far more surely add to their own prosperity and merit a helping hand should such be needed.

EVERY MAN A SUPREME COURT FOR HIMSELF?

A group of Chicago aldermen were discussing the introduction of an anti-treating ordinance at the next city council meeting, and the possibility of such a dire calamity as its passage prompted a pro-liquor city father to ejaculate: "If I want to buy my friend a glass of wine I will do it whether there is an anti-treating ordinance or not." It is this habit of being a "supreme court" unto itself that makes the liquor traffic a menace to the American republic. One not infrequently sees articles and hears addresses deploring the laxity of law enforcement and the growing disrespect for law in this country, and far be it from us to minimize the need for such homilies. But how can one expect any other condition of affairs so long as we permit in our midst an institution that not only disregards the restrictive and regulatory laws relating to its business but boasts of this disregard and creates an atmosphere of law violation wherever it exists. Recently in a public debate between men prominent in the prohibition movement and leading liquorites the representatives of the distilleries openly defied the federal government to enforce a national prohibitory law when it should be adopted.

Not until the law-nullifying element—the liquor traffic—is eliminated from America can we hope to overcome this serious weakness in our national life.

LET THE LIQUOR INTERESTS MAKE THE PUBLIC ITS CONFIDANT!!

A writer in a leading liquor paper ventures the suggestion that "he believes it will not be difficult to secure the necessary support 'the trade' needs if 'the trade' will take the public into its confidence."

There is nothing that would so heartily meet the approval of the advocates of prohibition as for the liquor interests to really and honestly confide in the public and that to the extent of telling of the inner workings of the business which heretofore they have so agonizingly endeavored to keep from the knowledge of outsiders.

Let them turn the searchlight upon their devious and unscrupulous methods of securing custom, explain in detail how they are able through graft to systematically evade and ignore the regulations of the various cities in which they do business; let them tell how and why it is that in the dram shops there are concocted schemes for the perpetration of crimes; why invariably vice resorts and liquor shops have an intimate and interdependent relation; and criminals and white slavers find in their places a congenial rendezvous.

If the liquor interests were in truth to make a confidant of the public in these matters as a certain and sure result every decent man would hereafter cast his ballot for the entire prohibition and annihilation of the traffic. Let "the trade" do it.

WHY NOT A PROHIBITION INSURANCE COMPANY?

So pronounced is the belief in the benefits of prohibition from an economic standpoint that men of wealth are willing to guarantee that with proper enforcement of the law the financial gain will be substantial.

A recent illustration is the offer of Mr. Joseph D. Baker, president of the Citizens National Bank of Frederick, Md., to forfeit $5,000 to any charitable institution in the county if the county adopts prohibition and as a result the tax rate increases.

Only a few weeks ago Ex-Governor Foss of Boston issued to every Boston voter this challenge: "The defense of the saloon in Boston makes me tired and I make the following proposition to the voters of Boston: I will agree to see the city of Boston harmless so far as direct loss of revenue from liquor licenses, water rents and all other revenues connected with the saloons of Boston is concerned, provided the city of Boston will enter into a contract with me for a term of five years to give me one-half of any savings the city may make, directly or indirectly, on account of the city going no-license. This matter is to be referred to a commission of three: the mayor of Boston to appoint one, I to appoint one; those two to choose a third member. In reference to people thrown out of work, like bartenders, etc., because of the closing of the saloons in Boston, I will agree to secure positions for them. As to real estate to be vacated by reason of a no-license vote, the experience of cities like Seattle and Denver is that such real estate has been entirely taken up by legitimate business within three months of a no-license law becoming operative. I will put up a bond of one million dollars to protect the city in this agreement."

It might not be a bad investment for men of wealth to form a prohibition insurance company for the benefit of the communities and states which for economic reasons are afraid of adopting prohibition, guaranteeing them against all loss by reason of eliminating the saloons. The reports of the past year in the various prohibition states and cities prove that it would be a perfectly safe venture.

"PUT ME ANYWHERE AND I'LL STICK"

In an address to the students of Wellesley College, Frances E. Willard, after referring to the familiar comparison of the liquor traffic to an incoming sea, and the work of temperance societies to the dikes of Holland, said: "I was speaking of this once on a time, and I noticed that a sailor lad in the audience was listening intently. When I finished, he rose, and, with his clear blue eyes looking steadily into mine, he said, 'Miss, I'm nothing in the world but a cobblestone, but put me in the wall anywhere and I'll stick!'"

FEELING THE PULSE OF THE LIQUOR INTERESTS

"If all indications mistake not, the wave of prohibition which has swept from coast to coast, from Alaska to the Gulf of Mexico, during the last few years and has laid desolate hundreds of legitimate establishments with their thousands of human dependents, has reached its high tidal mark," ventures the *Brewers' Review* in its New Year number.

The editor of this esteemed contemporary must have sources of information not accessible to the general public on which to base his prognostications. He can certainly find no ground for hopefulness that the wave is about to recede in the vote of the United States Senate on the District bill and the Bankhead Anti-Liquor Advertising bill, the decision of the United States Supreme court on the Webb-Kenyon law, the passage of the prohibition submission measure by both houses of the Wyoming legislature, and the recommendations of many governors in inaugural addresses and messages in favor of anti-liquor legislation.

The liquorites of the country seem to find comfort in the thought that by the Supreme court's decision sustaining the constitutionality of the Webb-Kenyon law, "one of the arguments for national prohibition has been removed." "Perhaps now that a dry state is permitted to wall itself against an invasion of liquor," comments the *Cincinnati Times-Star*, a pro-liquor paper, "it will permit the world without its walls to live as that world sees fit."

Vain hope. So long as any part of the world is rendered unfit for the rearing of boys and girls by the liquor traffic, just so long will it be opposed.

While some of the liquor journals are declaring that notwithstanding the increase of prohibition territory their business has been wonderfully prosperous, *Bonfort's* frankly admits that "It cannot be said that the wine and spirit trade has shared in the great prosperity that the country has enjoyed. Handicapped by our conditions, by new revenue laws, by continual agitation and by vicious attacks upon it by organized opposition the liquor industry has not had calm sailing."

Neither do the following incidents indicate the continued prosperity of "the trade":

Passou & Sons Co., manufacturers of bar fixtures, which has just gone into bankruptcy, assigned as the reason therefor, "The great strides of prohibition have hurt the business." The National Brewers' Insurance company of Chicago, which has heretofore restricted its business to brewers, maltsters and the allied industries, has amended its charter so as to give it the right to transact a general business. It will also change its name to the National Trades Fire Insurance Company. The change is made on account of the spread of the prohibition movement, the company fearing that its limitation to the brewery industry will prevent it from making the necessary growth.

SURVEY OF THE STATES

Colorado

The lower house of the Colorado legislature unanimously passed a resolution in favor of National Constitutional Prohibition and the District of Columbia prohibition measure.

New Mexico

Two prohibition bills have been introduced in the New Mexico legislature, one providing for the submission of the question of prohibition to the voters of the state, and the other providing for a "bone dry" amendment, similar to the Arizona measure.

Oklahoma

Mrs. Abbie B. Hillerman, president of the Oklahoma W. C. T. U., writes that the state has a big legislative program ahead. There have been introduced a bone dry prohibition bill, a drastic anti-cigaret bill, and a bill to raise the age of consent. There is also good prospect that a suffrage bill will be submitted.

Tennessee

Governor Rye has signed the three anti-liquor bills recently passed by the legislature. The measures, which become effective immediately, are: To prohibit clubs, lodges or associations from keeping, storing or in any way disposing of liquor; to make a second conviction for bootlegging a felony, and to make it unlawful for any firm or corporation to keep in stock or store liquor intended for present or future sale as a beverage.

Washington

The new bone dry measure has been introduced in the lower branch of the state legislature, and assigned to the committee on public morals.

Arkansas

The Arkansas senate and house have passed a bill that prohibits the shipment of liquor into Arkansas for any save medicinal and sacramental purposes.

Utah

The prohibition measure which is being drafted for presentation at this session of the Utah legislature bids fair to be the most drastic measure yet passed by any state.

New York

A state-wide prohibition measure has been introduced in both houses of the New York assembly.

Minnesota

A canvass of the senate and the house of the Minnesota legislature seems to indicate that a majority of the members of both bodies are in favor of prohibition.

Nebraska

A drastic prohibition measure patterned after the Colorado law, has been introduced in the Nebraska legislature.

Indiana

A measure prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on any railway train operating within the state of Indiana passed the lower house of the legislature by a vote of 87 to 6.

Maine

Prohibition measures in support of Governor Milliken's recommendations concerning the enforcement of the prohibition law of the state have been introduced in the senate. One measure gives the governor and council power to remove from office any county attorney who is lax in the enforcement of the laws of the state, and another bill prohibits the importation of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes.

"There's only one world in favor of alcohol, that's the underworld," is the declaration of Charles F. Whitcomb, president of the Michigan State Gideons.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

IN COMPANY DIVINE

He maketh the storm a calm, so that the waves thereof are still. Then are they glad because they be quiet; so He bringeth them unto their desired haven. —Ps. cvii. 29, 30.

The day is long and the day is hard,
We are tired of the march and of keeping guard;
Tired of the sense of a fight to be won,
Of days to live through and of work to be done;
Tired of ourselves and of being alone.
And all the while, did we only see,
We walk in the Lord's own company;
We fight, but 'tis He who nerves our arm;
He turns the arrows which else might harm,
And out of the storm He brings a calm.
—*J. R. Miller.*

BE OF GOOD COURAGE

[*Be strong and of good courage for the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest.*]—*Joshua I, 9.*

"Be strong and of good courage"
Though weary and long the way,
For the Lord thy God is with thee.
He knoweth how dreary the day.
He has given a faithful promise,
And His promises are sure,
His word and His love are steadfast,
They will unto the end endure.

"Be strong and of good courage"
For whereso'er thou go,
The Lord thy God is with thee
To soothe thy every woe.
No day so dark and gloomy,
No night so fierce and wild,
But the Father is beside thee
To uphold His fainting child.

"Be strong and of good courage,"
And cling to His outstretched hand,
In His infinite love He will guide thee
Safe to the promised land.
Be strong in His mighty power
And trust in His gracious arm,
And know He is ever with thee
To shield thy soul from harm.

"Be strong and of good courage,"
Was there ever earthly friend
Who could go where'er Thou goest,
And be with Thee to the end?
Was ever more cheering message
Flashed to a troubled soul?
"Be strong and of good courage
I am with thee to the goal."
—*Margaret B. Platt.*

PROHIBITION WILL AID HUMANE SOCIETY

Prohibition for the District of Columbia, according to President Walter Stilson Hutchins of the District Humane Society, will do more to achieve the objects of the society he represents than the society itself can accomplish. "The passage by the Senate of the prohibition bill, which we have every reason to expect will become a law," said Mr. Hutchins, "will put out of business in the district the cause of most of the cruelty we see around here. Poor whisky will no longer convert poor men into beasts."

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March 1—Union Signal Subscription Day—Birthday of Lillian M. N. Stevens
March 20—Prohibition Rally Day—Birthday of General Neal Dow

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THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U.
1730 Chicago Avenue
Evanston, Ill.

MISS STROUT'S WORK IN BURMA

A resolution adopted at the recent national convention of the Burma W. C. T. U. heartily thanks the World's W. C. T. U. for generous help and co-operation in regard to the organizing secretary, Miss Strout. "Her labor among us for the building up and advancing of all lines of our work has been most efficient. We regret that before another convention time comes she will have left us for a much-needed and well-earned rest in her home country, the United States. Her untiring zeal and exceptional ability as a speaker and organizer have won a real success. She has gained access to all classes and communities by her perseverance and tact. We will miss her greatly, but our prayers and interest will follow her. We wish her a pleasant journey to the homeland, and if in the providence of God she should be returned to us after a season of rest, we would most gladly welcome her back."

There comes to our desk, through the courtesy of Emilie Rathou of Sweden, an especially beautiful holiday number of *Vita Bandet*, the official organ of the Swedish W. C. T. U. of which Miss Rathou is the editor. It contains interesting articles concerning the work and workers, illustrated by pictures of Fru Tora Fries, Fru Ina Rogberg, Fru Nina Andersson, Fru Cecilia Francke and Fru Ester Lutteman.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

The address of Mrs. Minnie U. Rutherford Fuller, president of the Arkansas W. C. T. U. and National superintendent of the department of Juvenile Courts, Industrial Education and Anti-Child Labor, is now 1815 W. Fourteenth St., Little Rock, Ark. Correspondents are asked to note the change.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. MARGARET INGLEHART, Reedley, Calif., a pioneer worker in Cleveland, Ohio, before going to Chicago, where, for eighteen years, she was president of the Frances Willard Temperance Hospital. At the time of her death she was superintendent of Medical Temperance for Fresno county and also for the Reedley union.

MRS. MARY ADELAIDE CHILDS FIELD, St. Louis, Mo., a member of the W. C. T. U. since its organization. Mrs. Field and her husband were earnest workers for the temperance cause in the early days. Before the use of unfermented wine at the sacrament was general Mrs. Field was instrumental in having grape juice served at the communion in her own church in St. Louis.

MRS. PHEBE AVERY, Belfast, N. Y., mother of the president of the local union, and a long time member of the W. C. T. U.

MRS. JOHN DALE, Omaha, Nebr., a pioneer member of the Omaha union. Mrs. Dale lived to see the liquor traffic voted out of the state of Nebraska and was one of four workers of the early days to attend a victory banquet of Omaha white ribboners.

MR. SYLVESTER BAYES, Everson, Wash., husband of the first president of the local union.

MR. CORRIDON STEWART KALE, Everson, Wash., husband of Mrs. Lottie Kale, a long time faithful worker in the W. C. T. U.

MRS. IDA L. OBER, Newfield, N. J., an active and faithful member of the local union.

PROHIBITION A POPULAR QUESTION IN TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE

GRACE WILLIAMS ROBINS

Since 1909, Tennessee has had prohibition, but when given the "acid test" the laws were found to contain defects and flaws. The present legislature, backed by the W. C. T. U., the Anti-Saloon League and the governor of the state, is attempting to eliminate each and every one of these defects. The liquor forces, once so menacing and vigorous, apparently have ceased their struggles and given up hope.

Prohibition is popular in Tennessee today. It has been weighed in the balance and *not* found wanting. Tennessee likes what it has, only it wants more of it. In this desire, saint and sinner alike are united. Thousands who fought prohibition ten years—five years ago—are today eagerly clamoring for more.

Last summer it was discovered that the anti-locker club bill, passed two years ago, was, through an apparently negligible technicality, unconstitutional. Liquor began to flow again across the bars of the fashionable clubs. This has been remedied by a new club bill which passed both branches of the legislature unanimously, and goes into effect immediately. Exit the club lockers!

Other bills which have passed both house and senate and are calculated to strengthen our prohibition laws are the bootlegging bill, the storage bill and an amendment to the nuisance law. The vote in the house of representatives on these bills was 85 for and 3 against, 11 absent or not voting for the first; and 88 for, 2 against and 9 absent or not voting on the others. In the senate the vote stood in each case, 31 for and 2 opposed.

The bootlegging bill makes the second violation of the bootlegging law a felony. The storage bill prohibits the storage of intoxicating liquors in Tennessee for sale in this or any other state. It goes into effect July 1.

An amendment strengthening the nuisance act, prohibits the soliciting or receiving of orders for liquors in the state, and also goes into effect July 1. Other temperance bills are to come up later.

The temperance laws have hitherto been such that the Webb-Kenyon bill affected us little or not at all. Because of this, on Wednesday, January 17, Superintendent McAlister of the Anti-Saloon League and President Mary P. Bang of the W. C. T. U., corralled their forces in the capital city and launched a movement to secure the passage of the most drastic temperance measure Tennessee has ever known, making it unlawful for any express company, railroad, common carrier or individual to ship or transport into the state or from one place to another in the state, intoxicating liquors of any kind, to any firm or person, whether intended for personal use or otherwise. This bill, signed by fifteen representatives, has already been introduced in the lower house, its passage has been requested by Governor Rye, and there is every indication that it will be favorably considered within a week or ten days. Thus we hope to make Tennessee a bone dry state.

Equal suffrage is also a top issue in the present session of the legislature, as well as in the minds and hearts of many of the citizens, and it would seem that we are going to have franchise for women sooner than many of us had thought. The lay of the land may be scanned in the following excerpt taken from a personal letter received from a gentleman who went to Nashville for the meeting of the temperance forces on last Wednesday: "In the morning I saw the suffrage fight in the senate. The advocates wanted to postpone it and the fight was interesting. They put it off for a week and a day. Concerning the mid-day meeting of the McAlister-Bang forces, it was a good meeting and practically unanimous for a bone dry policy. A bill leading to that is to be drawn up and presented to the legislature. The afternoon the writer spent in the senate chamber watching the passage of the four liquor bills and they passed by a practically unanimous vote. The judiciary committee of the house gave a public hearing to the suffrage question after adjournment in the afternoon. Besides several good speeches by women advocates General Fitzhugh and General Cates made speeches for it, and they were about to recommend it for passage when the opponents asked for a continuance until today. After some wrangling this was granted. The suffragists seem to have possession of the town. The bill is one granting limited suffrage to women. Evidently woman suffrage is headed this way and Tennessee women are soon to become citizens."

The W. C. T. U. as an organization is active in the fight for temperance laws only, but most of our women favor equal suffrage and many of them are working as individuals for the enfranchisement of the womanhood of the state.

While these absorbing issues are of vital interest to us we are not forgetting the fight that our great organization is making for National Constitutional Prohibition. All over the state prayer services were held and educative and inspiring programs given on Thursday, January 18.

A German musician of renown who is now touring America appeared recently in Nashville. His terse comment on the situation in America was like this: "It's awful, *awful*—so dry in your land. No whisky, no beer, no champagne. I say 'Waiter, give me a champagne.' He say, 'Not any champagne—law say no.' I say 'Whisky will do.' He say, 'Get prescription from doctor man.' I take prescription to the drug store. Drug man give three ounces and snatch away the doctor's writing. *He not let me use it but once.* Oh, it awful, *awful* dry in this country."

NEW PROHIBITION MEASURES OCCUPY ATTENTION OF NEBRASKA LAW MAKERS

Special Correspondence

Both houses of the Nebraska legislature have gone on record by large majorities, in a memorial to Congress, to prevent the government issuing federal licenses within the borders of the state. This is a long step in advance for a state that has been as rum ridden as Nebraska, but our splendid majority of thirty thousand on November 7 has had a mighty influence in changing men's minds. Many of those who were formerly the staunchest upholders of the saloons were found voting on the right side on this measure. Our lawmakers are making a sincere effort to sift out the very best of the bills presented for law enforcement. Two hearings have recently been held by the joint committees on prohibition.

The druggists at their state convention early in January made a strong appeal for laws to protect the drug trade from the incubus of the new recruits that might be expected as a result of the saloons going out of business. We understand that twenty-five saloonkeepers in Omaha are seeking to enter the drug business after the first of May. The character of the men in the profession of pharmacy in Nebraska is very high. We have little to fear from those already engaged in the business, but it is from the new recruits that the danger will come. We are hoping for a provision for a state commissioner of prohibition to help in the enforcement of the law. Many of the counties are already making provision for adequate law enforcement. The W. C. T. U. proposes to retain the services of a high grade attorney in each judicial district who shall be available for counsel and service.

The W. C. T. U. is working for an addition to the anti-cigaret law which will insure its enforcement.

BOYS AND GIRLS ROYAL HELPERS IN THE PROHIBITION MOVEMENT

ANNA A. GORDON, National W. C. T. U. President

(From Annual Address)

Our Young Campaigners for Prohibition and our pledged boys and girls of the Loyal Temperance Legion are royal helpers in our big task. Quickly they respond to the challenge of a great prohibition campaign. Every investment of time for their instruction in the evil effects of alcohol and tobacco and in planning for their public entertainments and parades will bring untold good to the community. The children need careful instruction in all reverent and wholesome living. It should be attractively and sacredly presented. Boys and girls who choose to obey the voice of conscience will make noble and patriotic citizens.

Little hands have been signing a petition to the government at Washington—a petition from the Sunday schools of this great land—praying for the speedy enactment of the bill referring the constitutional prohibitory amendment to the states. "Whosoever," said Christ, "shall offend one of these little ones, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck and that he were cast into the midst of the sea." The suffering of these little ones caused by the iniquitious liquor traffic is unspeakable. The "whosoever" brewer and the "whosoever" distiller may well ponder these prophetic words of Christ. Such "offenders" are today so numerous even in this enlightened twentieth century that were Christ's denunciation to be carried into effect the supply of millstones would be soon exhausted.

* * * * * * *

No gathering so stirs our hearts as a large audience of eager, responsive boys and girls. It is a high privilege to enlist in our Loyal Temperance Legion these young recruits. Earnestly I urge our younger white-ribbon women to devote their best endeavors to this most important phase of our work.

"Miss Mary E. Brown, National superintendent of Moral Education, has been with us over Sunday," writes Mrs. Emma L. Starrett, of Central City, Nebr., National superintendent of Christian Citizenship. "She gave a fine lecture on 'Seen Through the Eyes of a Policewoman.' She also spoke in our junior and high schools on 'Moral Education.' Our city superintendent was enthusiastic over her manner of presenting such a difficult subject. I wish every public school in the land might have her message."

JUDGE JOYNER'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

JENNIE N. STANDIFER

"This is my forty-fifth birthday, Sara," announced Judge Joyner as he arose from the breakfast table one October morning. "I am going to celebrate in the good old-time way with an eggnog. Society people are serving it at many of their social functions, and it is the finest drink ever invented."

"These people are reviving a harmful old custom, too," declared Mrs. Joyner. "It should be condemned by all Christian people. Prohibition and other uplifting movements have been such enlighteners that there is no excuse for backsliding into the demoralizing customs of the past."

"No harm can possibly come of an eggnog, Sara. A few friends meeting together socially and drinking a delicious, invigorating beverage is as harmless as an afternoon tea. I am a deacon in the church and of course I would do nothing to lead anyone wrong. Have you baked my birthday cake?"

"Yes, and it is a success. Mind, though, I will have nothing to do with an eggnog."

"As you please. I will bring a few friends home with me this evening so have the eggs and—"

"I told you I will have nothing to do with an eggnog."

"Then I will order the eggs from the grocer and mix it when I return. Will you permit the cook to have the dining room in order for my guests?"

"The cook is at your command, as you pay her wages."

"Very well. That eggnog is scheduled for six o'clock this evening."

Judge Joyner invited three elderly friends to his birthday celebration who had never been known to be drunk, but who were not averse to a return to old-time conviviality.

As the four stood on a corner waiting for the street car, Tom Jenkins, who drove a jitney for Brown and Smith's garage, came whizzing down the street in a big touring car and stopping near the curb called:

"Come and have a ride, Judge. I pass your house."

"Thank you, Tom. Any room for my friends?"

"Sure. All of you get in."

The judge placed himself by the driver while his three friends occupied the rear seat.

"I am so glad I met you, Tom," said the judge as they spun down the smooth street. "This is my birthday and I want you to stop at my house and drink my health in eggnog."

"I thank you, Judge, but I am on the water wagon and have promised my wife I'll stay on and hold my job. Not a big job, it's true, but it means a lot to a fellow who was out of work for years. It has been two years since I quit drinking and I don't care to take the risk of starting on a spree."

"The idea of a glass of eggnog starting you on a spree! I told my wife when she objected to such an innocent way of celebrating my birthday that it was as harmless as an afternoon tea. I would certainly not invite my friends to anything that I thought would be injurious, so come in and partake of a harmless drink."

"Even one might start me back on the old track. I'm afraid."

"Be strong, old man. Exercise your will power and be able to take a drink as you like. Assert your manhood."

"Don't tempt me, Judge."

"Then come in and have a slice of my birthday cake."

"All right, I will stop and do that, but I can only stay for a few minutes as I am on my way to B——— to meet a party of city people I am going to take out to the Country Club house for an entertainment. I must not miss the seven o'clock train."

"Sorry you cannot spend the evening. Here we are at my gate."

The four men entered the house with the dignity becoming well-bred gentlemen. An hour later the host opened the door for his guests to depart. His three elderly friends were uproariously jolly, while Tom Jenkins walked with an unsteady stagger and chanted a rollicking drinking song. As he entered the car he declared recklessly:

"I'll make it to B—— quicker'n greased lightning, and get back in time for another highball before I sleep."

"Better not take anything more to drink tonight, Tom, and don't drive too fast," cautioned the judge uneasily.

"I'm sorry I invited Tom Jenkins to my birthday eggnog this evening," Judge Joyner told his wife when he entered the family sitting room. "He hasn't the self-control a man of his age should have."

"He was a hard drinker for years," replied Mrs. Joyner, "and alcoholic poison weakens the will as well as the body. You will find that you did a very unwise thing in asking a man who has been trying to reform, to drink eggnog. Tom has had a struggle to keep sober since he got that job with the garage company. There is no telling to what this may lead."

"Oh, I guess Tom will be all right when he drives a few miles in the fresh air. No need to worry over what can't be helped."

"But it *could* have been helped," answered Mrs. Joyner sharply.

The next day Judge Joyner left G——— to attend court in an adjoining county. He returned two weeks later deeply disappointed in the termination of a murder case.

"John Larkin is no more guilty of that murder than I am," he told his wife, "but the lawyer who defended him was drunk—too drunk to introduce the testimony that would have cleared his client. The stupid jurymen were convinced of the prisoner's guilt by that shrewd prosecuting attorney, Jackson. A drunken man has no business taking part in a case when a man's life and liberty are at stake."

"A drunken man has no business driving a jitney and putting people's lives in danger," replied Mrs. Joyner gravely. "Have you heard of poor Tom Jenkins' misfortune?"

"No. What has happened?"

"After he left here that evening he ran over a small boy and broke the child's leg, drove the car into a ditch and seriously injured three of his passengers. Of course Tom was fired by the auto company the next day. He is still on a spree, and his former employers have been sued for damages by the little boy's father. It seems to me a great deal of harm was brewed in that eggnog."

"I am sorry I tempted Tom, Sara, but I will see what I can do to help him."

On the way to his office Judge Joyner passed the city jail. Two policemen were struggling with an unkempt, cursing, fighting prisoner. In their wake followed a weeping woman. The judge recognized the prisoner as Tom Jenkins and the woman as Tom's wife. The man was finally locked in a cell and the woman turned to leave. The judge met her in the hall and held out his hand.

"I am sorry—so sorry, Mrs. Jenkins," he said. "I will do all in my power to help your husband. I will give him work in my office until he can withstand temptation."

"You don't believe in total abstinence, Judge," the woman answered hopelessly. "Tom can't touch liquor of any kind—not even eggnog—without going on a spree—and then there is no telling when he will stop or where. I thank you for your offer of work, but Tom would be better off where he would not be tempted."

"He will never be tempted by me or in my presence again, Mrs. Jenkins, if example and a bold stand for total abstinence can prevent it. God forgiving me, I will never touch liquor again so long as I live or offer it to others. That pledge and an unceasing fight for prohibition, will I hope, in time, help me to prove myself Tom's real friend."

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From west to east, from south to north
We boys and girls are marching forth
To lay the liquor traffic low.
With happy hearts we are afield,
We're boys and girls who never yield,
The liquor traffic now must go!

Chorus:
In Nineteen Twenty comes the day,
Comes the children's happy day;
In Nineteen Hundred Twenty
There'll be prohibition plenty
When Columbia drives the drink away.
—*A. A. G.*

FOR LOVE OF MARY ELLEN

MARGARET FOLEY

Mary Ellen plied her dish-mop vigorously. Her heart was heavy. She glanced across where her mother sat by the window making over the old blue dress that she had never liked, and which made her look so homely. To think that she must wear that to the class party! How could she ever do it? But she must be brave for mother's sake. So she sang, in a somewhat uncertain key, to be sure—but she sang and splashed away as best she could.

Mother was not deceived in the least. She smiled at her daughter while her sad heart pondered the problem of their burden. She sometimes wondered if it would not be best to take Mary Ellen far away among strangers, where she would not be subjected to the humiliation of pitying looks, but she never got any further than thinking of that step, for Mary Ellen loved her daddy in spite of his failing, and she, herself—no, she had never been able to forget the solemn "until death do us part." So, when friends would fain sympathize with her, she, with pathetic patience, would tactfully change the subject.

When Mary Ellen had finished the dishes, she unconsciously stood a moment with drooping figure, gazing with ill-concealed disgust at the old blue dress. Mother was doing her very best with it, but how could she appear in it when all the other girls—?

Happening to glance up, Mrs. Browning caught her child's unguarded expression, and hot tears filled her eyes as she threw aside the garment and held out her arms.

"Come to mother, little girl, and tell her all about it," she cried brokenly.

Handsome Jack Browning had been a brilliant, lovable man, but under the influence of drink he had become weak and vacillating—a constant tippler, though seldom really intoxicated. He was a much-sought lawyer when his brain was clear, but with his lessening efficiency people had lost faith in him—he could not be depended upon. In a little town one's failings are public property. Jack's clients had been slowly drifting away, and the sheaf of bills upon his desk mutely told their tale of impending disaster. He seemed not to realize the wrong he was doing his family; he dearly loved his wife and child, but somehow he was kept inadequate. He seemed unconcerned regarding the day's opportunities, and was always waiting for tomorrow's wonderful piece of good luck.

On one of his better days he strode briskly into the "Elite," a rendezvous of Middlebury legal lights, and not seeing any of his boon companions, he stepped to the far end of the bar to order his drink. Picking up a paper, he was soon absorbed in the election news. Presently he heard his name spoken, and found himself a listener to voices issuing from a nearby booth.

"It's a vile shame!" declared a voice raised to the pitch of irritation. "I simply ache to thrash Browning every time I look at him. Such a waste of good material—now, he could handle this matter for Carson better than anyone I know, but you wouldn't dare turn the case over to him—he'd go off on a bat—and good-bye case!"

"That's all right, but it's his girl I think of. My daughter tells me—"

Browning waited to hear no more. He had recognized the voices as belonging to two of his oldest friends, and he grew hot with shame. That he, Jack Browning, should call forth remarks like these! "A vile waste of good material,"—"It's his girl I think of," rang in his ears as he hastened away.

Jack Browning shut himself in his office and faced the issue like the man he was at heart. Now that his eyes were opened, he scorned himself. Lately he had considered that he was a victim of hard luck, but—well, that evidently had been straight talk. Incisively he probed the case of his inefficiency. At last summoning his courage, he walked to the Orville Carson home. The trim maid bade him wait in the library while she called Mr. Carson. With critical eyes he surveyed the perfectly appointed room—easy chairs, soft-toned rugs, rich draperies, inwardly cursing the weakness that had deprived him of similar comforts.

As he waited a bevy of girls came down the stairs chatting gaily. "It's his girl I think of," flashed through his mind with bitter emphasis.

"Get your coat, Ethel, and come over and see my new frock. It's a dream," chirped one of the girls. "Every girl in the class is going to doll up."

Jack Browning started with apprehension lest they discover him, but they had stopped before the hall-tree.

"Not every girl, Grace," broke in a sweet voice. "Mary Ellen isn't even going to the party—says she is going to give all her time to her studies.

"Oh, you know better than that," said Grace with spirit. "Mary Ellen is the cleverest girl in the class—it's because her good-for-nothing father drinks up every cent he earns. It just makes me furious!"

The listening man clinched his hands in anguish.

"You know," continued Grace, "I tried to tell Mary Ellen how sorry I was about everything—and that I'd lend her a dress for the party. She just looked at me in the oddest way, and hurried to the cloak room—she's always hurrying these days!"

The young daughter of the house spoke sorrowfully.

"I'm heartsick over the whole thing. Mamma says Mrs. Browning and Mary Ellen are the most worth-while people in the whole town, and Dad says Mr. Browning is one of the ablest lawyers he ever knew when he's—all right. It's a shame we can't do something to help Mary Ellen.

Out trooped the girls, entirely unaware of their part in the reclamation of Lawyer Browning.

When Browning brokenly repeated to Orville Carson the conversation he had overheard—Carson understood. Some hours later, a new man left the house. As he passed the blazing, alluring entrance of his former haunt, the demon of conviviality tugged unavailingly at his heart-strings. New lines of determination seamed his face—Mary Ellen's love and loyalty, his Catherine's love and forbearance, both would be justified.

When she heard her husband's latch key, Catherine Browning carefully hid the anxiety that possessed her. She had sat up to finish the blue dress, and her heart was heavy; a fierce resentment of Jack's weakness consumed her, and she bent over her work as he entered the room.

He came swiftly to her. "Sweetheart!" he sobbed as he stooped to kiss her in the old way. No sickening odor nauseated her. She looked up in wondering astonishment—he appeared old and haggard. Suddenly he sank to his knees and buried his face in her lap. Then, haltingly, he told her the story.

Finally he drew some papers from an inner pocket of his coat, and carefully extracted a check, which he placed in her hand.

"My retaining fee from Carson—he's turned everything over to me—and buy—buy Mary Ellen just everything for the party—and for always!"

Catherine stretched out her arms to her husband; her tears mingled with his, but her voice was full of mother-love and thankfulnes as she breathed,

"Thank God for Mary Ellen!"

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Review of Organization Work, given in report of Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National corresponding secretary, found in National Minutes. Price 25 cents.

Union Signal (special Willard Memorial number of January 25). Price 5 cents each; $1.75 per 100.

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IN HIGH-LICENSE MASSACHUSETTS

There are many people who think that Massachusetts has wisely solved the question of saloon management by its high-license policy. State figures would seem to prove otherwise, for, to maintain the victims of the liquor traffic in state institutions there was necessitated an outlay of $3,202,527, an expenditure three times as great as the total amount of the revenue, which was for 1916, $865,955. This takes no account of the economic loss. According to a recent investigation 300,000 working days are lost to the state by the imprisonment of the victims of the liquor traffic.

MARVELOUS CONSISTENCY

The extent to which the liquor forces go to make a point against prohibition is often most ludicrous. In the recent campaign to make Ohio dry the liquor interests of Cincinnati compassed heaven and earth to frighten the voters and win their votes. In this matter inconsistency did not seem to worry them.

The writer was amused to see the following arguments against prohibition in two windows of the same saloon: One was a large poster filled with statistics showing how many men would be thrown out of employment; how much capital would be destroyed; how much grain would find no market, and how the finances of the state would be brought to ruin if Ohio went dry and closed her distilleries and breweries. About six feet from this poster in another window was a similar display showing how prohibition had failed in Kansas and Maine, and how there was far more liquor sold and consumed in these states than before prohibition went into effect. When the liquor interests are driven like this to take both "horns of the dilemma" in order to prove their point, their day of doom is near.

NINE SALOONS OF TOLEDO CLOSED

Nine saloons in Toledo, Ohio, in the district near the Overland Automobile factory, the largest factory in the city, employing 17,000 men, were closed a few weeks ago through the activities of Ohio white ribboners. Five of these saloons were directly across the street from the main factory entrance, and during the campaign two years ago, after the noon meetings with the employes, these five saloons would throw open their doors and invite the men to come and get *free drinks*. Local workers ascertained that the daily receipts of these saloons were approximately $1,500 or $9,000 a week.

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LET KANSAS LEAD IN PROHIBITION MOVEMENT

(Continued from Page Seven)

for a consideration grants licenses to men to conduct in Kansas a business which our state statutes have outlawed. Indirectly, it is aiding and abetting violations of our state laws—conniving with bootleggers and outlaws in defeating the will of our own people. Moreover, the government says in effect to Kansas, "No matter what your people may think of this evil; no matter how you may legislate against it, you shall not prohibit shipment of the stuff into your borders, and Washington will license bootleggers to sell the damnable stuff." The government manifests more concern to observe comity between itself and other nations than between itself and the several states. I appeal to you, my friends, individually, to take up this protest against setting our laws at naught.

SENATOR THOMPSON OF KANSAS CONSIDERED PASSAGE OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PROHIBITION BILL BEST CHRISTMAS PRESENT CONGRESS COULD GIVE DISTRICT

"I am exceedingly anxious for the passago of the District bill," said Senator Thompson of Kansas, in the course of the discussion on that measure the week before Christmas, "for I know of no better Christmas present that could be given to the people of Washington. Kansas, my state, has had perhaps a longer and better experience with prohibition than has any other state in the Union. As far as Kansas is concerned, the question of prohibition is absolutely settled. There is no political party there which can place in its platform even a hint at a resubmission of the question and hope for success at the polls. Only two years ago a distinguished man of ability, who has many virtues and had been generally successful politically, got it into his head that a resubmission of the proposition, after thirty-five years, would be popular as an issue in a race for governor of the state. As you know, there are a great many people who believe that this question, like every other question, ought to be submitted to the people for their consideration at various times; and although many people believe that who would finally vote for prohibition if it were resubmitted, they voted for this candidate for governor on a resubmission issue. Out of a vote of 528,206, including those who simply believed in the submission of the question, as well as those who were opposed to prohibition, all the votes that could be mustered for resubmission during that campaign from every political party—and there were four or five parties in the field at that time—were 47,201, less than nine per cent of the vote at that election.

"As I said in the beginning, I want to be absolutely fair and frank and tell the whole truth about this matter. It is true that we did not have absolute prohibition in Kansas during all these years, for, greatly to our shame and chagrin, in the early existence of the law there were but few people who felt that it could be enforced strictly to the letter. It is true the saloon was put out of business, but there were many well-meaning and law-abiding people who felt that after all, perhaps, this liquor business was a necessary evil and had to exist in some form or other, and they more or less winked at a violation of the law behind closed doors, in speak-easies, and blind tigers, and joints. But that day has passed. That condition existed more or less throughout the state, principally in the large cities, however, until the memorable crusade of Carrie Nation with her little hatchet along about 1900, or fifteen years ago. By the forcible use of the hatchet, as you remember, she entered the barrooms operated behind closed doors and broke the mirrors and the glasses and the beer bottles and things that were in sight. She announced the doctrine that it was not unlawful to resort to unlawful means to destroy an unlawful business.

"No matter how much we may criticise that doctrine, this forcible crusade brought the attention of the thinking people of Kansas to the unlawful business, those who did not have it pointed out to them before, and it then became an issue as to whether the lawless element of the state was greater than the state itself; and on that issue with the honest, earnest, and law-abiding people whom I claim for the state of Kansas, you may well know the result. Instead of permitting the officials to wink at the loose enforcement of the law as in the past, they called the officers on the carpet and asked for a vigorous enforcement of the law, and against every man who failed they instituted proceedings in court and removed him from office, or waited until they got a chance at him at the polls. So we got officials in every department charged with that duty to enforce the law strictly to the letter.

"For the benefit of the business men, the only men of high standing whom I have found in the city of Washington who fear prohibition for the District, claiming that it would be ruinous to the business interests of the city, let me say that there never was a greater business mistake made in the world. We learned from actual experience that the more vigorously we enforced this law the greater was our prosperity in Kansas. These men seem to forget that the many hundreds of dollars spent for liquor unnecessarily by people who can not spare it will be spent in the dry goods stores, the grocery stores, and for things of necessity which they have to offer, and that they will receive the money instead of the saloon, which has been receiving it for these many years in this city and District.

"On that point I wish to call attention to the fact that after thirty-five years of experience with this law, Kansas, on January 1, 1916, paid the last dollar of its state indebtedness. But few states in the Union are so well favored. When the saloon was in force our state was indebted nearly $2,000,000, and in January last we paid the last cent of this indebtedness. Instead of being one of the poorest states in the Union financially, as formerly rated, we have gradually advanced until now we are the richest state per capita in the entire United States. We have in the banks in Kansas, I know from a recent statement of December 12, 1916, over $290,000,000, deposited by the people of my state, being an average deposit for every man, woman, and child of over $170. In addition to this, practically every bank in my state has an account with the banks of Kansas City, Mo., where millions of dollars go every year. It is safe to say that, including the deposits in Kansas City, Mo., belonging to the people of Kansas, we have to our credit $500,000,000, or at least $300 per capita—greater than can be claimed by any other state in the Union."

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UNION SIGNAL, weekly edition, $1.00 per year.

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"DO YOUR THINKING EARLY"

A few weeks before election, *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular* published the following warning: "Some people are going to be awfully disappointed after the election in November. This is going to be a telling year, and may forecast future events. Do your thinking early."

Judging by the ballot box decision in ten states and one territory on November 7, the majority of the voters took the advice and did their thinking early, and therefore did it right. That is the only way to do your thinking. It is none too early for the people who are to vote next November to begin this very day to think on and over and under and through this important question, and to keep it up for 365 days and to bring to that thinking the accumulated wisdom of the scientist, the jurists of the land, the penologist, the men of affairs, the heads of Big Business, the charity workers. But in order that this thinking may blossom into convictions, it must have a foundation of authentic and comprehensive knowledge.

Our friends tell us that there is no better compendium of information on the liquor evil and its remedies, total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the nation, than THE UNION SIGNAL.

THE UNION SIGNAL A TEMPERANCE ENCYCLOPEDIA

MRS. AUGUST BURGHARD

If there is anything as helpful all around to white ribboners as reading THE UNION SIGNAL, I have never seen it. The paper tells what to do and how. It tells what to believe and why. It tells what to say and to whom. It tells of temperance progress and where. It tells that there is need of *you*. For the information which brings inspiration it excels. It tells who is who in the temperance world. It tells what is what with regard to total abstinence. It tells which is which in scientific temperance research, in departmental activities, in temperance sermon, song and story, in prohibitive and legislative enactments, in up-to-date temperance news the wide world over. It is the commander's message to those along the firing line. It is an absolutely necessary part of the preparedness of the white ribbon hosts in the fight for total abstinence for the individual and constitutional prohibition for the nation.

$150.00 SALARY FOR 60 DAYS WORK PAID WOMAN OR MAN in each town to distribute Free circulars, and to take orders for White Ribbon Concentrated Flavoring.
J. S. ZIEGLER CO., 7 G-E. Harrison Street, Chicago, Ill.

AMONG OUR WORKERS

Thursday, January 18, the day of prayer for National Constitutional Prohibition was observed by the St. Louis (Mo.) W. C. T. U. with a service in the Grand Avenue M. E. church. About one hundred attended and the resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition was heartily endorsed. Interspersed with the prayers and talks of the women were short addresses by several pastors of the city. The special address of the afternoon was given by Mr. Eugene A. Vogt, German-American, suffragist and prohibitionist. Until a few months ago Mr. Vogt was as opposed to prohibition as he is now in favor of it. His topic, "The Money Value of Prohibition," was a logical contradiction of the claims of the liquor interests. "While we have a Meeker as a member of Congress we have gained a 'Vogt' for suffrage and prohibition in the lecture field," writes our correspondent.

A record-breaking audience attended the meeting of the Parma (Mo.) W. C. T. U. in the interests of National Constitutional Prohibition, held Sunday night, January 14, in the Methodist church, with all the churches co-operating. Stirring addresses were made by Rev. Harvey, Rev. Moss, Prof. Beatty and Miss Kathryn Goodin. A song by the school children and music by a quartette added to the impressiveness of the service.

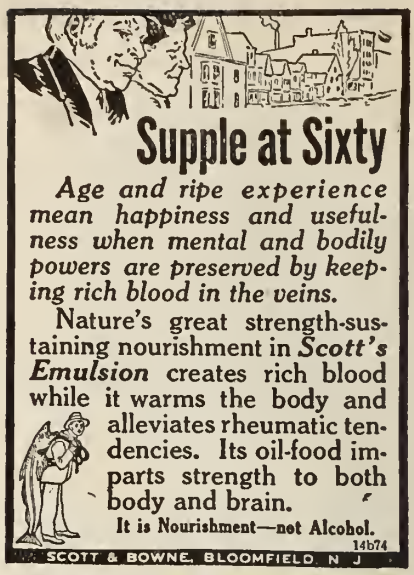
The federated unions of Omaha observed January 18 as a day of prayer for National Constitutional Prohibition. The service was held in the Y. W. C. A. with Mrs. Dr. Berry, vice-president of the county W. C. T. U., in charge.

Central union of Oakland, Calif., observed January 15 as the day of prayer for National Constitutional Prohibition with meetings at the Y. W. C. A. Mrs. Anna Marden De Yo, corresponding secretary of the Northern California W. C. T. U., led the thanksgiving praise service, while other speakers brought inspiring messages concerning both local and national needs. Resolutions of commendation of Governor Hiram Johnson for his support during his term of office of all reform measures were adopted. With renewed courage the union is preparing to enter another campaign to make California dry. At a very successful parlor meeting held recently Mrs. De Yo gave a glowing report of the National Convention.

The Day of Prayer for National Constitutional Prohibition was observed in Tacoma (Wash.) by services held under the direction of the city federation of unions, Dr. Eva St. Clair Osburn, president. The attendance was large and the enthusiasm pronounced. The program suggested by the National W. C. T. U. was used.

The Alta Vista (Kans.) W. C. T. U. replenished its treasury recently by holding a market which netted a total of $34.92. The union was divided into three sections, with Mrs. Woodward, Miss Hyde and Mrs. Meseke as captains. In connection with the market a membership contest was begun which was continued for several weeks thereafter, resulting in the enrollment of a large number of new members.

A membership contest and arrangements for the observance of the Day of Prayer for National Constitutional Prohibition, are the two matters occupying the attention of the Erma (N. J.) W. C. T. U. At a social meeting a few weeks ago an interesting program was rendered, and four new members gained. A temperance rally under the auspices of this union, with Mr. John Donaldson as speaker, resulted in the winning of new members.



The Lamoille county (Vt.) W. C. T. U., during the year 1916, held institutes in three of its four unions with fair attendance and hearty interest at each.

The Wichita (Kans.) W. C. T. U. observed the day of prayer for National Constitutional Prohibition with talks by four ministers, readings, an impressive consecration service and a demonstration by the children. Members of six unions and of several local uplift organizations were present. Three important resolutions were passed.

FLASHLIGHTS OF FUN

The cat settled herself luxuriously in front of the kitchen range and began to purr. Little Dolly, who was strange to the ways of cats, regarded her with horror. "O gran'ma, gran'ma!" she cried. "Come here quick. The cat's begun to boil."—*Christian Register.*

Mr. Curran and Mr. McManus spent their Saturday half holiday in artistic pursuits. Among the objects examined was a fine new public building. The feature of this building that appealed most strongly to Mr. Curran was an inscription cut into a huge stone.

"MDCCCXCVIII," he read aloud. "What does them letters mane, Tim?"

"That," replied cultured Mr. McManus, "stands for 1898."

"O," replied Mr. Curran. Then, after a thoughtful pause, he added:

"Don't yez think, Tim, that they're overdoin' this spellin' reform a bit?"—*Epworth Herald.*

A certain man about town, known as one who frequently takes his meals through a straw, applied to a Philadelphia hotel for a reservation for New Year's eve in the roof garden cafe. It was explained to him that no reservation would be made unless he guaranteed to spend $4 for each cover.

"Wait a minute;" said the prospective patron, with a puzzled look. "Will there be any drinks served in the cafe from eight o'clock to midnight?"

"No, it will be Sunday night. Can't serve 'em," he was told.

"Does that mean I will have to eat $4 worth of food?"

"Yes."

"It can't be done," the man exclaimed, as he walked out of the hotel.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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LATEST LEGISLATIVE VICTORIES

ALASKA

Without the formality of a roll call, both houses of the United States Congress have passed the Jones bill, providing for prohibition in the territory of Alaska.

INDIANA

Both houses of the Indiana legislature, by good majorities, have passed a bill providing for state-wide prohibition, to go into effect, if signed by the governor, on January 1, 1918.

IOWA

A measure providing for submission of a prohibition amendment has passed both houses of the Iowa legislature, and will undoubtedly be signed by the governor. Provision for a special election may be made. Iowa already has statutory prohibition.

UTAH

Both houses of the Utah legislature have passed a bill providing for state-wide prohibition.

The legislatures of Arkansas, Oregon and Tennessee have passed "bone dry" measures, which have been signed by their respective governors. One house of both the Oregon and Missouri legislatures has passed a bill providing for a Frances E. Willard Day in the public schools.

Union Signal Day—March 1

The Union Signal is the official organ of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. It is the property of the National W. C. T. U. and every member of the organization is part owner. No white ribboner is adequately equipped for service who is not a subscriber to The Union Signal.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Thursday morning we were startled and shocked at the alarming word coming from Germany, proclaiming ruthless submarine war, beginning February 1. United States ships are barred from allies' ports and all ships warned from approaching within twenty miles of England, France, or Italy. Even hospital ships are not exempt. The German ambassador carried to the State Department Tuesday evening a note sent by wireless from Berlin. This note, the substance of which is indicated above, was at once delivered to President Wilson who shut himself alone in his study with a copy of it, remaining until nearly midnight.

It is just eight days since the President went before the United States Senate with his message, looking toward universal peace, but this act of Germany would seem to close that door with vehemence and open the way to frightful disaster. Senator Stone, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, is hastening back to Washington from Missouri, where he has been for a few days.

In the Senate Thursday, February 1, Senators Lodge and McCumber, both members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, made speeches in reply to the President's peace message of a week ago, but prefaced their remarks with sentiments of patriotism. Senator Lodge declared that the German note has heaped upon the President a great responsibility and added, "No word shall fall from my lips which might in any possible way embarrass him at such a time."

In the House, Mr. Kitchin, Democratic floor leader, said in an impromptu speech, "It is a grave and tragic situation that confronts us. It is the time for every man who loves his country, whether he be Republican or Democrat, to forget that sectional differences ever existed in the United States. Let all who are patriots consecrate anew all their patriotism, all their courage, all their Americanism for our country, one Union and one flag."

The main dining room at The Driscoll is occupied by the permanent guests of the house, many of whom are members of Congress who with their wives spend the winters here. They are like a large family, the sociability existing being very pleasant to witness. They call each other by their given names and "Hello, Charlie," or "Well, Jimmie, how is it?" and other similar expressions are the order of the day. But when anything particularly serious occurs their sense of the responsibility of their positions is plainly shown. It was so on Thursday morning—there was no chaff, no pleasantry, quiet dignity alone. A grave situation indeed confronted the government and, as its servants they were ready to meet it. What the outcome may be, only the future can determine.

Senate Passes Alaska Bill

Without even the formality of a roll-call, the Senate, on Wednesday, January 31, passed the Jones bill, providing for prohibition in Alaska. This shows how quickly legislation can be carried to a successful ending with a good man ready and willing to "stand by" and wait for favorable opportunities to bring the measure forward, and do his part. Senator Jones of Seattle did all this and, as a result, the Alaska bill went through the Senate in surprisingly quick time. Now it awaits action in the House. As was stated last week, this bill was favorably reported by the House Committee on Territories and we believe it will soon receive the attention of the House and become a law.

The Senate, in order to expedite business, has arranged to meet at eleven o'clock in the morning and to hold evening sessions from eight to ten. At the first night meeting, they began consideration of the Porto Rican citizenship bill. The bill passed by the House last May would give Porto Ricans American citizenship, further self government, and representation in Congress by delegates. The evening session gives opportunity for speech-making, which is taken advantage of by Senators, for they certainly enjoy being listened to with interest by the well-dressed men and women filling the galleries.

The Indian appropriation bill, carrying $12,500,000, passed the Senate January 31. The bill provides that a joint Senate and House commission be created to investigate the bureau of Indian Affairs. This is the third of the big supply measures to get through both Houses. A provision was added, granting the employes of the Indian bureau, whose salaries are carried in the bill, the increase provided for in the amendment to the legislative bill. This means an increase of fifteen per cent for those drawing $480, or less, and ten per cent for those receiving more than $480 and not more than $1,000.

Indians Seek Broader Construction of Dawes Act

Representatives of thirty tribes of Indians have arrived in Washington to appeal to President Wilson and Congress for legislation to relieve the original Americans from what they call oppression. They seek a broader construction of the Dawes act of 1887, allotting the Indians 160 to 320 acres of land, free from taxation, for twenty-five years, but denying the right of franchise because the land is non-taxable.

"We want to get relief from the government having a string on our land," said Dr. Charles A. Eastman of Amherst, Mass., who accompanies the Indians.

Dr. Eastman described the oppression as being an abuse of the law against the Indians by tying up their possessions so that they were not free to make disposition of them without governmental consent. The right to vote and to exercise broader supervision of his land are among the main desires of the Indian, he said.

The delegation represents the Indian population of the middle western states, Oklahoma, the Dakotas, Montana, and the prairie states. The Indians will interview the commissioner of Indian affairs, the Secretary of the Interior, and committees of Congress, before they leave. They also intend to greet President Wilson.

Hearings Begin Before House District Committee on Sheppard Dry Bill

It has been definitely settled that hearings before the House District Committee, on the Sheppard dry bill, will begin next Tuesday, February 6. Members of the labor unions of the District, favoring the enactment of the Sheppard bill, are urged to meet at a certain place when resolutions endorsing the measure for presentation to Congress will be signed. A number of members of the printing trades employed in the government printing office are circulating petitions among the union men of the city and these will be presented to Congress in due form.

President Wilson's veto of the immigration bill, because of its literacy test, was over-ridden in the House by a vote of 286 to 106. Party lines were ignored, Republicans and Democrats being almost equally divided on either side. This bill passed the Senate some time ago and an effort to over-ride the veto there will be made without delay. For twenty years there has been a fight to establish a literacy test as a restriction upon immigration. Four times such a restriction has run the gauntlet of Congress and been vetoed at the White House. President Cleveland first disapproved a bill on this ground and Congress sustained his action. President Taft was the next to reject it. On that occasion the Senate voted to over-ride his veto, but the House failed to give the necessary two-thirds majority. In 1915, President Wilson refused to permit a bill to become a law with the literacy test incorporated. This year the House had 24 votes more than the necessary two-thirds majority.

On Thursday the Senate passed the fortifications bill, carrying a total of $51,000,000 and, although the amount was a vast one, there was very little discussion, a good majority favoring the outlay to make our coast defense as nearly impregnable as possible.

National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Hotel Driscoll, Washington, D. C., February 2, 1917.

OFFICIAL CALL TO PRAYER

Members of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union are earnestly urged to observe Sunday, February 11, 1917, as a day of prayer. The power, the guidance and the comfort of united prayer are vitally needed in the critical situation our nation today faces. Let us call upon our God that He may mightily rule in the hearts of those upon whom rest momentous decisions in this hour of a stupendous world crisis.

ANNA A. GORDON,
President National W. C. T. U.

LATER NEWS

The Alaska prohibition bill has also passed the House of Representatives.

HISTORY IN THE MAKING

Governor Frazier of North Dakota Signing Woman Suffrage Bill

At Governor Frazier's left stands Mrs. Frazier, a strong friend of woman's cause, and at his right Mrs. Elizabeth P. Anderson, president of the North Dakota W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Grace Clendenning, president of the Votes for Women League; Mrs. Mary Darrow Weible, vice-president of the League, and Mrs. Elizabeth Darrow O'Neil, president of the Congressional Union. Behind the governor's chair stand Mrs. B. H. Wylie, state W. C. T. U. corresponding secretary; Mrs. Minette B. Bowe, state treasurer; Mrs. Ella M. Shippy, state superintendent of Franchise. Behind Mrs. Anderson stands Senator Oscar Lindstrom, who introduced the bill.

SURVEY OF THE STATES

Nevada

There are 8,000 signatures to the initiative petition for state-wide prohibition now before the Nevada legislature. Only 2,500 are necessary under the initiative law.

Illinois

A state-wide referendum measure has been introduced in both houses of the Illinois legislature, as has also a bill providing for the prohibition of all alcoholic beverages containing more than ten per cent alcohol.

Utah

The Utah legislature has passed a joint resolution asking Congress to submit National Constitutional Prohibition to a vote of the states. A measure providing for state-wide prohibition has also passed both houses of the legislature.

Oklahoma

The lower house of the Oklahoma legislature passed a bone dry measure, without debate. It now goes to the senate.

California

A measure limiting the alcohol content of whisky, rum, brandy, gin, liquors and wines to 10 per cent has been introduced in the senate of the California legislature.

North Dakota

North Dakota will have limited suffrage after July 1, 1917.

South Dakota

Both houses of the legislature have passed a resolution providing for submission of an equal suffrage amendment to the constitution at the 1918 general election.

Tennessee

A limited suffrage measure, similar to the Illinois law, passed the lower house of the Tennessee legislature by a vote of 59 to 25.

North Carolina

By a vote of seven to four, the woman suffrage bill was reported favorably in the North Carolina legislature.

Ohio

By a vote of 72 to 50 the Ohio house of representatives on February 1 passed a measure giving presidential suffrage to the women of the state. The bill now goes to the senate.

HONOR ROLL

—of—

STATES AND TERRITORY WHICH HAVE OUTLAWED THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Maine	Oregon
Kansas	Colorado
North Dakota	Iowa
Oklahoma	Arkansas
Georgia	Idaho
Mississippi	South Carolina
North Carolina	Virginia
Tennessee	Nebraska
West Virginia	South Dakota
Alabama	Michigan
Arizona	Montana
Washington	Alaska

STATES TO VOTE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Wyoming	Iowa

"Keep Whisky Away from Us," Indians Plead

A petition for the passage of a bone dry law for the protection of Indians in the state of Washington, drawn by Chief Joseph's Nez Perces, was presented to the state senate, says the *Spokane* (Wash.) *Chronicle*. It is signed by Chief Yellow Wolf and eight of his tribesmen.

The petition of the Nez Perces for a bone dry law follows:

"Realizing that the present laws intended to regulate the sale of intoxicating drinks within the state of Washington are not strong enough for the protection of our people against the mercenary druggists and murdering bootleggers, we, the undersigned members of Chief Joseph's band of Indians, assembled in council and for our tribes, implore you to enact such legislation and laws as will forever stop the introduction of such liquors among our dependent tribesmen. We stand for the complete suppression of the traffic.

(Signed)

"YELLOW WOLF, Chief.
"TOM WATERS,
"WE-UKE-SAN-AT,
"WILLIE ANDREWS,
"PEO-PEO-KOW-NOT,
"TOMES-SAS-TOK-MIN,
"LITTLE MAN CHIEF,
"CHARLEY COMEDOWN,
"ROSE BUSH."

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION CONDEMNS ALCOHOL

The Manatee County (Fla.) Medical Association, at a regular meeting on January 18, unanimously adopted the following resolution condemning the use of alcohol as a medicine:

"Realizing the death-rate caused directly and indirectly by the use of alcohol, it seems a part of the duty of the medical profession, whose work it is to prevent as well as cure disease, to use their efforts to discourage and put a stop to this evil, which is exacting such a heavy toll from mankind.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the Manatee County Medical Association will discourage the writing of prescriptions for its indiscriminate use.

"Resolved, second, That alcohol as a stimulant, can be eliminated from the Pharmacopœia without in any way crippling the efficiency of the doctors' armamentarium."

The Blessed Tie

What a blessed tie is that of the white ribbon. If only we are true to its holy meaning we never shall be chilled by selfishness, nor daunted by danger, nor weakened by worthlessness, nor stifled by ingratitude, but shoulder to shoulder, heart to heart, shall go on endeavoring every day to follow Him who is "the way, the truth and the life."

Lillian M. N. Stevens

The Union Signal Makes Converts to Prohibition—Try It!

MARGARET B. PLATT

The value of THE UNION SIGNAL is by no means alone that of an organization propagandist. Each issue presents in the variety of its contents a striking outlook and breadth of resource. It ministers to the needs of broad minds and serves world-wide reforms. In phases diverse and yet correlated it is of absorbing interest to man as well as woman, while maintaining its reputation and place as the organ of a great body of women upon whose white banner the sun never sets. Its educational features are valuable, not only for the instruction of the adult whose principles are confirmed, but probably equally so for the child whose mind is in process of growth, whose principles are in the formative stage and whose ideas of the right and wrong of certain great issues are as yet nebulous. For this reason it is particularly valuable in the home, a part of whose purpose should be to safeguard the mind of youth from erroneous impressions concerning fundamental principles of action.

A Paper for the Pastor or Business Man

Not only is THE UNION SIGNAL of prime importance to the white ribboner that she may keep in close touch with the affairs and plans of her own organization, but to the busy pastor or the hurried business man it affords a source of information to which he may turn for facts and figures, news notes or inspirational addresses, stories of sacrifice, examples of loyalty and a record of achievement unsurpassed in the annals of any reform.

To those not quite convinced of the necessity or utility of prohibition, its illustrative stories and its indisputable weekly register of the satisfactory workings of prohibition even under unfavorable conditions, bring conviction and conversion. The student in search of material of such character will find in THE UNION SIGNAL a resumé of the findings of scientific research, legislative enactments and court decisions concerning alcoholic liquors and the war against their use sufficient for any purpose.

To glance through a year's file of THE UNION SIGNAL is to find at one's service in condensed form the essential matter regarding the year's battle against booze in all lands and means wherewith to widen one's mental circle by forming a reading acquaintance with workers and methods at home and overseas.

UNION SIGNAL DAY MARCH 1

It was the oft expressed desire of Mrs. Stevens that March 1, her birthday, should be celebrated in a way to make prominent The Union Signal, our official organ. Select from articles in this issue and make an up-to-date program that will result in each locality in a shower of subscriptions. See page eight for suggested program.

The School Boy Needs Its Help

A constant reader of THE UNION SIGNAL improved opportunities offered when the family were all gathered in the dining room or about the library table to refer to recent occurrences in the field of temperance reform, the progress of prohibition and consequent good effects and items of general interest noted in her favorite paper. One day the elder son hurried in from school and exclaimed, "Oh, mother! Our school is going to debate with the south side on the question, 'Resolved, that Blankton should refuse to license the liquor traffic.' Now, mother, bring out those UNION SIGNALS and help me study up our side. I'm against license." One hardly need say that "mother" lost no time in helping "our side," which, of course, was victorious. But had it not been for THE UNION SIGNAL ammunition, "our side" might have lost! Moral: *Be prepared.*

The Husband's Point of View

"I would not think of doing without THE UNION SIGNAL; my husband enjoys it so much," said Mrs. Smith, one of the backbone women of a local union. "Mr. Smith always reads the letter from Mrs. Ellis the moment he gets a chance to open the paper and he knows more about what is going on in Washington than any man in this community, all because he reads a woman's letters," she added quaintly.

It Will Convert Doubtful Voters

"There's no better campaign matter to be had anywhere than that CAMPAIGN UNION SIGNAL. If I could put that in the home of every doubtful voter in this county I'd guarantee to carry the county for prohibition," said a business man in a Western state during a state-wide campaign. This gentleman was one of the best informed men in his county and an ardent friend of our cause. He read THE UNION SIGNAL every week. Go thou and do likewise!

The Reason of It

An observer at a county convention noticed that a certain country union was up-to-date on every topic, and far ahead of others in quantity and quality of reports and number of delegates. Later she inquired, "Why is it your country union is so much more active than the others?" "Because nearly every one of us takes THE UNION SIGNAL," was the reply. *A good reason!*

Mr. Slowman was opposed to prohibition, and, as he said, "agin women's votin'," but his good wife was not so minded. It came to pass that frequently when ready for a "restin' spell," Mr. Slowman found in his own easy chair a copy of THE UNION SIGNAL, apparently hastily dropped there as another vacated the chair. Often certain articles were marked. The paper was at first thrown aside contemptuously, but presently curiosity got the better of contempt and the marked articles were furtively read, then other articles. Ere many moons Mr. S. was enjoying THE UNION SIGNAL greatly and hardly able to remember that he was not always as now "in favor of prohibition and women's votin'." THE UNION SIGNAL is a good converter. Try it!

A Worth While Investment

The latest issue of our National organ, THE UNION SIGNAL, has just reached my desk in the Washington (D. C.) Headquarters of our National W. C. T. U.

How wonderfully it voices the enthusiasm of temperance workers all over the land. How alive, informing and reliable it is. I am impressed anew with its unequalled value as a medium for our educational and prohibition campaigns. It tells the truth about alcohol, the greatest enemy that imperils the home, and in vivid word pictures depicts the revolt against it by all the warring nations. Total abstinence teaching always makes deep and lasting sentiment for prohibition and its enforcement. In our great and glorious campaigns for state and national prohibition THE UNION SIGNAL is invaluable and indispensable. We do not begin to use it as we might. An investment of time and money by each local union in securing subscribers to our splendid paper and in the free use of campaign editions will help bring state and national victories. Already it has proved its value in state, county and local campaigns. As we keep at the forefront side by side with the allied temperance forces let us hold aloft our official organ which so fearlessly stands for the truth—the truth that shall make our nation free.

Anna A. Gordon

ARTICLES IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

The Ladies' Home Journal for February discourses editorially on "Suppose America Does Go Dry," urging that "we cannot spend too much effort or time to educate the people to a conviction that alcohol is an absolute foe of health and efficiency."

"Alcohol and Human Efficiency"

Eugene Lyman Fisk in the February *Atlantic Monthly*, writing on "Alcohol and Human Efficiency," says: "If alcohol is the key that unlocks the door to the chamber of disease, degeneration and life-failure, we must hold it solely responsible for the results that follow its use. The only safe course is not to use the key. Some individuals may enter the chamber for a little while and escape without injury; but given 2,000,000 supposedly sound, healthy men, and let them, one after another, enter that door and there can be no reasonable doubt of the result. Many will come out smitten as from the war zone; many will not come out at all. Given 2,000,000 men of the same type who pass by the door and do not use the key and considering the exactly measured evidence from so many sources, as well as the evidence of common observation, who can question that at the end of twenty-five years the first group will be decimated as compared with the second? Whether the total effect is directly due to indulgence strictly maintained within the limit of so-called moderation is a purely academic question. As practical men what we wish to know is: What does it cost us in the long run to drink alcohol? The evidence that society is paying a heavy bill for the indulgence cannot be longer disregarded by conservative men entirely outside of the propaganda for drastic methods of reform.

"The contention that there is an inborn social craving for alcohol is pure dogma. Man craves excitement, relaxation, change. He seeks to anticipate good fortune and to quiet the activity of those conservative faculties which cause him to worry over troubles and life-struggle. He finds that alcohol apparently assists him in attaining these ends, and he drinks it for these effects, not because he is 'thirsty,' or 'craves' alcohol *qua* alcohol, without any previous knowledge of its effects. Many individuals who are wrecked by alcohol would lead normal lives undisturbed by any 'craving' for it if they were protected from the repeated experience of its effects.

Leading Medical Journals Strongly Anti-Alcohol

"Within the past few years medical literature reveals a rapidly changing attitude with regard to alcohol. The leading medical journals are strongly anti-alcohol, and there is evident a growing sense of the tremendous responsibility resting on the scientific man who sanctions an indulgence which may lead to more misery, and disease than he can cure or prevent through a life time of surgical and therapeutic endeavors.

"Furthermore alcohol is alcohol either in whisky or beer. It is nonsense to claim that beer is a hygienic drink. It is drunk chiefly for its alcoholic effect and if the alcoholic effect is produced the danger of alcohol exists. Anyone who doubts that beer can produce a sort of intoxication need only visit the saloon and watch the beer drinker in various stages of bafflement or excitement. If beer does not intoxicate or produce any alcoholic effect what becomes of the 'racial craving for stimulation' which it is said to satisfy? Furthermore, heavy beer drinking, as in the case of brewery employes, adds to the danger of excessive fluid intake entirely apart from alcohol. The heavy mortality of brewery employes is sufficient evidence that beer, so far as its effect on masses of men is concerned, is not a hygienic drink."

Dr. Wiley No Use for Beer

"I have abandoned my temperance propaganda and have come out squarely for prohibition of a nation-wide character," says Dr. Wiley, in the February number of *Good Housekeeping* in answering a question concerning the desirability of beer with "a lower alcoholic basis, say three per cent."

Business Men Eliminating Booze from Meals

Collier's of January 27 contains the following significant statement: "Is it true that there is less drinking by business men than used to be the habit? Here is a bit of evidence: The entire alcohol bill of all the lunchers and diners at the Advertising Club of New York for a recent month was thirty dollars. There were something like 4,000 regular meals served in the club rooms during those twenty-six working days, not reckoning dinner parties. This makes the average bill for booze not over eight-tenths of a cent per person per meal. In other words not over one diner in forty took a drink with his meal. We find these figures recorded in a recent issue of a New York advertising journal—not a professional organ of temperance. We pass them on to the young men of other cities who can be trusted to draw their own conclusions as to the habits of the successful members of what is possibly the most modern and progressive of professions."

"What Grandfather and Father Thought About Drink," the third article in the series, "Turning Off the Spigot," by Elizabeth Tilton, appears in the January 27 number of *The Survey*.

"Attempt Great Things for God.
Expect Great Things from God."

MARY FRANCES WILLARD ANDERSON, National General Secretary Young People's Branch

ON! ON! MY COMRADES!

MARY FRANCES WILLARD ANDERSON

"Fortresses are falling,
To our conquering band,
After desert journey,
Gleams the promised land."

We Young People's Branch members want to see the dawning of the golden day about which we sing. We want to catch the "foregleam of the glory of the Lord as it breaks upon the world" when the last drop of intoxicating liquor is banished. We know the happy day is coming, but are we working to hasten its dawning as faithfully and enthusiastically as we should? There is now before us

"One last great battle for the right,
One short, sharp struggle to be free!
To do is to succeed—our fight
Is waged in heaven's approving sight;
The smile of God is victory."

TO DO IS TO SUCCEED! Ah! there's the secret!

We all know that "rum is on the run," but we Young People's Branch members are organized to keep him going, for, as Dr. Parkhurst says, "While the wicked flees when no man pursueth, he makes better time when some one is after him."

We'll pursue him and rout him out! We'll work, work NOW, work EARNESTLY and KEEP WORKING to hasten that good time coming!

And let us not forget, dear Young People's Branch members, that as our own Mary A. Livermore said, "Whoever works for the betterment of humanity, for the lessening of evil things in life, and the increase in what is good and helpful, has his hand in the hand of God, and takes on something of God's almightiness, and though victory may be postponed it will surely come. This prohibition movement is a struggle for the right, for a higher manhood, for a nobler civilization; whatever is right is of God, and takes on His omnipotence and immortality; and ultimately must and will win."

Surely the "dawn is glinting the hills"!

Then

"Go forth till you meet the morning,
And hail its first gleam of light.
It comes for every nation,
It comes to set all free;
Then rest not, let us hasten
Truth's glorious victory!"

OUR FOREIGN NEIGHBORS

ELLA B. BLACK, National Superintendent of Work Among Foreign Speaking People

The young men and women of our Y. P. B. have an important part in helping our young foreign friends to become useful American citizens.

Wherever possible, enroll them as Y. P. B. members, having them sign the pledge. If they do not attend church, invite them to become members of your Sunday school class. If they cannot be induced to join the Y. P. B., a friendly interest on the part of the young men, with a warning against cigarets and beer, may help the foreign boys to become good citizens. Our young women can assist in night schools where the foreign girls are taught cooking, sewing, how to feed and clothe children, etc. Let us always remember that we are the examples the foreigners are trying to imitate. Let us be what we would like them to be. Every Y. P. B. member can tactfully distribute literature on temperance and purity.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH NOTES

The Kansas Y. P. B. has started a Y. P. B. Public Entertainment Bureau for the Y. P. B. and L. T. L. Temperance plays, cantatas, dialogues, readings, etc., are to be suggested each month in the state paper by Miss Ollie May McCormick. This is a helpful suggestion for other states.

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR FEBRUARY Y. P. B. MEETINGS

First Meeting

Frances E. Willard Memorial Meeting

Song—"Crusade Hymn," page 55.
Roll Call—"How May We Perpetuate Frances E. Willard's Influence?"
Brief Talk by Young Woman—"What Phase of Miss Willard's Character has Most Impressed Me."
Outline—"What the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Accomplishes for Young People."
Offering for the Memorial Fund.
Signs of Victory—"Our Whitening Map." (Talk by young man.)
Song—"The Golden Age is Coming."

Second Meeting

Study.
Department—Parliamentary Usage.
Social Hour—Temperance Spelling Contest.

NEW YORK Y. P. B. KEYNOTE FOR THE YEAR

MAUDE B. PERKINS

Prayer.
Reports on time.
Experts on Branch work. Efficiency.
Punctuality. Publicity.
Abstinence, the foundation of Prohibition.
Reading of our papers.
Enthusiasm for Prohibition.
Dependable members.
New members.
Earnestness of purpose.
Strict adherence to the pledge.
Study to show thyself approved.

DEPARTMENT AWARDS

Social Meetings and Red Letter Day Prize

The National W. C. T. U. superintendent of Social Meetings and Red Letter Days offers a prize to the state Y. P. B. securing the greatest number of new members at social meetings and red letter day gatherings.

Christian Citizenship Prize

A prize of twenty-five dollars, to be known as the Frances E. Beauchamp prize, will be awarded for the best cartoon designed by a student in the seventh or eighth grade or high school.

Our Y. P. B. members should take notice of the above offers and compete for the prizes.

DRINK PROBLEM A COLLEGE STUDY

"Social Welfare and the Liquor Problem" is the title of a new course of study in economics introduced this year in the Iowa State college—a course largely the outgrowth of student demand, interest in the question of prohibition having grown so keen during the past two years that many of the students have studied it voluntarily and without credit. The liquor problem is now the subject of systematic study in some two hundred colleges of the United States, and at least sixty-five universities and colleges offer courses in this study for which curriculum credit is allowed.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

YOUNG PEOPLE WORKING FOR A "LIQUORLESS BURMA"

MAY MACK, Burma Y. P. B. Superintendent

DEAR YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH MEMBERS:

When we read of the great temperance victories in America our gains here seem small in comparison. Nevertheless, there is much that is encouraging, especially in our young people's work.

The convention held in October was one of the best we have ever had, both as regards numbers and interest shown. The reception held in the Y. W. C. A. was very largely attended. As our organizing secretary, Miss Flora Strout, reviewed the work of the year our hearts swelled with pride and thankfulness, but not a few, also, experienced a sinking of the heart as they looked forward to the months when they would no longer have her inspiring presence to cheer and guide them. Miss Strout has not only succeeded in winning the love and affection of the young people, but she has inspired them with a high ideal, namely, "a liquorless Burma," and though they fully realize how much more difficult it will be to carry on the work without her to guide and direct, yet they mean with the help of God to keep at it until the goal is reached.

The burden of their prayers for several months now has been that they may prove worthy of this great trust that has been laid upon them, and it is an immense comfort to them to know that their comrades in America are thinking of them and praying that their prayer may be fully realized.

Much has been done this year to educate public sentiment by means of public meetings, temperance entertainments, medal contests and the distribution of literature.

In some places a house-to-house canvass has been undertaken, which resulted in hundreds of pledges being signed both by Christians and non-Christians. Some of our young people, not satisfied with merely distributing temperance leaflets, offered to read them to those who were not able to do so. *We have added 577 new members to the ranks of the Y. P. B.*

A missionary writing to us says: "Our little band of signers are 'holding out.' Our first meeting after the long vacation was an 'experience meeting.' The members were asked to tell how they had succeeded in keeping the pledge in the jungle away from the strengthening influence of the society; also of any efforts made to get others to give up chewing and smoking. Several told of arguments with friends at home who tried to ridicule them. Only one of the whole number confessed that she had broken the pledge, but she asked to be allowed to try again."

Our greatest need, of course, is leaders. I quote from a letter received from one of our Karen Y. P. B. secretaries. She says: "During my vacation I visited two societies that I organized a few months ago and found them doing well, but more members would be gained if there were some one to give good lectures from time to time."

Distances are great, traveling expensive, and the language difficulty makes work in this country hard. Our Karen worker, Po Thein, is shortly to go on a boat trip, visiting some twenty-five villages. He has done a good deal of touring with Miss Strout, gaining experience which will be a great help to him. The national union is now looking out for a Burmese young woman to work among the Burmese women, as well as the young people, so everything is being done to strengthen our fighting force.

The greatest hindrances to the advance of temperance are Europeans in high social position, who set such a terrible example to these child races. A prominent Mohammedan gentleman, when asked how it was he served alcoholic liquors contrary to the teaching of the Koran, said: "I have to keep them for the English people who visit me."

In a country where it is the custom in all grades of society to offer the wine cup, and where it is looked upon as a necessity to social success, temperance moves slowly, but we see victory ahead.

Not so very long ago the president of our W. C. T. U. in Moulmein protested against a proposed liquor bar at a Red Cross entertainment and gained her point with the committee. Such a thing was never known before and many predicted a financial failure in consequence and were greatly surprised when, on the contrary, the undertaking turned out to be the greatest success in every way.

As our new Burma president truly said, when we contemplate the work of the new year without our organizing secretary, Miss Strout, we feel we are facing a high mountain; but, strengthened with the knowledge that you are thinking of us and praying for us, we mean to climb.

W. C. T. U. Headquarters, M. E. School,
Lewis St., Rangoon, Burma,
November 12, 1916.

THE FOUNDATION OF OUR PLATFORM

ANNA A. GORDON, National W. C. T. U. President

(From Annual Address)

The total abstinence pledge has been signed by each one of our 400,000 members. We have solemnly promised "to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including wine, beer and cider." This pledge is the foundation of our platform for we believe in the Gospel of the Golden Rule and that each man's habits of life should be an example safe and beneficent for every other man to follow. For over forty years we have been asking our sisters and brothers of a common danger and a common hope to make common cause with us in our moral suasion propaganda along total abstinence lines. In four decades we have seen our little group of pledged white-ribbon women grow to be a mighty host—half a million in forty nations of the world. In the old-time singing school the musical vibrations of the leader's tuning fork gave to the singers the correct key. When humanity's chorus catches the keynote of total abstinence now vibrating the world around we shall hear in the psalm of each life the glad harmonies of hope and happiness.

THE BANK THAT NEEDS CLOSING

—Adapted from San Francisco Call.

Hundreds of Millions of Savings Go Into This Hole—Misery and Crime Come Out

"Alcohol has long caught the boy. Now boycott the alcohol."

CIGARETS BARRED BY MANAGER OF NATIONALS

Clark Griffiths, manager of the Nationals, defies an evil in these words: "I am convinced that our failure to come up to expectations this season has been largely due to the fact that some of the players on whom I depended were cigaret fiends. There will be no more of it. Any player who insists on smoking cigarets is through, so far as the Nationals are concerned, and that goes so long as I am manager of the team. No man in athletics for a living can use them."

"HE THAT GATHERETH NOT WITH ME"

We cannot be neutrals in the warfare with sin and Satan. Either we are on Christ's side and fighting with Him, and His light is in our faces and His joy allures us on, or we are ranged with His bitterest foes and are striving against Him. "He that gathereth not with me, scattereth abroad."

MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

BANISH JOHN BARLEYCORN

"We have with great success made a practice of not leaving arsenic and strychnine, and typhoid and tuberculosis germs lying around for our children to be destroyed by. Treat John Barleycorn in the same way. Stop him. Don't let him lie around, licensed and legal, to pounce upon our youth. It is the healthy, normal boys, now born or being born for whom I write."

JACK LONDON, in "John Barleycorn."

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Evanston, Illinois

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, MISS ANNA A. GORDON
MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE

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Evanston, Illinois, February 8, 1917

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Washington, D. C., December 2–7, 1917

The National W. C. T. U. gratefully acknowledges the receipt of $325 from Miss Mary E. Olney of Providence, R. I., for the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund. Many friends of the cause will wish to observe Mrs. Stevens' natal anniversary by contributions to the fund which bears her name.

WHY TAKE THE UNION SIGNAL

Sacred memories cluster around March 1, the birthday of Lillian M. N. Stevens, for so many years the president of the National W. C. T. U. and editor-in-chief of the official paper. No local union will fail to use this occasion to remind its members of her matchless leadership, her consecrated life, her undaunted courage and her rare friendliness. We know nothing would be so gratifying to Mrs. Stevens as to have a large part of the March 1 meetings devoted to discussions of the value to all white ribboners of the official paper, and suggestions as to ways to increase its subscription list. She never lost an opportunity to emphasize the fact that THE UNION SIGNAL is the property of every member of the W. C. T. U. and that ownership and control carries with it a responsibility on the part of each union for the support of the paper.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, 561 Thirty-third St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

SUGGESTED PROGRAM FOR MARCH 1, UNION SIGNAL DAY

Music: "Oh, Sound the Jubilee," page 16, "Popular Campaign Songs"

Scripture Reading:

Introductory Remarks by Leader, referring to the significance of UNION SIGNAL Day, the birthday of Lillian M. N. Stevens

Response to Roll Call, from "What Lillian Stevens Said"

Reading: "THE UNION SIGNAL Makes Converts to Prohibition," page 4 this issue

Solo: "Home's Love Light"

Discussion: "Why Take THE UNION SIGNAL," page 8, and "Circulation Arguments from the Liquor Journals"

Playlet: "The Resurrection of Blanktown Union," page 13

Music: "Paean of Victory," See UNION SIGNAL of February 1

Appeal for Subscriptions:

(See advertisement on page 16 for program material)

Souvenirs for use on UNION SIGNAL Day will be furnished all local unions which agree to observe the day.

On this page there is given a program for UNION SIGNAL Day. The most important feature of it is the discussion, "Why Take the Paper." Let the question be seriously and prayerfully considered and emphasis placed upon the three following reasons why every temperance worker should take THE UNION SIGNAL.

First: A temperance worker to be 100 per cent efficient, must be an up-to-date encyclopedia on the past and present history of the anti-liquor reform. In addition she must anticipate the chapters of that fascinating serial, "The Downfall of John Barleycorn." She must know about the states that are in campaigns, when they vote, what are the prospects of their success, and if they fail, why, and if they win, how they did it. If she is a busy woman she hasn't time to wade through blanket sheet newspapers to find these facts. What she needs and must have is a paper that specializes on the one subject in which she is most vitally interested and that will tell her these things and give her news every week hot from the battlefields.

Secondly, every worker in our cause to be 100 per cent efficient needs to be armed for our holy war with the best and latest ammunition; to be prepared for every kind of conflict, offensive and defensive, with tried and tested arguments, with facts and figures, statistics and statements to meet the sophistries and falsehoods of our opponents. She must be posted on the medical, clinical, pathological, therapeutic argument. She must be equipped with the Kansas argument—empty jails and poorhouses, an automobile to every five farmers, unlimited prosperity on every hand. She must have on the tip of her tongue the state of Maine argument—large per capita deposits in savings banks, decreased poverty. She must be ready to spring the West Virginia argument—crime and arrests reduced more than fifty per cent in twelve months. She must have at her command the North Carolina argument, and that of a dozen other states—real estate values tremendously increased, more money for schools and more children in school.

These are a very few of the things she must deal out to the skeptical, questioning public. Now the chances are that in addition to being a temperance worker she is the wife of a man for whom she must prepare three meals each day, and the mother of a family of children whose clothes wear out and who have measles, mumps and whooping cough. She has no time to delve into libraries, to consult experts along these varied lines, to conduct correspondence with people who have made a study of these subjects. She must have presented to her each week in shape to put into immediate use the arguments she needs.

Thirdly, a 100 per cent efficient temperance worker not only needs to be well posted on the history of our reform and to be equipped with arguments, but she must be thoroughly acquainted with the machinery of the organization of which she is a part. She must be versed in its marvelous history, must be familiar with its peerless leaders, must be cognizant of its nation-wide and world-wide scope, its statesmanlike program for National Constitutional and World-wide Prohibition. She must know the very latest successful methods of work. She must discover the magic recipe that enables certain states each year to add unto their thousands of members other thousands. She must learn the secret by which some unions persuade the local press of their community to give unlimited space to W. C. T. U. propaganda and prohibition preachments. She must find out the way to manage a prohibition parade so that it will not only impress the people but be photographed indelibly on their consciences. She must learn the most approved method of plastering a town with prohibition posters so that they will not only stick to the billboards but to the memory of the men and women who read them. She must discover how to administer skillfully and tactfully a tonic to the sluggish, anæmic voters who stay at home and think the country does not need them. She must find out how to galvanize into action the good people who do not know the feeling of civic responsibility. She must learn how to make the people enter into and go through a campaign for state-wide prohibition or suffrage with the same zest with which football teams go upon the gridiron. These are some of the things she needs to know, and her successful sisters in the organization who have worked them out can, out of their years of experience, tell her, but how is she to secure this information without endless, tiresome letter writing, and how will she know to whom and to which one to write for any given information. When she finds that in "the letter from home," received each week she can get all these things and more, of course she wants to subscribe and inspire all her associates to do the same.

The moral is plain! If the women who read and study the official paper are our most efficient workers, our membership-getters, our sentiment-creators, our successful campaigners, our vote-makers, why not have more of them and that right speedily?

FEELING THE PULSE OF THE LIQUOR INTERESTS

"Preparedness" is the slogan of the liquor interests these days. Three Louisville (Ky.) distilling companies have recently announced reductions in their capital stock. This indicates the first movement toward retrenchment in anticipation of the inevitable state-wide prohibition. One large distiller said to a representative of the *Christian Science Monitor* on the day following the big Bryan prohibition meeting: "It does not look very good, does it? Prohibition is coming in this state. We will be in a great turmoil for the next three years. But what can we do? We have our investments here and we are tied down. I'm perfectly willing to stop making and selling whisky, but I don't like the idea of having my property confiscated. I think whisky is a bad thing, generally speaking."

"For the Senate of the United States to force prohibition upon the people of the District of Columbia, and the capital of the nation, would be an act of tyranny, and would make Washington, as the world is constituted, the laughing stock of all nations of the globe," says the East St. Louis (Ill.) *Daily Journal*, a pro-liquor paper. Who is laughing at Petrograd since the prohibition of vodka went into effect in Russia? What ridicule has been directed against Toronto since prohibition became the law in Ontario? Have Denver, Seattle, Portland or Detroit suffered in the estimation of the nation because of the elimination of liquor?

The high cost of mere existence is causing the liquor dealers of Boston, notwithstanding their so-called recent victory, a great deal of concern. The *Boston Traveler* recently said: "One dealer assures us solemnly that he paid so much to political lawyers for his license in the suburbs that he can't break even financially if he is over-scrupulous concerning his methods. That is a phase of the license problem not unfamiliar, of course, to the Boston licensing board." And yet the Boston license system is proclaimed all over the nation as the ideal regulatory system.

"A representative of the United Societies gave a demonstration in Chicago recently to show how to make whisky at home when prohibition is ushered in," says the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*. "For instance, from a loaf of bread a gallon of seven per cent alcohol can be made—so he declared. New Orleans molasses is another alcohol basis. A tea kettle and long tube will complete the requirements. It is quite probable that such subterfuges will be indulged in when prohibition ensues. But no discouragement need result. Such resort is to be expected. It indicates the dying throes of the evil. The sot, the sport, would persist; but after a while he would cease his autobrew. The truth is thoroughly established that the public saloon is the stay of the drink habit. Remove that and in time—with the passing of the inebriate and the still further development of public sentiment—drink will diminish to a negligible quantity. At any rate, prohibitionists are perfectly willing to risk the result."

The distilleries of Pekin, Ill., a large distillery center, according to the *Chicago Examiner*, have practically abandoned the manufacture of whisky and are devoting themselves chiefly to turning out commercial alcohol, not alone for munitions but also as fuel for farm machinery and industrial purposes.

COAL MEN DECLARE LIQUOR CRIPPLES MINE INDUSTRY

Startling testimony showing how the liquor traffic injures the mining industry was given on January 25 in Washington, Pa., by the district attorney in equity proceedings against the Western Pennsylvania and Ohio brewing companies and wholesale liquor dealers, when prominent coal men told of the wild revelry of their workmen following pay days and holidays that crippled their plants for days. There are no saloons in Washington county, and the district attorney is seeking to have the liquor men perpetually enjoined from doing business, through agents or otherwise, in the county.

SEATTLE AGAIN!

As an illustration of the satisfaction with which the editorial writers of the *Seattle Post Intelligencer* regard the operations of the prohibitory law after one year's experience and observation, we quote the following paragraph from a recent editorial relevant to the past and future of Seattle:

"A year ago an economic readjustment, due to a reformation initiated by the people, was impending in state affairs and a national political campaign coming on. Inherent and characteristic optimism was, therefore, tempered by misgivings as to the effect of these. But fearsome anticipation preceded no actual realization of harm in either case. City and state adjusted themselves easily to the new and more wholesome order of things without shock and immediately became the better and stronger for it; and politics served only as a passing distraction without consequentially affecting the even tenor of the business way.

"Now, no fanciful bugaboos in sight and an interlude of political peace assured, Seattle, closing a year of such substantial progress and development, may well greet the year of our Lord 1917 with stoutest heart and highest ambitions, prepared to make every day count for enduring good."

Referring to the second inaugural address of Governor Ernest Lister and incidentally indicating the power of prohibition to win the approval of the people when given half a chance, the *Post Intelligencer* says:

"His stand for absolute prohibition, a bone dry law, will encounter little opposition among the solons, who are equally responsive to public sentiment."

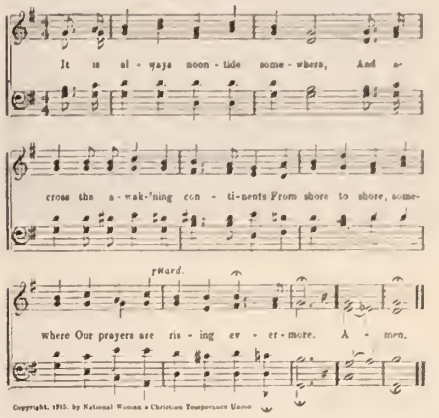
VEHICLE AND HARDWARE ASSOCIATION COMES OUT FOR PROHIBITION

Foes of liquor in Kansas City, Mo., gained another ally recently, according to the local press. The board of directors of the Western Retail Implement, Vehicle and Hardware Association, in a resolution adopted unanimously, went squarely on record in favor of prohibition. The organization has a membership of 4,200.

COLORADO ICE MANUFACTURERS SAY PROHIBITION STIMULATES BUSINESS

Ice manufacturers of Colorado enjoyed marked prosperity last year, and they attribute it in part, at least, to prohibition. "The effect of prohibition has been to increase our business instead of injuring it as many had expected," said W. H. Edwards of Greeley, secretary of the association. "You will find that most of the ice manufacturers will favor a dry state after experiencing its effects for the first year."

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE



FRANCES WILLARD TO THE YOUNG PEOPLE

What we need to sound in the ears of girlhood is to be brave, and in the ears of boyhood to be gentle. There are not two sets of virtues; and there is but one greatness of character: it is that of him (or her) who combines the noblest traits of man and woman in nature, words and deeds.

God grant that we may be so divinely led that history's verdict upon our work shall be: By God's blessing they helped to make the world wider for women and happier for humanity.

Every considerate word we utter concerning those about us, every time we give them the benefit of a doubt in our judgment of their motive, every time we take occasion to couple with our demurrer from their position some saving clause of appreciation, we are habituating ourselves to that charity which suffereth long and is kind, that heavenly love which alone can make us meet for heavenly company.

The geography of character is a "branch" sure to be taught some day in public schools. Character is bounded on the north by sobriety, on the east by integrity, on the west by industry, and on the south by gentleness.

The spoken word with a life and character back of it, the spoken word, sped home by earnest voice, convincing tone, and punctuating gesture, is the final human factor in the progress of reform.

The most normal and most perfect human being is the one who most thoroughly addresses himself to the activity of his best powers, gives himself most perfectly to the world around him, flings himself out into the midst of humanity, and is so preoccupied by his own beneficent reaction on the world that he is practically unconscious of a separate existence.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

Mrs. Mary Rhodes Holt, Salem, Oregon, a charter member of the local union and for nearly twenty years its secretary.

Mrs. Della Wright, Union, Oregon, a charter member of the local union which was organized forty years ago.

Mrs. J. C. Curry, Diagonal, Iowa, the enthusiastic and earnest president of the local union.

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

February 17—Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day
March 1—Union Signal Subscription Day—Birthday of Lillian M. N. Stevens
March 20—Prohibition Rally Day—Birthday of General Neal Dow

GROWING POPULARITY OF SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION

EDITH SMITH DAVIS, World's and National Superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction

Today we are greatly aided in having our leading educators in hearty sympathy with the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. From our United States Commissioner of Education, P. P. Claxton, to the humblest county superintendent of schools or rural principal there is unanimity of opinion that all children in the schools should be taught the truth concerning the nature and effect of alcohol.

Present Day Text Books

The text books being issued today so thoroughly discuss the subject of alcohol from every point of view that the instructor finds her task of teaching physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the nature and effects of narcotics, a comparatively easy one.

Three important series of text books have been issued during the past two years. The Gulick Hygiene Series has sent out a two-book course. Health and Safety for the fourth or fifth grade covers the basal facts of hygiene in thirty-three chapters, and Physiology, Hygiene and Sanitation for the upper grammar grades deals with the same problems of hygiene but from a different angle. Here the pupils are introduced to physiology. Scientific saneness characterizes both books and the treatment of alcohol and tobacco shows the same wisdom that has been shown in all the Gulick books. There is no preaching or exhortation, simply scientific investigation and study.

The Health Series of Physiology and Hygiene by Prof. M. V. O'Shea of the University of Wisconsin and Dr. J. H. Kellogg, superintendent of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, consists of four books: Health Habits, Health and Cleanliness, The Body in Health, and Making the Most of Life. To establish health habits is the aim of the series. The subjects of alcohol and tobacco receive the same wise handling that is to be found in the Gulick books.

A two-book series of Practical Health Lessons has been prepared by Dr. Eugene Heilmann, principal of the Heston Public School of Philadelphia. Again the purpose of the series is the intelligent care of the health. These books are to be studied, not simply read, the author asserts, and they merit careful study along the line of the nature and effects of narcotics as well as all other lines.

That the text books of today are keeping pace with scientific temperance investigation is one of the clear signs that the prohibition of the use of alcohol is coming.

Prize Essay Contests

From all over the nation come encouraging reports of the holding of prize essay contests. Let me quote the programs of one or two of the Pennsylvania contests and the far-reaching value of this work will be easily recognized:

"The county prize of $5 was presented by Mrs. Mary V. Stringer, president of the Philadelphia county W. C. T. U., who spoke on 'Gold and Wisdom.' The $10 state prize, in the absence of the state superintendent, Sara Phillips Thomas, was presented by Mrs. Clara Hoover Stilwell, temperance teacher in the Philadelphia schools. An address on 'Real Prize-Winners in Life and How to Become One' was given by Dr. John Garber, superintendent of the Philadelphia schools. A number of the school officials, the officers of the county W. C. T. U., the president and members of the Germantown union were present. The children furnished the music and it was indeed a *Red Letter Day.*"

The following program was given January 16, 1917:

Opening Remarks—Mr. Charles H. Button, president of the Alexander Henry Home and School Association
Singing—School Chorus
Business Session
Duet
Presentation and Acceptance of Presents
Singing—Henry School Song
Remarks—Mr. Frank Smedley, member of board of education; Mr. John L. Shroy, superintendent of District Ten
Presentation of Prizes for Temperance Essays, Mrs. H. B. Antrim
Remarks by Mrs. Clara Hoover Stilwell
Singing—"Pennsylvania Shall Be Free"
Address—"Good Citizenship and Temperance," Mrs. Mary V. Grice, president of Home and School League of Philadelphia
Singing—"O Holy Night"—School Chorus
Medals for Contest Winners

Our National W. C. T. U. Publishing House has arranged to handle the Scientific Temperance Instruction medals. These medals are not to take the place of the money prizes in the colleges, normal and high schools but, if so desired, are to be given in the grades and in the rural schools. They are very attractive and also inexpensive. The gold plated medal sells for fifty cents and the gold filled medal of the same design sells for seventy-five cents.

Department Helps

The Compendium of Temperance Truth is now handled entirely by the National W. C. T. U. Before the year closes it is expected that not one single library will be without this important analysis of the temperance movement. The price of the book, fifty cents, makes it within the power of each union to aid in the dissemination of its truths. A campaign for the *Temperance Educational Quarterly* has already begun. Franklin county, Ohio, is sending the *Quarterly* to each of its one thousand teachers. To sow the seed in this way is to insure a plentiful harvest in the near future.

The Scientific Charts and Manual are in demand wherever superintendents are doing special temperance work in aiding the teachers.

Getting Ready for the Observance of Temperance Day

Special legislation, as well as special enthusiasm is being urged for a nation-wide observance of the last Friday in October as "Frances E. Willard or Temperance Day" in the schools. This should become an epoch-making event.

Teachers' Receptions

The present program of having the "Best Methods of Teaching Temperance," or the prize essay written by teachers, read at teachers' receptions and then discussed by the teachers themselves is already bringing in results. The supply of January *Quarterlies* is already exhausted by the demand for it for these receptions.

Necessity of Temperance Workers Knowing the Nature and Effect of Alcohol

The books and photo-plays of today make it imperative that the workers in the W. C. T. U. should understand the nature and effect of alcohol upon the nervous system. At least this part of the scientific study should be taken up in the union so that each W. C. T. U. shall become a center for the dissemination of light and truth.

LOCAL UNIONS OBSERVE DAY OF PRAYER

The Erma (N. J.) W. C. T. U. observed January 18 as the day of prayer for National Constitutional Prohibition. Temperance music, prayers and the reading of the address of the National President added to the impressiveness of the occasion.

The day of prayer for National Constitutional Prohibition was observed by the Vancouver (Wash.) W. C. T. U. with a meeting at which 200 people were in attendance. Mayor Milton Evans spoke on "Law Enforcement," and addresses were made by several ministers and laymen.

The Fargo (N. D.) and Scandinavian W. C. T. U.'s of the city, representing a membership of 400, held a joint meeting at the Y. W. C. A. parlors on January 18, in the interests of National Constitutional Prohibition, with Mrs. Abbie W. H. Best as chairman. Mrs. R. M. Pollock, in the absence of Mrs. Elizabeth P. Anderson, the state W. C. T. U. president, told of the campaign plans for the coming year. Addresses by pastors, Scripture reading by Mrs. Julia Nelson, president of the Scandinavian union, and music of a high order were enjoyable features of the program.

The Good of the Nation Demands Prohibition, Said Abraham Lincoln

Whether or not the world will be vastly benefited by a total and final banishment from it of all intoxicating drinks, seems to me not now to be an open question. Three-fourths of mankind confess the affirmative with their tongues, and I believe all the rest acknowledge it in their hearts. Ought any, then, to refuse their aid in doing what the good of the whole demands?—*Abraham Lincoln, in his Washingtonian Address, delivered in Springfield, Ill., Feb. 22, 1842.*

BUSY DAYS FOR COLORADO WHITE RIBBONERS

Special Correspondence

The once famous "Shirley tavern" in Denver was recently the center of unusual festivities, the occasion being the Colorado Woman's Christian Temperance Union biennial reception in honor of the wives of the state officials and legislators. The throng that shook hands and extended greetings to the "first lady" and her associates in the receiving line, included many white ribboners and others from distant sections of the state. The room was very attractive and striking was the change in its use, for the daintily appointed refreshment table stood in place of the bar and on the wall above hung the beautiful state W. C. T. U. banner, bearing the assurance, "O woman, great is thy faith. Be it unto thee even as thou wilt." On entering the room the eye was greeted with the prophecy writ large on a banner, "National Constitutional Prohibition—1920."

The annual "legislative breakfast" of the Central union was given at noon prior to the reception in the beautiful dining room of the same hotel. Over three hundred guests were present and at each table was a white ribbon hostess. At the large table arranged for the speakers were other men and women of prominence, with the president of the union, Mrs. Alice E. Disbrow, as mistress of ceremonies. The speeches, on prohibition as related to the official positions of the speakers, were made by Governor Gunter, Lieutenant Governor Pulliam, Attorney General Hubbard, Senator Schermerhorn, Representative Smith, Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, president of the Colorado W. C. T. U., and ex-Governor Carlson, who emphasized the need for National prohibition.

A legislative conference occupied the evening at state headquarters. A member of the force in the attorney general's office made plain the provisions of the pending temperance measures. The assembled workers also became interested in the bill to prohibit "peyote," a narcotic drug, which is causing loss of health, morals and life itself, among the Indians. The next day was devoted to well attended mid-year official meetings, where definite plans were formulated for increasing the membership, giving honorary members more recognition, better department work and an educational campaign preparatory to anti-cigaret legislation.

The Day of Prayer was generally observed. Legislation to strengthen the prohibition enforcement law is the center of thought. The Anti-Capital-Punishment Bill, mothered by the federated clubs, is also arousing great interest. Courts as well as legislative halls require attention, and these are busy days for Colorado white ribboners.

"THINGS WILL TAKE A TURN"

GERTRUDE STEVENS LEAVITT

A few years ago there appeared a pretty story called, "Things Will Take a Turn." This title might well be applied to the story of law enforcement in certain parts of Maine at the present time. We do not mean by this that the law is persistently violated in all sections at all times. But in four of our sixteen counties there has been lax enforcement for a few years and in these same counties the new officials, aided by the judges, are inaugurating a campaign of law enforcement which will raise these counties to even a higher point of dryness than that which other sections of the state have enjoyed.

Two of the counties where things are "taking a turn" are Cumberland, which contains 112,014 of Maine's 742,371 inhabitants, and Androscoggin, where 59,822 people live.

In the latter county Justice Savage of the supreme court is taking a hand to prevent liquor cases from being too freely put upon the special docket and his reprimand administered to the county attorney will undoubtedly bear fruit.

In Cumberland county, Judge Connolly of the Superior Court has sent out the following warning to would-be violators of the law:

"The citizens of this state have elected a governor who is an avowed prohibitionist. The citizens of this county have elected a sheriff and county attorney, both of whom are pledged to a strict, rigid and impartial enforcement of the law.

"In view of this situation, then, I am going to inaugurate a new policy and through you hope to send a message to violators of the prohibitory law to this effect: that violators of this law henceforth will be punished by being imprisoned.

"I am going to enter wholeheartedly with the sheriff and county attorney in an endeavor to give this county an honest, impartial and rigid enforcement of this statute so far as the duties of my post permit, so that we may know what the law will do when applied in its letter and spirit as the same is now interpreted and reflected in and by the minds of the mass of our people.

"My message then is that all who violate the law after this date, upon conviction, will be punished by imprisonment and fine or by imprisonment alone, as the circumstances warrant. If in any case extenuating circumstances are developed and imprisonment is deemed inadvisable, such a case will be put upon the special docket, there to remain so long as the respondent behaves, and in the event of further violation of any law to be brought forward and imposed."

At the present session of the legislature a few temperance and other reform bills are being introduced and they will be carefully investigated. We trust that only those absolutely needed to strengthen the law will be passed.

Early in the gathering of the legislature, Representative Baxter introduced an order to prohibit smoking during sessions This measure was adopted and is strenuously enforced so that the legislative halls are free from the objectionable odors and fumes which previously have been very noticeable. This order is plainly in the interest of sanitation and reform.

New L. T. L. Pin

in red, white and blue
Price 3 cents each; 25, 50 cents; per 100, $1.50

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

JUDGED BY ITS EFFECTS

The *Lynden* (Wash.) *Tribune*, in congratulations concerning the effects of prohibition, says:

"Crime and booze shrank away to a mere whisper in Whatcom county in 1916. Never have the jails been so empty. It is only a few years ago, in the old saloon days, when the Lynden jail had many an inmate during the course of the twelve months. During 1916 Lynden managed to get along nicely without a prison room at all. Bring on the bone dry law!"

Become a Nurse

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EMIL SEVIER'S EMANCIPATION

ELIZABETH WHITFORD

Emil Sevier's eyes were a little glassy and he rose from the table with a suspicious stiffness, yet he walked sturdily enough out of the Pompeian room of the popular Chicago hotel. The three men remaining at the table, one of them a comparative stranger to the others, followed him with ruminating looks. Marston's eyes were sad when he brought them back to the small glass before him, although he spoke with the usual modern flippancy:

"A case of incipient d. t.'s. He's likely to blow up any minute. Knows it, too."

"But," asked the stranger, "he didn't get drunk on what he's had with us, did he? We've only indulged in a couple of cocktails."

"No, he's been drinking all day," Marston groaned, "and all yesterday and all the day before that—might as well say all his life. He began young, before we left school even." Marston paused, then added with a shrug, "Can't help it, I suppose," as he looked hopelessly at Jared Brooks.

"It would seem so." that gentleman admitted. He lifted his gleaming glass and gazed at the alluring amber liquid within.

"It almost makes even such an antediluvian as I want to vote for prohibition and all the new eugenic fads," he sighed.

"He's a fine chap, too," suggested the stranger.

"Yes," acquiesced Marston. "He has a fine brain—a fine heart. There never was such a friend as he was to me all through college. He has only this one weakness."

"Why don't they send him to some sanitarium for a cure?" the stranger questioned hopefully.

Old Jared Brooks set down his glass with a curt positiveness, and his voice rang crisply:

"To cure Emil Sevier you would have to begin three or four generations back. I was lawyer for his father and his grandfather, and they were both downed by strong drink—his great-grandfather, and his great-great, too, they say. I don't know how the family ever managed to hold onto its money."

"An honest lawyer helped, perhaps," Marston advanced.

Brooks half smiled in acknowledgement, but continued seriously:

"His mother, also; fine woman, beautiful, too. Boy looks like her. They say *her* father died raving from alcohol. But, if the boy ever *does* brace up, the stamina will have to come from her side of the family." The old man paused, then resumed almost as if to himself:

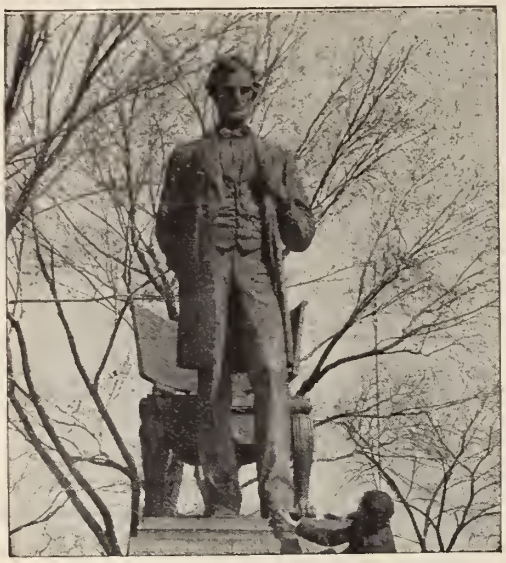
"The longing for excitement, the urge of hot blood, which brought Emil's pioneer forebears from France—the force which made the early Seviers marked men in our history—is the curse of the modern Seviers. There are no foes for them to fight, no territories to explore, no states to carve, no empires to annex. It is said that when the propeller of a modern *super*-steamship is lifted out of the water, the racing of the screw seems bound to vibrate the ship into those constituent electrons of which everything is made, the scientists now tell us.

"I think these Seviers have a like titanic force within them, that, pent by modernism, makes wrecks of what might have been heroes."

Marston had been waiting restlessly while the other spoke.

"If you and Mr. Sutherland will excuse me, Mr. Brooks, I'll go out and look around," he broke in. "Maybe I can make Emil go home with me." He called a waiter, ordered fresh drinks for the older men, and left hurriedly after paying the bill.

Not perched on some high pedestal
Above men's joys and fears,
But close to life's great throbbing heart,
Through the eternal years.



This story is founded on the beautiful St. Gaudens statue of Lincoln in Lincoln Park, Chicago. The figure is raised only very slightly above the general level of the great stone platform, so that the spectator stands almost face to face with the statue.

When Marston stepped out into the tingling breeze that was romping in from the lake to cool the perfervid city, he saw no sign of Emil Sevier, for that youth was already blocks away, speeding northward in a scudding taxi. Emerging a few minutes before from the hotel, he had come directly upon a taxi about to leave the entrance, had thrust his store of coins into the driver's hand, and ordered hoarsely:

"Take me that far." Then he had sunk back on the seat, sick, remorseful and hopeless. He had held himself erect within the hotel, for he still had pride, but in the depths of the cab he collapsed wholly and noted nothing of its rapid transit past great structures—office buildings, dark through all their upper stories; hotels, whose lighted windows seemed to radiate heat. The swift swirl of the taxi to the left, as the driver turned westward to make the Rush street bridge, threw the youth violently into the corner, but failed to rouse him; nor did he note the fine Lake Shore drive, nor the zestful tonic from the breezing lake that was bringing its sudden relief to the stifling streets.

Still the car swooped silently forward, and still the passenger was oblivious, although now he was passing his own home—a home whose magnificence mocked the mother, weeping over her boy's destruction. On past the desolate home the boy was swiftly carried, along the magnificent drive that edges the great lake, and on into Lincoln Park.

Hours, days, weeks after the start from the Annex—or so it might have seemed to the befogged passenger—the taxi halted.

"Half your money is used up. Shall I take you back, or go on?" the driver demanded.

"How? Yes."

"What? Which? Take you back?"

"I don't want to go back," the youth replied peevishly.

"Where shall I take you then?"

Befuddled but dignified, the fare replied with a sweeping and quite grandiloquent gesture:

"Just keep on driving round—round park—'s beautiful park. Just keep on round," and subsided again into his semi-stupor.

For another long interval the taxi purred steadily along the fine park roads and the meter spun merrily. What to them was a passenger a little more befuddled than the ordinary? But at last the meter's reckoning showed that the passenger had been given the ride paid for, and again the driver tried to rouse his fare, but all he elicited was:

"Just keep on round. That's all right—on round and round."

"But I can't go any further on the money you gave me."

Emil pulled his pockets wrong side out, laughing shamefacedly as each proved empty of cash.

"I haven't any money," he finally announced.

"I'll take you home and you can pay me there," the taxi driver volunteered, for he well knew the type. "What's your address?"

"But I do not wish to go home." The boy was trying to form his words punctiliously.

"Here, man, rouse yourself! Where do you live?" and the driver gave him a shake.

Emil Sevier clasped his throbbing head. "Don't, don't!" he cried. "Don't do that! Don't bother me."

But the patience of the cabman had reached its limits. He laid harsh hands upon the youth's collar and hauled him ungently forth.

"Well, then, get out and stay here, you idiot. I don't care *what* becomes of you."

The youth, thus rudely thrust into the night, stood, a lax curve of will-less indecision, gazing after the retreating taxi—the taxi that had seemed a home to him. He felt himself cruelly bereft of friends and of family, a lonely wretch. With an overwhelming feeling of self-pity, he went lurching, swaying, on and on over the dew-drenched grass. His feet struck aimlessly into a path; he stumbled up a step—or was it more?—upon a great platform, and next moment had slid gratefully down on a stone bench that seemed to curve itself to fit his limber laxity. He sank almost immediately into a heavy sleep, broken only by the murmured:

"Drive me home. Lake Shore Drive—that's where I live. Told you so long ago."

After a long interval Emil roused to see a tall, stern figure gazing at him.

"It's a policeman," he muttered. "He'll tell me, 'Move on.' Must keep ver' quiet." But his form shook with a foolish giggling.

"Policeman without a helmet! Who ever saw a cop without a cap? Thought they built 'em all in one piece with their helmets."

Again, and yet again, much later, he noted the immobile figure.

"Been standin' there all night? Ought to be pretty tired by now. Come join a fellow hobo on the downy—not so downy as I wish it was, though," he sighed, turning wearily.

The moist breeze blew in from the lake, which lay a dark mystery beyond the trees, and its ozone fought subtly with the poison in the young man's brain. Through long hours the stars waxed, mounted into the zenith, declined and waned; and in the freshening wind as they dimmed was a quickening prophecy. The gloom gradually lightened, and in the east a mounting flush promised the ever-recurrent miracle. At length, in the near greenery, a bird stirred and twittered, then another, and soon the whole

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

THE RESURRECTION OF THE BLANKTOWN UNION

THE UNION SIGNAL TO THE RESCUE

SCENE: *Living room of Mrs. Dawes, president of the local union. Ten women with somewhat discouraged countenances, gathered for a meeting, talking among themselves.*

DRAMATIS PERSONAE: *Mrs. Dawes, president of union; Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Williams, Investigating Committee.*

MRS. DAWES (Calls meeting to order): The hour for the opening of the meeting has arrived. As this is a special occasion with a specific purpose, we will omit the usual preliminaries of our regular business meetings. I do not need to remind you of the reason of our coming together. You will recall that the remnant of our union, grown utterly discouraged over our failure to increase our membership; to get anybody to take the superintendency of departments, or to organize the young people, were almost tempted to disband rather than continue an existence at such a poor dying rate. Just as we were about to take such action, two of our members volunteered to make a personal tour of investigation to local unions in neighboring cities that are known to be prosperous and to study the secret of their success. These two members, Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Williams, are today prepared to report. Mrs. Brown, may we hear from you first?

MRS. BROWN (holding in her hand a copy of THE UNION SIGNAL): You've not forgotten, comrades, that I was one of the most pessimistic members of that forlorn group to which our president has referred. Let me assure you that my pessimism has been transformed into the most extreme type of optimism. With confidence, I now say I believe we can do anything that a union ever did. And now for my report: I had heard through friends of the very flourishing union in Briarburg. It was reported to be the most popular woman's organization in the town. Last year in their state-wide campaign for prohibition, the Briarburg W. C. T. U. did such magnificent work that the men conceded that the vote not only in the town but in the whole country was largely won through its efforts. The meeting was held in the parlors of the largest church, as few homes would have been large enough to accommodate it. The first thing that attracted my attention when I entered was that so many of the women had papers in their hands. The program started off with enthusiasm. Each response to the roll-call was a bit of late news concerning the advance of prohibition. Most of the women had an interesting item on the tip of their tongues but some of them, I noticed, consulted the paper. After the preliminary business, the president called for the membership committee's report—but before I proceed farther let me assure you that these women were just like our members, ordinary home bodies, giving to this work their leisure moments in a very strenuous family life. Well, the chairman of the membership committee brought in the names of fifteen new active members and ten honoraries, and apologized for not having a longer list to present. I gasped at that; why, if our union had gained twenty-five members in as many months we would consider ourselves marvels! I was longing to speak right out in meeting and ask how she did it, when she remarked, "Our success in gaining new members is due largely to our study of methods used by unions in other cities and states. As most of you know, for a year or more I have kept what I call my 'Membership Scrap-Book.' I clip every week from my invaluable UNION SIGNAL everything that relates to securing new members, and then I put these plans into effect as soon as possible." It was the same with every report given. The Medical Temperance department superintendent told the most encouraging things about the changed attitude of the local physicians, and said most of the conversions among them on the alcohol question could be traced to articles in THE UNION SIGNAL by leading medical men, marked in blue pencil and sent to these local practitioners. The Press woman told of sending clippings from the SIGNAL to the local papers and the educational work the women had been enabled to do in that way. It really seemed as if that "clearing house of information" to which they kept referring had in it a recipe for success in every line.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEMBER: Madam President, will MRS. BROWN tell us if they succeeded in gaining and keeping the interest of the young people.

MRS. BROWN: Yes, indeed. You know there is one number a month of THE SIGNAL, called the Y. P. B. edition, and the union has put that into the rest rooms for girls in the department stores; in the reading rooms in the high schools and the colleges and everywhere the young people congregate. It has a large Branch, and makes a special business of gaining the co-operation of the members. When the presiding officer discovered I was from a neighboring union, she insisted on my coming to the front to be introduced. After I had extended greetings from our union, I turned to the president and said, "I think you have the most wonderful organization. You are doing successfully all the things we are trying to do and have almost lost hope of accomplishing. Can you tell me in a word the secret of your success?" The president smiled graciously and turning to the women, said, "I think I will let the members answer that question. There was a time when we, too, nearly despaired. We'll turn this into a testimony meeting." Well, comrades, I wish you could have seen those women. Some of them just waved that paper they had held in their hands. Others spoke up and said, "It's because we take and read THE UNION SIGNAL," and everybody expressed herself in some way. Then the president asked all who took THE UNION SIGNAL to stand, and all but three sprang to their feet—and didn't that trio look ashamed! Well, I could talk all the afternoon but I must give the rest of the time to Mrs. Williams.

MRS. DAWES: Mrs. Brown has certainly given us something to think about. Now we will hear from Mrs. Williams.

MRS. WILLIAMS (Steps smilingly to the front, also holding in her hand a UNION SIGNAL): Mrs. Brown and I agreed that one should visit a union in a dry city, the other, one in a wet city, so I went across the state line to Brandyville, where they are in the midst of a prohibition campaign. When I reached the place, I had to wait fifteen or twenty minutes for the trolley line. Looking for something to occupy the time, I saw a bunch of papers in the station wall pocket. That's where I first met this paper on my journey. (Holds aloft copy of SIGNAL). And it's where scores of others every week have a chance to read it. When I left the car in Brandyville, I found I had nearly an hour before time for the meeting, so I stepped into the attractive public library. Here again my eye fell upon that blessed paper. I wanted to get hold of it to finish a story I had begun in the station, but a young man—he looked like a college student—was intently studying the prohibition map on its cover page. I had to walk two blocks to the church where the union meets, and on the way was attracted by a perfectly fine window display, showing the amount of groceries that can be purchased with the money spent for three beers a day in a year—an exhibit installed by the W. C. T. U. While I was admiring the genius that had brought out such a striking object lesson, which some way looked a bit familiar, I remembered that I had seen a picture of that very thing in one of THE SIGNALS I was reading in the waiting station. Yes, I know, Madam President, you are thinking it is taking me a long time to get to that meeting, but I am not getting away from my text, for this is it (Waves SIGNAL in the air). Well, when I did get there, I found it was a lively affair. In a room next to the meeting room the young folks were getting ready for a prohibition parade, making banners, pennants and material for floats, and over in one corner, standing on a barrel, a young woman was reading from a copy of THE SIGNAL, specific directions in regard to the making of these various decorations. Almost before I was seated the president spied me and apologetically explained that because they were in a campaign the meeting was going to be a bit different from the ordinary one—it was to be a "preparedness" affair. Well, you never heard anything more interesting. It made me ashamed of our "cut and dried" affairs. First, those women had a quiz on current prohibition legislation, using the official paper as their text book. Then they had a "free-for-all" discussion on campaign methods and arguments. One white ribboner told how she had learned to make a campaign speech, which she couldn't for the life of her have done a month ago. She studied her Campaign Editions and fitted together bits of argument and incident and illustration from its pages until she had a rousing speech, and with a little practice, she found she could join the army of "soap box" orators and help make votes. Then different ones related their experience in answering liquor arguments. One woman told of a farmer tackling her on that old fallacy that prohibition would destroy the farmers' market, since the distilleries and breweries bought all his produce. She gave him a copy of the Fair number of THE SIGNAL that disposes of that argument and gives a lot of others for the rural people, showing that the National Grange has come out for national prohibition, and that anyway only two per cent of the grain, corn, etc., goes to the distilleries and breweries. One woman claimed that she had won over eleven voters the past week by showing them the prohibition prosperity articles in THE SIGNAL by officials and prominent residents of the new dry cities of Seattle, Portland, Oregon, Denver, Birmingham, and half a dozen others. Well, you must be weary of hearing me talk, but I need not utter another sentence—a word to the wise is sufficient, and that word is "Subscribe." (Holding up a copy of SIGNAL).

MRS. DAWES: We certainly have had an illuminating afternoon and are under a debt of gratitude to our investigators. What shall we do with their report?

ENTHUSIASTIC MEMBER: Madam President, I move that we accept the report and put into immediate effect the suggestion made by the last speaker, "Subscribe'.'

ENTHUSIASTIC MEMBER No. 2: I heartily second the motion.

(Question put to vote and receives a chorus of "Ayes.")

As the last "Aye" dies on the air, the Enthusiastic Member leads in singing, all joining, "Subscribe, Subscribe," to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne."

Supplies for Frances E. Willard Commemorative Meeting

FOR REFERENCE:

The Life of Frances E. Willard, Anna Adams Gordon. Price $1.50.

What Frances E. Willard Said, Anna Adams Gordon. Price 75 cents.

The Story of Frances E. Willard, Gertrude Stevens Leavitt. Price 15 cts.

FOR PROGRAM MATERIAL:

Annual Address, Miss Anna A. Gordon, National president, delivered at Indianapolis. Price 5 cents.

Review of Organization Work, given in report of Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National corresponding secretary, found in National Minutes. Price 25 cents.

Union Signal (special Willard Memorial number of January 25). Price 5 cents each; $1.75 per 100.

Frances E. Willard Program for Public Schools, Anna A. Gordon. Price 10 cents.

Life Sketch of Frances E. Willard, Lillian M. N. Stevens.

Flower of Temperance Chivalry, S. M. D. Fry. Price, 3 cents each; per 100, 75 cents.

FOR GENERAL DISTRIBUTION:

Frances Willard's Widening Way, Elizabeth P. Gordon. Price per fifty, 20 cents; per 100, 35 cents.

Frances Willard Memorial Fund, Frances P. Parks. Price per fifty, 20 cents; per 100, 35 cents.

Life Sketch of Frances E. Willard, Lillian M. N. Stevens. Price, 3 cents each; per 100, $1.00.

Temperance Jack

Law of Habit

The Shoemaker and Little White Shoes

The Common Joy

Price, per 100, 35 cents.

FOR DISTRIBUTION IN THE Y. P. B.:

Frances E. Willard's Influence Upon the Young People of the Age. Price, per 100, 35 cents.

FOR DISTRIBUTION IN THE L. T. L.:

How a Little Girl Became Famous. Price, per 100, 25 cents.

Five Little Word Pictures of Frances E. Willard. Price, per 100, 30 cents.

FOR MUSIC:

Temperance Songster, Convention Edition. Price, 15 cents.

Campaign Song Book, Anna A. Gordon.

Home's Love-Light—solo. Price, 30 cents.

A Paean of Victory—solo. Price, 10 cents.

Victory—soprano solo. Price, 15 cents.

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A Knot of White Ribbon—solo. Price 25 cents.

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FOR SOUVENIRS:

Rest Cottage Booklet. Price, 15 cents each; per dozen, $1.25.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Ill.

Y. P. B. NEWS

Vivers Y. P. B. of Bayonne, N. J., is a live wire branch. It is working to advance the temperance cause not only in Bayonne but in the county. Among other ways of attracting the attention of the public the young people are placing advertisements in various places.

The Boston North End (Italian) Y. P. B. did valiant work before the Boston election. The members delivered to every Italian voter, in a sealed and personally addressed envelope, literature bearing on no-license. In the heart of the Italian district there is placed a permanent Y. P. B. poster board, from which the passersby read the appeal of the young people for a clean city and for happy homes.

Already Florida is beginning to plan its summer Y. P. B. conference, which is to be held June 1-15 at Coronado. There are to be classes, under the direction of the state officers and superintendents, lectures, entertainments, Bible study and recreation. We wish other states would plan for a Y. P. B. summer encampment to train the young people for leadership in our great work.

The annual group meeting of the Young People's Branches of Madison, Cayuga, Oswego, Oneida and Onondaga counties, N. Y., was held in Syracuse, January 27, with representation from each county. The sessions were presided over by Miss Helen G. H. Estelle, associate general secretary of the state organization. The presence of Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, state Y. P. B. secretary, added much to the interest of the meeting. The program was helpful and replete with good things. One of the interesting events of the day was the introduction of Leon B. Carnell, president of the New York state I. C. P. A., who brought greetings from that organization. The addresses and papers of the young people were the result of much study and thought and showed marvelous growth and progress in the work.

That real live wire, indefatigable worker, Mrs. Addie B. Parsels, National W. C. T. U. organizer, has been in Baltimore, Md., doing excellent work for the city W. C. T. U. and the No. 2 unions. New organizations, W's, Y. P. B.'s and L. T. L.'s followed naturally in her wake. At East Baltimore Station M. E. church on Sunday evening, January 14, having already spoken twice that morning to large congregations of colored people, Mrs. Parsels talked her hearers wide-awake, and secured seventy-one pledge signers, greatly encouraging the local union under whose auspices the meeting was held. New members were gained at every meeting, considerably over one hundred names being enrolled in the nine days she was in the city. Collections were good and there are fine prospects for new Y. P. B.'s in the state normal school and Morgan college.

Whitestone (N. Y.) Y. P. B., which was awarded a prize lecture by the state president for membership gain, arranged that this address be given in the public school assembly room on January 17. This was the first time an outside organization had ever had the use of the assembly room. There was a good attendance, many being present who had never before attended a meeting of the Y. P. B. "The Onward March of a Great Reform" was the subject of Mrs. Boole's address, and both the subject matter and the manner of its presentation delighted her hearers. The room was decorated with the prizes won by the Branch from the county and state, the flag that was presented to the young people by the Army Y. M. C. A. at Fort Totten, pennants of the dry states, posters and prohibition maps. The music was good and several hundred pages of literature and pledge cards were distributed. It was a red letter night. The Whitestone Branch will entertain the county organization on the occasion of the Willard Memorial day meeting February 16. Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, state Y. P. B. secretary, will be the speaker. Mrs. Perkins will be in Queens-Nassau for a week's work at that time. The children of the Whitestone Branch, all of whom are under fourteen years of age, held a fair one afternoon this winter, at which they cleared about $60. At Christmas this legion sent oranges to an Italian Mission in New York city, handkerchiefs to Ellis Island, a donation to a hospital, and helped some of the poor children in the vicinity of Whitestone.

JUST OFF THE PRESS

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Excerpts from Hon. Wm. J. Bryan's Address delivered before the National W. C. T. U. convention

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Woman and the Church

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America's Greatest Foe

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What Two Beers a Day Will Buy (cartoon)

Price, per fifty, 15 cents; per hundred, 25 cents.

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are left in stock and as it will be impossible to secure more, kindly order yours at once. A calendar of twelve pages, each page containing a reproduction of one of the masterpieces and a scripture text for daily reading.

Price, 25 cents

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EMIL SEVIER'S EMANCIPATION

(Continued from Page Twelve)

bounteous park was aglint with feathered life.

Emil Sevier stirred, stretched. His limbs were sore from the inhospitable stone, his clothes dew-dampened; his throbbing head was crying out a thousand tortures; but his brain was no longer befogged, though for the instant he knew not where he was. He had driven past the monument a hundred times, he had even walked by it, but he had never been in its impressive sanctuary.

"It must be the Lincoln monument," he said after a moment, "and I've slept here all night, it seems." He clasped his torturing head in unsteady hands and his soul descended, as often before, into an abysmal pit of self-loathing.

"I've slept in the park like a common bum! I'm lucky that I wasn't run in—and," looking at the gaunt figure of the great president, "with *Lincoln*, the man I venerate, looking on. It's a desecration! I'm a worthless, sodden wreck." He paused, head supine, arms and hands falling slackly between shaking knees. "It's drink, drink, drink," he cried at last. "My inheritance drives me! 'The sins of the fathers'—ah! I know—*I know!*

"I can't break off. The poison is in me—of me. It is part of me. I am bound—*bound*—in thralldom to the past."

The youth rose and crossed the stone pediment, head drooped with shame, shoulders bowed with the weight of generations, blood poisoned, soul harrassed, and stopped before the carven figure.

Ah, has ever man looked into those cavernous eye-sockets, gouged deep, *deep*, that the very soul might look forth and read all life aright, and not felt within him the welling of his nobler nature? Did ever suppliant come to this man of sorrows seeking comfort, inspiration, to be sent empty away?

The hopeless youth gazed long at this face of pity, of strength, of sorrow, of tenderness. It seemed to look upon him with the wisdom of wisdoms, the comprehension of comprehensions, the love of loves. Every human attribute seemed heightened to god-likeness. Overpowered by the strength of his emotion and his need, the youth lifted up imploring hands to the pitying presence.

"Thou art the emancipator. I am in chains to habit, bound to heredity. They say there is no hope for such. But, thou art the emancipator! Strike off my chains. Let me be free—*free*—a *man*, not a bound slave!"

A ray of the rising sun glinted across the face of the statue. On the instant it seemed to become instinct with life. The whole attitude softened, encouraged; and the youth was sure that the sad eyes smiled the smile of perfect understanding.

"The chains that bind you are not unbreakable, for they are made of linked errors. No man need be aught because his parents were. Each human being stands or falls for himself. Strike off your own chains and see that you do not re-forge them."

Was it the fitful gilding of the sunrise that vivified the stern bronze? Was it a chance flicker of light and shade that simulated a smile, and the boom of the awakening city that rang in the youth's ears?

But the miracle was wrought, for Emil Sevier, who had been all sodden despondency, all aimless, sordid lines, drew himself erect. His chest inflated, his eyes shone, his fists clenched as he struck out at a brain-imaged foe.

"I will!" Solemnly he made the promise to the pitying presence as one strong man may promise another. "*I will.* I WILL!" Slowly and earnestly he reiterated the words. At length he turned with a feeling of holy uplift, and started bravely down the drive for home, eyes determined, shoulders squared, to say again solemnly to his waiting mother:

"I will. I WILL. God helping me, I will."

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I build your vitality, strengthen your heart and teach you to stand, walk and breathe correctly, as I reduce you.

Don't endure fat when it is so easy to reduce.

If you send me your height and weight I'll tell you just wha you should weigh. No charge—and I'll send you a 24-page illustrated booklet FREE. *Write* me. Ask for booklet 23 I'd like to tell you of my wonderful experience.

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March and April numbers may sell out before your order reaches us—buy them at 10c each at any News-stand or McCall Pattern Agency.

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Announces a Change in Price

The pages of McCALL'S for 1916, end on end, would reach from New York to San Francisco forty-five (45) times, and weigh over ten million (10,000,000) pounds.

In 1917, raw paper, of the high grade we use, (one of the biggest items of expense in publishing a magazine of large circulation) will cost nearly twice as much as we paid last year. Besides ink, type metal, engravings, labor—in fact, everything that goes into making McCALL'S—has nearly doubled in cost.

To lower McCALL standards, or cheapen McCALL quality was unthinkable. The one and only thing to do was to increase our subscription price and keep on improving our magazine.

McCALL'S is now ten cents (10c) a copy, seventy-five cents (75c) a year ($1.00 Canada; $1.50 foreign). March number on sale now; April number, with advance Easter Fashions, on sale in March. However, for a short time only, opportunity is here given to subscribe at the old low rates.

A FASHION AUTHORITY RECOGNIZED FOR NEARLY 50 YEARS

How often you hear, "She hasn't a bit of style." You know women possessing extravagant wardrobes, yet who are never stylishly dressed. You also know women who spend a very modest sum on their clothes and you wonder how they manage to dress so charmingly. Our Fashion Editor says, "STYLE is a matter of TASTE rather than money."

Taste, you will agree, however excellent, must have a reliable guide. THE McCALL COMPANY of New York, founded 1870, makers of McCALL patterns (so favorably known for their style, fit, simplicity, and economy) and publishers of McCALL'S MAGAZINE (monthly), The McCALL BOOK OF FASHIONS (Quarterly), McCALL'S EMBROIDERY AND NEEDLEWORK, etc., enjoy a prestige of nearly fifty years' success as Fashion Publishers and offer just such a guide in the monthly style news (recognized as authority), richly illustrated in black and white and in colors, by the choicest new, approved designs, and patterns that faithfully reproduce those designs.

1917 EDITORIAL PROGRAM

You and all your family will surely enjoy some of these added March and April features:

"The Nameless Man," big new serial story of love, mystery and surprising climaxes, Natalie Sumner Lincoln; "Latch-Strings Ajar," story of a friendly house by the road, and a lonely girl and how her Romance came, Katherine Kingsley Crosby; "The Church that Waked Up," Montanye Perry; "Sixteen," a girl misunderstood, Mary Lerner; "The Thorny Path," about a woman who dared; "Seven Times Seven," married problem, Royal Brown; "Personality" of Jennette Rankin, first congress-women; Color Masterpiece, "Gossip," Carl Mar, etc. Stories and articles follow later from these popular writers: Helen Christine Bennett, Anne Gunter Boykin, Mariel Brady, Helen Topping Miller, William Hamby, Lilian Ducey and many others.

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UNION SIGNAL, Y. P. B. edition, 35c per year.

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Portrait of Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens
See page 4
Size 20x24
Price, unframed, $4.00
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What Lillian M. N. Stevens Said, compiled by Anna Adams Gordon. Price, 50 cents.

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Special Number Union Signal, February 8. Price, per hundred, $1.75.

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Home's Love-light (solo). Price, 30 cts.

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States Rights as Applied to National Constitutional Prohibition, Hon. Richmond P. Hobson.

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What Lillian M. N. Stevens Said

Compiled by ANNA ADAMS GORDON

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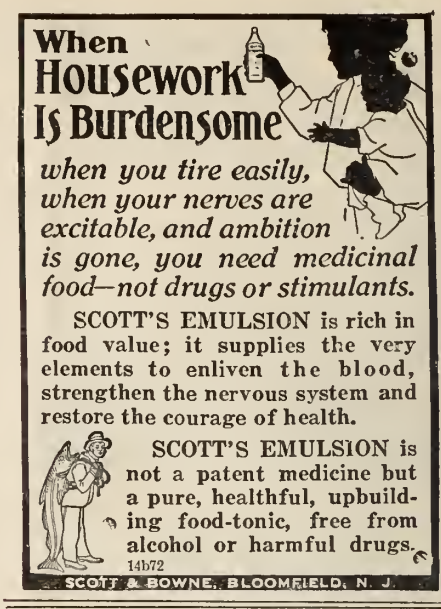
BOOZE, ONCE BANQUET KING IN PHILADELPHIA, NO LONGER HOLDS SWAY

"Banqueters in this city are 'tapering off' on the drinking," says the *North American* of Philadelphia. "Each year finds booze just a little less popular in the entertainments which are held by business and social organizations and employers." "You can make it as emphatic as possible that the old days when the term 'banquet' was synonymous with 'carouse' have gone, never to return," said H. C. Crowhurst, assistant manager of the Hotel Walton. Other hotel managers also pointed out that the tendency is to cut down on elaborate drinking at banquets. Among the banquets recently where no booze was served were the dinner of the Philadelphia Real Estate Board and the dinner of the Victor Talking Machine Company at the Bellevue-Stratford. It is said that even the Philadelphia Retail Liquor Dealers' Association is falling into line with the new order of things. In planning for a banquet to be held next month at the Hotel Walton in honor of the retiring president, the officers have ordered a drastic cut in the number of high balls to be served.



FLASHLIGHTS OF FUN

The *Indianapolis Star* propounds the conundrum, "What is a legislature?" This is the answer: "A legislature is a body of law-makers entirely surrounded by woman suffrage and prohibition advocates."

"I don't see why you call your place a bungalow," said Smith to his neighbor.

"Well, if it isn't a bungalow, what is it?" said the neighbor. "The job was a bungle and I still owe for it."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

"Briggs seems to be a temperance crank of the extremest kind." "I should say he is! Why, he won't have anything to do with stocks because they frequently take a drop."—*Boston Transcript.*

The teacher had been reading to the class about the great forests of America.

"And now, boys," she announced, "which one of you can tell me the pine that has the longest and sharpest needles?"

Up went a hand in the front row.

"Well, Tommy?"

"The porcupine!"—*Tit-Bits.*

A Compendium of Temperance Truth

by

Edith Smith Davis,

World's and National Superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction

A reference book which should be in every school library for use in essay work.

A book for temperance workers.

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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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LATEST LEGISLATIVE VICTORIES

NEW MEXICO

Both houses of the New Mexico legislature, on February 5, passed a submission measure providing for a vote of the people at the next November election on a constitutional prohibition amendment.

OREGON

Both houses of the Oregon legislature have passed a measure providing for the annual observance in the public schools of a Frances E. Willard Day. It has been signed by Governor Withycombe.

MINNESOTA

The lower house of the Minnesota legislature has passed a constitutional prohibition submission measure, which now goes to the senate.

ARKANSAS

Without a dissenting vote the senate of the Arkansas legislature passed a bill prohibiting liquor advertising in all periodicals circulating in the state.

ILLINOIS

By a vote of 31 to 18 the state-wide prohibition referendum measure passed the upper house of the Illinois legislature on February 13.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

HEARINGS ON DISTRICT PROHIBITION BILL EXTENDED TO FEBRUARY 21—EVIDENCE INTRODUCED IN FAVOR OF BANKHEAD ANTI-LIQUOR ADVERTISING BILL

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Saturday, February 2, at two o'clock in the afternoon, President Wilson appeared before a joint session of Congress to explain the breaking of diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States and the facts leading to the acute international crisis.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, was deeply moved when the information of the break came to him. Attaches of the embassy were called immediately and told what had happened and the embassy itself became almost silent. Count von Bernstorff at once arranged with the Swiss Minister, Dr. Paul Ritter, to take charge of German affairs in the United States. Ambassador Gerard, our representative in Germany, has had instructions from Washington to close his embassy as well as all the consulates in Germany. Spain will take over the affairs of the United States in Berlin. Extra guards have been stationed at strategical points. The Senate judiciary committee reported favorably a bill making more drastic existing legislation for the protection of the President of the United States. One hundred additional plain clothes guards have been assigned to the Capitol and the Capitol grounds. As we were entering the Senate gallery one day this week, the doorkeeper examined my muff, to see if anything wrong was concealed there. The White House, the great Army and Navy building and the United States Treasury have been closed to visitors and, in numerous ways, we are made to realize how close we may be to actual hostilities.

This week has been one of comparative quiet as far as war news and war interest are concerned. It is not that the interest has died out, or even abated, but people are taking a less feverish attitude in the premises.

Monday, February 5, Senator Stone of Missouri, chairman of the Senate Committe on Foreign Relations, introduced a resolution in the Senate, approving the action taken by the President in his address delivered before the joint session of Congress February 3. Tuesday and Wednesday were practically taken up in the Senate in discussing the question in its many and varied lights. Speeches were made both in favor and in opposition to the President's attitude, but every Senator, before closing his remarks, in the most emphatic manner declared he would stand by the President should war come.

Telegrams have poured into the White House and been sent to Senators and Representatives from parties for and against the action of the President. Wednesday, the Senate took a vote on the Stone resolution which stood 78 in favor and 5 against the action of the President in severing relations with Germany.

An administration bill, authorizing the commandeering of vessels and other shipping facilities in time of war or other emergency, was introduced in the Senate and House and approved by the Shipping Board and President.

The Naval Committee in the House favorably reported three amendments to the naval appropriation bill, viz.: providing $150,000,000 for immediate completion of warships; providing $1,000,000 for buying the basic aeroplane patents of the country and giving the President power to take over shipyards and munition plants for the navy in time of threatened or actual war.

Henry Ford, the great peace advocate, while he deprecates war, immediately offered to turn over his immense plant and 35,000 employes to the government for the manufacture of munitions of war and without profit to himself.

TWO SEPARATE HEARINGS ON TEMPERANCE MEASURES IN HOUSE

Two separate hearings on temperance measures are being held before House committees this week, which is a most unusual occurrence. One, the Sheppard-Barkley bill, for a prohibitory law for the District of Columbia, is before the District committee and has been for several days. It will be remembered that the bill has passed the Senate and we firmly believe would pass the House without difficulty could it get to that body, but the committee seems determined to keep the measure within its grasp. Two mornings this week have been lost by the committee's holding executive sessions beyond the time limit and yesterday it decided to keep on with the hearings until February 21, thus showing a desire of a majority of the committee to hold the bill back.

The other hearing is on the Bankhead Postoffice bill, before the House Committee on Postoffices and Postroads. This bill, too, has passed the Senate. A vast amount of evidence was presented yesterday, February 8, by Dr. Clarence True Wilson and Deets Pickett of the M. E. Church, showing the length to which brewers and liquor dealers are using the United States mails in advertising their wares, especially to women and youth. Miss Gordon and I represented the W. C. T. U. and Mr. Daniel Poling spoke in behalf of the Christian Endeavorers. While we all favor the Randall bill, which covers the entire country, we consider the Bankhead bill, which includes any locality in license states, if the laws of those states permit any county or municipality to enact ordinances for itself on the liquor question, is a movement in the right direction.

Monday, February 5, by a vote of 62 to 19, the Senate passed the immigration bill over the President's veto. The House, by a vote of 287 to 106, passed this bill over the veto last week; so the Senate's action ends the contest of twenty years' standing in which three Presidents have repudiated similar bills by Congress.

Representative Gardner of Massachusetts, immediately after the Senate voted to override the President's veto of the immigration bill, introduced a bill to limit the number of aliens coming into this country to 200,000 in excess of the number of outgoing aliens.

February 8, Senator Gronna introduced a memorial (and asked to have it printed in the *Congressional Record*) adopted by the International Reform Bureau, concerning conditions in Porto Rico relative to the revenue from the sale of liquor on that island. The memorial from the bureau shows conclusively that the cost to the people is forty-two times as much as the government revenue. The Porto Rican bill is now before the Senate.

A bill in the interest of the life saving service passed the Senate this week, a measure long looked for and worked for, viz.: to grant a pension to surfmen injured, or disabled, or suffering from disease contracted while in line of duty.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE MEMORIALIZES CONGRESS ON SUSAN B. ANTHONY AMENDMENT

The following concurrent resolution of the legislature of Kansas was this week presented by Senator Curtis of that state:

RESOLVED: That the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the state of Kansas are hereby requested to vote in favor of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, which seeks to terminate the discrimination against women and to urge upon Congress a submission of that amendment to the states for ratification.

RESOLVED: That a copy of this resolution be sent to each Senator and Representative in Congress from the state of Kansas, to be presented by them to the Congress of the United States.

I hereby certify that the above concurrent resolution originated in the senate and passed that body January 24, 1917.

W. Y. MORGAN,
President of the Senate.
E. D. GEORGE,
Secretary of the Senate.
A. M. KEENE,
Speaker of the House.
CLARENCE W. MILLER,
Chief Clerk of the House.
ARTHUR CAPPER,
Governor.

Passed the House Jan. 26, 1917.

The same morning Senator Jones of Washington presented a joint memorial of the legislature of his state, urging the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution granting suffrage to women. This was signed by the Secretary of State, President of the Senate and Speaker of the House.

Down in the humble but neat little chapel room in the Gospel Mission, where the lowliest of unfortunate men and women never are denied a welcome, there appeared Sunday night in the roll of evangelist an American statesman, who, casting aside his official duties for the hour, talked religion straight. He was Speaker of the House, Champ Clark.

Speaker Clark impressed his hearers with the value of reading the Bible. He said he knew more successful men who had "arrived" from reading the gospel than from help at any other literary fountain. The unemployed were urged by him to get away from over-crowded cities and go back to the land, where there is plenty to do. He referred to the governmental agencies now working to help men to find work.

Discussing liquor, Mr. Clark said that Congress was the soberest meeting of men, barring preachers and school teachers, in the world. Since liquor selling has been forbidden in the Capitol, he had only seen one man visibly intoxicated on the floor of the House. And he added jocularly, "He was sober enough to vote right, for he voted my way."

Mr. and Mrs. William Leavitt (Gertrude Stevens Leavitt) are at The Driscoll, enroute from Portland, Maine, to Florida. This morning they attended a hearing for a prohibitory law for the District of Columbia, before the District committee.

N. W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Hotel Driscoll, Washington, D. C., February 9, 1917.

UTAH AND INDIANA JOIN PROHIBITION STATES

LIQUOR TRAFFIC OUTLAWED IN TWENTY-FIVE STATES

When the Indiana delegation at the recent National W. C. T. U. convention emphatically affirmed in song and shout, "Indiana's going dry," no one who heard the energetic assertion doubted that the Hoosiers were on the road to speedy victory. That happy end has now been attained.

The Wright bill passed the house by a vote of 70 to 28, and the senate by a vote of 38 to 11. On the afternoon of February 9, Governor James P. Goodrich, with Mrs. Goodrich standing behind his chair, signed the bill, setting the date of the execution of John Barleycorn in Indiana at April 2, 1918.

The Indianapolis *Star* in describing the demonstration on the occasion of the passage of the measure by the senate, says:

"The senate chamber probably never held such a crowd as was present while the prohibition debate, preceding the vote, was in progress. Every available space on the senate floor itself and in the gallery was occupied and the crowd overflowed into the corridors. While they waited in the corridors for the doors to swing open, hundreds of voices were raised in song, both religious and patriotic airs being sung. Hundreds of the visitors were from out of the city and wore dry badges and placards. Mrs. Goodrich, wife of the governor, was among the spectators during the debate and for a time she occupied a seat on the rostrum with the presiding officer. Mrs. Goodrich announced some time ago that she was more interested in prohibition than any other question pending in the legislature and that her second interest was in suffrage.

"In delivering the invocation, the Rev. H. S. Spears of Shelbyville offered the Lord's Prayer and then prayed that 'these representatives of the people have wisdom to transact their business with the thought that the supreme end to all legislation is the making of manhood and womanhood.'

"Senator Simmons made a strong appeal for the passage of the bill by as big a majority as possible. He drew a strong indictment of the liquor business, declared that the liquor business had pleaded guilty to its many crimes and that the only question to be decided was what the penalty should be. King Alcohol, who has ruled supreme in Indiana for more than one hundred years, will be uncrowned today and King Law and Order will at last assume the reins of government. He discussed the argument of the liquor forces concerning the alleged confiscation of property and declared the business to be an outlaw.

"'My fellow senators,' he urged, 'who answer no to this question cannot vote thus except on the theory that this damnable business ought to be retained in Indiana for the good of government and society—for the good of your family and home and my family and home.

"'Do you want your boys to supply the raw material for the saloons, you who vote no would still tolerate?' he questioned.

"'What if by a single vote this bill should fail and that single vote should be mine?' exclaimed Senator White. 'Then what if it should happen that because of my vote my son or my neighbor's son should fall and finally sleep in a drunkard's grave, and what shall I say on that day when He says to me, "As ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me?" I know that I shall stand on a safe and secure foundation in voting aye.'"

GOVERNOR BAMBERGER SIGNS UTAH PROHIBITION BILL

"This is the hand that will sign the bill that shall emancipate the state of Utah from the liquor traffic," Governor Simon Bamberger told an acquaintance months ago. On February 8 the governor fulfilled his prophecy. The Young prohibition bill, in its amended form, believed by the Utah law makers to be one of the most drastic and most efficient prohibition measures yet enacted in the United States, finally passed both houses of the legislature and received the signature of the governor. The measure goes into effect August 1, 1917. The provision for a prohibition commissioner to which the governor objected was eliminated and the powers of the commissioner were practically conferred upon the governor. The bill provides for the prohibition of importation, manufacture, sale and possession of liquor, except pure alcohol and sacramental wine to be sold as the chief executive may prescribe.

Constitutional Amendment Before Legislature

On February 1 the house adopted a resolution proposing a prohibition constitutional amendment, which if passed by the senate will be voted upon by the people in November of 1918.

SURVEY OF THE STATES

Oregon

Both houses of the Oregon legislature have passed the bill providing for the annual observance, on the fourth Friday of October, of Frances E. Willard Day in the public schools. By a vote of 35 to 24 the lower house passed an anti-cigaret bill.

Minnesota

A constitutional prohibition amendment submission measure has passed the house by a vote of 80 to 49 and, according to the Minnesota press, there seems probability that it will pass the senate, in which case it will be voted upon by the people at the next general election.

Texas

A bill providing for the prohibition of the publication of liquor advertisements in any newspaper in the state or the posting of such advertisements in any public place, signed by a majority of the senate, has been introduced in the senate of the Texas legislature.

A prohibition amendment submission measure was defeated in the lower house of the Texas legislature by a vote of eighty-nine to forty-seven. Ninety-five votes were required to pass the bill.

Wyoming

A measure providing for statutory prohibition has been introduced in the Wyoming legislature and it is expected that it will be pushed through and signed by Gov. Kendrick in a short time. The legislature has already passed a constitutional amendment submission measure providing for a vote on the question in 1918.

Illinois

The senate of the Illinois legislature on February 8 by a vote of 34 to 2 passed a bill providing for the creation of a five mile dry zone around the naval training station at Waukegan.

HONOR ROLL

—of—

STATES AND TERRITORY WHICH HAVE OUTLAWED THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Maine	Oregon
Kansas	Colorado
North Dakota	Iowa
Oklahoma	Arkansas
Georgia	Idaho
Mississippi	South Carolina
North Carolina	Virginia
Tennessee	Nebraska
West Virginia	South Dakota
Alabama	Michigan
Arizona	Montana
Washington	Alaska
Indiana	Utah

STATES TO VOTE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Wyoming Iowa
New Mexico

Nevada

The measure sought in the initiative petition which has been circulated in Nevada is similar to the West Virginia law with a few changes to make it applicable to Nevada. The approximately 8,000 names which have been secured, while not large in comparison with other states, is large in per cent, being more than twenty-six per cent of the votes cast at the last general election, and twenty-one and two-thirds per cent of the total registration. The Socialist party, by a referendum vote, has elected to embody a prohibition plank in its platform, only thirteen members voting against the proposal. As the Socialists have a voting strength of 8,000 in the state they hold the balance of power on public questions. The entire voting strength is about 29,000.

Pennsylvania

A measure has been introduced in the lower house of the Pennsylvania legislature prohibiting the sale of liquor in any form in the state after the beginning of next year.

West Virginia

An amendment to the Yost prohibition law of West Virginia, limiting the amount of liquor which may be brought into the state by one person in a month to one quart, has passed both houses of the West Virginia legislature.

Kansas

A law which makes it a misdemeanor to have intoxicating liquor in one's possession has passed the lower house of the Kansas legislature.

Delaware

A state-wide prohibition bill, an anti-shipping bill and a measure to abolish the sale of liquor in bottles, to be drunk off the premises, have been introduced in the Delaware legislature.

WHERE WOMEN VOTE

DEBORAH KNOX LIVINGSTON, National W. C. T. U. Franchise Superintendent

During the year 1916 the five great political parties went on record in their party platforms in favor of woman suffrage. These parties were the Prohibition, Socialist, Progressive, Republican and Democratic. The first two have been in favor of suffrage for women for many years, the Progressives wrote it into their platform in 1912, the Republicans and Democrats in 1916. This shows most significantly the growth of public sentiment in favor of "votes for women." The movement for political equality for women has made greater gains in the last half century than any other reform except, possibly, the prohibition movement. This gain has not been confined to our own country but is noted also in Europe, Great Britain and Australia.

Equal suffrage is now a world issue, and within the past decade it has been considered by not less than seventeen of the parliaments of the world.

The question constantly being asked, "Where do women vote?" we desire to answer briefly in this article. It will not be possible for us to give the history that is behind these statements of bare facts, fascinating and necessary as that is to the student of this great movement for political equality for women.

Norway was the first independent nation to give full suffrage to women, in 1913. Previous to this time women of Norway had municipal franchise, which had been given them in 1901, but only "women who either in their own persons, or with their husbands, paid taxes on an income amounting to about $100.00 a year or on approximately $100.00 worth of property" were eligible.

The history of woman suffrage in Finland dates back to 1863, when the municipal franchise was extended to taxpaying women living in the country. Nine years later this same privilege was granted to women living in the cities. Full suffrage was granted all women in 1906. This is most remarkable when we remember Finland is under the rule of Russia.

Iceland granted taxpaying widows and spinsters municipal suffrage in 1882, and this was granted to all women in 1909. Five years later full suffrage was extended to all women.

We find that to Sweden must be given the credit of being the first country to extend suffrage in any measure whatever to women. As early as 1862 taxpaying widows and spinsters were granted municipal franchise. In 1909 this privilege was granted all women on the same terms as men.

In 1908 Denmark granted to taxpaying women and the wives of men who pay taxes municipal franchise.

The first country to grant full suffrage to all its women was New Zealand. This was done in 1893 but in 1886 municipal suffrage had been granted all women.

In 1902 full suffrage was granted the women throughout Federated Australia.

In Great Britain we find that municipal suffrage is enjoyed by certain classes of women. In England and Wales it was granted in 1869 to the unmarried women and widows who were householders. In Scotland, in 1881, municipal suffrage was granted women on equal terms with men. This franchise was granted to the women of Ireland in 1898, while in the Isle of Man full parliamentary suffrage was extended to taxpaying women in 1892. The Parliament of the Union of South Africa granted municipal suffrage to women in 1914. In a few cities of British India, and in Rangoon in Burma, women have some municipal voting rights possessed by men.

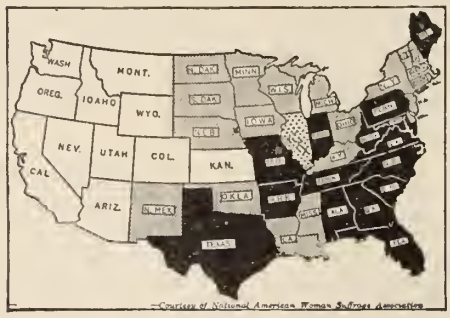
The women of Canada in every province enjoy some form of suffrage. In 1916 the provinces of Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia granted full suffrage to women, and it is worthy of note that these provinces border on the great suffrage territory of our own country.

We turn now to the United States and find that eleven states and the territory of Alaska have full suffrage on equal terms with men; and Illinois and North Dakota have granted Presidential suffrage and the privilege of voting on all offices not created by the state constitution. Wyoming granted equal suffrage to women in 1869; Colorado, in 1893; Idaho and Utah, in 1896; Washington in 1910; California in 1911; Arizona, Kansas and Oregon in 1912; Alaska and Illinois in 1913; Montana and Nevada in 1914; North Dakota in 1917.

To the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union it is interesting to note that the following states which have equal suffrage also have prohibition, namely, Colorado, Idaho, Washington, Kansas, Oregon, Arizona, Montana, North Dakota, and Alaska. All of these, except North Dakota and Kansas, became dry after women bad been enfranchised —one of the strongest arguments which can be used by white ribboners in their effort to secure the ballot.

Woman suffrage is a world movement, based on the eternal principles of democracy. It is as inevitable as that day follows night. There are in our own and other countries some who seek to stem the tide, but that is impossible. They may build a few embankments to hinder its progress but the current of public opinion in favor of woman suffrage is so strong that it is sweeping away these embankments of opposition and carrying the builders with it.

Women vote in many countries and in a large area of our own land. Let us hasten the day of universal suffrage for the women of the world.



Courtesy of National American Woman Suffrage Association

SUFFRAGE STATUS

States and Territory Where Women Have Full Suffrage:

WYOMING	KANSAS
COLORADO	OREGON
IDAHO	ARIZONA
UTAH	NEVADA
WASHINGTON	MONTANA
CALIFORNIA	ALASKA

Presidential and Municipal Suffrage:

ILLINOIS NORTH DAKOTA

States Which Will Vote in 1918

SOUTH DAKOTA

SUFFRAGE SITUATION

Nebraska

A measure providing for partial suffrage, similar to the Illinois law, passed the lower house of the Nebraska legislature by a vote of 73 to 24. It is predicted that the measure will also pass the senate.

Indiana

A measure providing for partial suffrage, similar to the Illinois law, has passed a third reading in both houses of the Indiana legislature. The bill, if passed, will become effective October, 1917.

Maine

The judiciary committee of the Maine legislature has reported out a suffrage measure with a recommendation that it pass.

North Carolina

By a vote of seven to four the presidential and municipal suffrage bill in North Carolina was reported favorably.

Texas

A bill to permit women to vote in all Texas primaries, which in effect would be virtually complete woman suffrage, as the primaries are equivalent to election, has been introduced in the state senate.

Illinois

By a vote of four to three the joint resolution for the submission of a woman suffrage constitutional amendment has been reported out with a favorable recommendation.

ONE PEOPLE

We are one people.

Awhile a hive of busy self-seekers,
We have been torn this way and that
By politics and peace and prosperity and poverty
And countless other forces;
Distracted by dollars, daisies of an idle holiday,
Distraught by false creeds and philosophies—
Each of us striving, with individualism rampant,
To crowd beyond one's fellow in life's race.

But now we are one people.

In this great crisis falls the mask of self.
It proves us children of our patriot fathers,
Who carved this country from rough wilderness.
It welds to us and we to them as brothers
Those adopted children from over seas.
It calls our men to fight, our women to give them gladly.

Now we are one people.

We put aside our pleasures and ambitions,
We smother out our alien loyalties,
Dear family joys renounce.
Before the fire of danger, like base metals,
Melt our self-interest and self-love.
It welds us pure as whole.
Our hearts beat to the nation's standard
As one heart in a mighty mother breast—
No discord to imperil the great procedure.
Under our star-sown, glory-hued banner,
Loyally, self gone, we do as our chief bids.
We do not question—we stand by.
For now we are one people.

—Adapted from Audrie Alspaugh Chase in Chicago Tribune.

EDUCATE! EDUCATE! EDUCATE!

ESTABLISH THE PRINCIPLES OF PROHIBITION IN THE MINDS AND HEARTS OF THE PEOPLE

MARGARET B. PLATT

A reform to he permanent must be founded upon the bed rock of truth and justicc, and huttressed on every sido hy public sentiuent. Education and conviction of the publie mind and conscience must prccede and iater sustain iegislative enactments which inaugurate moral revolutions.

Over one-haif of the United States has decided that it will no longer tolerate the liquor traffic in its midst. Present appearances indicate that within a few years enough states will follow this example to insure the adoption of a constitutional amendment making the manufacture and traffic in alcohoiic liquors iiiegai anywhere within the jurisdiction of the United States.

The working force of the Woman's Christian Temperauce Union has from the beginning of its organized warfare against this giant foe heen possessed of a lively conviction that a vast deal of educationai work must of necessity be accompiished hefore actual prohibition can he secured or maintained. It is weii said that the star of hope of the temperance reform stands over the school house. Toward the cultivation of educationai fields the organization hent its energies. Today the law of every state and of the United States provides for instruction in publie schools concerning the scientific reasons for total ahstinence. A generation of voters has grown up under such teaching. Not always or everywhere has the purpose of the law been perfectly complied with, we grant, hut sufficiently so to cause a writer in a liquor journai to exciaim that it is this teaching in the schools that has sent muititudes of young voters to the baliot box to vote out the iiquor business.

Following the rapid accession of states to the dry coiumn and apropos of efforts heing made in various state iegisiatures to re-enforce their present prohihitory laws hy hone dry amendments, it becomes a matter of discussion as to whether or not public sentiment in any of these states is sufficientiy strong to justify the enactment of hone dry laws and sustain their enforcement when piaced upon the statute books.

One of the arguments aiways urged against prohibition has heen that it is impossihie of enforcement. It is not strange that a law which conflicts with age-old customs, habits and inclinations of a eonsiderahie proportion of the people should meet with active opposition and require constant and strenuous effort to make it effective. But it cannot be disputed that where given half a chance the good effects of prohihitory liquor iaws have amply justified the expectations of their best friends. The wonder is that committed so often to unfriendiy hands for its enforcement, and suhjected to the comhined assaults of those who, urged hy greed and appetite, were hent upon its destruction, prohihition, in the limited areas where applied, has heen in any notahle measure a success.

However, law enforcement in any case does not rest alone with the police force, sheriffs, attorneys and judges, hut a good iaw, plus publie sentiment, wiii very soon so entrench itself in public favor as to become an inherent part of the government whose repeal none hut an outcast would desire to seek, and whose enforcement wiii bccome iess and less difficuit. It is of supreme importance, then, that back of the prohibitory iaw everywhere should stand inteiiigent publie opinion, fully cognizant of the reasons why aicohoiic liquors should be eiiminated from our civiiization and with a proper conception of the vast benefits to be derived by aii the people when such action is consummated. Every resource must now be utiiized and the greatest energy displayed in continuing a campaign of education against the use of aicohoi in any degree because of its evii effects upon the physicai heing, the community and the world of business. For the friends of prohihition to now assume that the victory is so nearly won that littie or no work remains to be done wiii speii disaster. Years must eiapse before the principle of prohihition wiii become indeiihly fixed in government and the aicohol nerve eiiminated from the hody social and poiitic. Constant educational work is the only safeguard.

In the meantime prohihition wherever enforced wiii make friends for itseif hy its own efficiency in promoting good health, lessening crime and simiiar evils and adding to the sum total of human happiness, while its economic benefits wiii be so great as to cause many of those who formerly opposed it for supposed business reasons to wonder how they could ever have heen so stupid. Let the educational campaign proceed among aii the people, with unabated wisdom, tact and energy. There can he no rest untii the use of alcohol in any form as a beverage is ohliterated.

BOSTON LICENSE SYSTEM A FAILURE

In his remarks at the Dry Chicago hanquet at the Auditorium hotel, Fehruary 2, ex-Governor Foss of Massachusetts, during an address of great interest, said: "License in Boston has heen a faiiure. In the last fifteen years the arrests for drunkenness have inereased from 18,000 to 57,000, three hundred per cent. Over sixty per cent of all arrests in Boston are for drunkenness. In the last fifteen years there have been over 5,000 arrests for selling liquor iiiegally and in twenty-five per cent of these eases seizures were made. It is very evident that our license system in Boston has served to increase drunkenness instead of checking it.

Legislative Measure Seeks 25 Per Cent Reduction in Number of Boston Saloons

"The people of the city are not satisfied with license. Every year hiils go into the legislature asking for still further restrictions of the liquor traffic. At the present time Boston with its 750,000 population has 1,000 licensed saloons. A hill has heen introduced in the legislature asking that the numher be reduced to 750. It is very evident from these facts that license 'is anything hut a success in Boston.' Four years ago the legislature created a commission ôn drunkenness. The commission investigated the question of drunkenness throughout the state and submitted a report to the legislature. That report stated that there were 105,000 persons arrested for drunkenness in the state of Massachusetts in a single year, and that sixty-seven per cent of ail the arrests in the state were for drunkenness, that four-fifths of those arrested were young men whose ages ranged from seventeen to fifty, that these men lost 300,000 days of lahor while they were incarcerated, and probahly 300,000 days more while seeking a joh after they got out.

"This report showed that drunkenness had increased in Massachusetts in the last ten years eighty-eight per cent while the population had only increased twenty per cent. The report also showed that thirty-five per cent of those in the insane asylum were there directly on account of liquor; forty-eight per cent of those in charitahle institutions were there directly on account of liquor and eighty-five per cent of those in prisons were there directly on account of liquor and that ninety-six per cent of those in the prisons, reformatories and jails of the state were addicted to liquor.

"What is the Burden, Uncle Sam, that weighs you down so heavily?"

"It is the Burden of the Bottle."

A BURDEN OF WASTE

The liquor traffic in 1910 cost a sum equal to $55 for every man, woman and child in the country.

A BURDEN OF CRIME

The Bottle causes annually 53,000 murders, 92 per cent of all crime and one-half of the convicts in our state prisons.

A BURDEN OF DEATH

The Bottle is killing the people at the rate of nearly 2,000 men a day, every day in the year, according to statistics of life insurance companies.

A BURDEN OF GUILT

The blood-money, $225,000,000 of annual revenue from the liquor traffic, can not atone for the black record of the Bottle.

This is one of a series of Envelope Leaflets written and published by Mrs. Stella B. Irvine.

$8,000,000 Annually to Support Wards of the State

"The report also showed that there were nearly 25,000 people locked up in the institutions of the state, wards of the state, and that it was costing the state about $8,000,000 a year to support them.

"These are some of the striking and significant facts which this report on drunkenness brought forth. If Governor Lowden should appoint a similar commission in Illinois, I am sure the people of this state would he astounded at the revelation that would he made.

"As indicating the general trend of the prohibition movement in Massachusetts it is significant that at the late elections six license cities turned their backs on license. These were the industrial center of Fall River, with its cosmopolitan population, Taunton, North Adams, Fitchburg, Leominster and Haverhill. It indicates very clearly that Massachusetts is now safely in the national prohibition column."

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. NOTES

New Zealand recently has enacted an "anti-shouting regulation" which is reducing the volume of business being done by the majority of hotels and bars. The law forbids treating at public bars and requires that each purchaser must pay for his own drink, and take from the bartender his own change. Mrs. Rachel Don, the gifted and energetic president of the New Zealand W. C. T. U., has invited Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, the "Georgia cyclone," to visit New Zealand and give a series of her inimitable platform addresses.

In Piracicaba, Brazil, long the home of Miss Watts, our pioneer white ribbon worker of the World's W. C. T. U. for Brazil, a temperance league for boys recently has been organized by Dona Aurea Campo, a consecrated young teacher. More than fifty lads were present at the first meeting and a spirited program was provided.

Senorita Isabel Gonzales Vasquez of Montevideo is aiding through many educational avenues the many-sided work of the W. C. T. U. in Uruguay. She has been given charge of a department in a bi-weekly magazine, *The Catedra Escolar*, edited by Prof. Juan B. Deffeminis. Among the readers of the influential magazine are many school teachers and Miss Vasquez will endeavor to secure their interest in the principles and purposes of the W. C. T. U., and especially in the department of Scientific Temperance Instruction.

In Buenos Aires, the Argentine, we have the assistance of Miss Sarah M. Chandler who became interested in the W. C. T. U. at the time of Miss Gowen's residence in South America. Miss Chandler was president of the society at La Plata. Her knowledge of our work and of the Spanish language and her experience in many forms of social service make her a great acquisition to the working force of the W. C. T. U. of the Argentine.

The Liga Uruguaya Contra el Alcoholismo, an organization similar to the state W. C. T. U. in our country and affiliated with the World's W. C. T. U., pending a national federation of South American states, has recently elected officers. The president is Senora Bernardina Munoz de DeMaria. Senorita Vasquez is an organizer and Mrs. Carrie van Domselaar, president of the Montevideo W. C. T. U., is a general officer.

The World's W. C. T. U. has been urged to send a first-class speaker and organizer to the Bermudas to aid the W. C. T. U. of those islands in creating public sentiment against the liquor evil. "The temperance wave," writes one of the faithful W. C. T. U. members, "has not yet reached here."

The W. C. T. U. of Japan has a fine corps of efficient general officers, led, as during all the years since its organization, by beloved Madam Kaji Yajima. Seventeen departments of work are successfully carried on and W. C. T. U. and L. T. L. papers published. The president of the foreign auxiliary W. C. T. U. of Japan is Miss A. G. Lewis. This "running mate" to the national W. C. T. U. of Japan has nearly two hundred members.

From a recent issue of its *Bulletin* we learn that "the new national headquarters building of the Japanese union in Tokyo, has been finished. Its commodious rooms will make the work of the national officers much easier and more effective." Madam Yajima makes her home at this center and she and others will always welcome visitors. The ground for the building was purchased by funds raised in Japan, and the building itself is the gift of American friends who were interested through the efforts of Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, her daughter, Ruth Frances Davis, (now Mrs. David Stevens), and Mrs. Caroline McDowell. The office furniture and fittings are the gift of the foreign auxiliary W. C. T. U., purchased with funds raised for the purpose.

The educational campaign for purity launched at the national W. C. T. U. convention in Yokohama, the *Bulletin* states, is proving successful beyond the hopes of those back of it. "Tiny envelopes to be used in soliciting five sen contributions for purity work give an occasion for speaking of the movement to all with whom one comes in contact, whether in a business or social way. Necessary explanations at least plant the seeds of thought on this subject. Although the primary purpose is to spread the knowledge of the movement and the need for it, the contributions for several successive months have totalled 100 yen monthly."

Miss Uta Hayashi of Osaka, Japan, greatly values THE UNION SIGNAL and tells us that many members of the Osaka union read and enjoy the paper in which they "study the temperance work of the world." A young woman's union has been organized in Osaka and the president, Miss Sugita, is the proud possessor of a "prize speech" silver badge given her by Madam Yajima at a national convention held eight years ago in Osaka. Rejoicing over our dry states Miss Hayashi writes, "We are praying with you for the victory in righteousness."

FEELING THE PULSE OF THE LIQUOR INTERESTS

Certain periodicals, never overly enthusiastic over prohibition, seem to be taking too seriously the possibility of home distilleries in the event of prohibition. The *Medical Times* for instance says: "Prohibition could never be enforced for it would be impossible for any government to police all homes. The making of spirits is a simple matter requiring no more intelligence than bread making." The New York *Sun* comments facetiously on this suggestion:

THE PROBLEM OF THE HOME STILL PRESENTS DIFFICULTIES

"There is temptation here to suggest that if only a moderate quality of mind is necessary for the making of good bread, then thousands of our bread cooks are intellectually subnormal; but it is more to the point to consider the prospect of every rebellious home being equipped with a distillery. To begin with, unless there should be a slump in the copper market the expense for worms and retorts would be huge. Again, there is little enough room in New York apartments as it is. If the still should come in the phonograph would have to go out. Most important of all, would man or wife be the moonshiner? The operation would require some knowledge of mechanics and chemistry. Your average New York man looks upon a screw driver as complicated, and compared with his wife he knows nothing of chemistry at all. Flat dwelling wives are so busy now that they do not go in for the bread making which the medical writer holds so slightly. Would they be willing to give up the weekly matinee to compound a sour mash for their husbands' tipple?"

BLOW AT "LIQUID BREAD" THEORY

The thirty per cent reduction in the amount of beer to be manufactured annually by order of the British Food Controller forever disposes of the "liquid bread" argument. If beer contains food elements similar in quantity and quality to bread, as the brewers insist it does, why does the controller call attention to the fact that "The barley, sugar and other ingredients used in brewing are required for food. It is really a question of bread versus beer." This is what the *Christian Advocate* has to say of the explanation:

"What an ignorant Baron! Food controllers should read the newspapers. Anheuser-Busch could send him reams of their advertisements which have been solemnly telling us all—lords and commons alike—that beer is bread, 'liquid bread,' quite as nourishing and rather more easy to take than the baker's product. Of course, the truth is that the advertisement was a lie. Beer is waste and bread is wealth, and thus the stern realities of the time are shaking the shoddy out of the brewers' arguments."

The manager of the wine and liquor department of the Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., in New York City, which has been doing a large mail order business, is quoted as saying that the Supreme Court's decision will be 100 per cent effective in the states now prohibiting the importation of liquor for personal use, that the other prohibition states will soon follow their lead, and that "there's no use closing your eyes to it—prohibition throughout the whole country—is coming."

BEER FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF THE DISTILLER

If you are in need of anti-beer literature, you will find it in the journals of the whisky interests. Since the introduction of anti-whisky legislative measures the love of the distiller for his brother, the brewer, has grown cold. The following is a sample of what the whisky men are saying:

"Until recent years, at least, it was the custom of Milwaukee parents to take their children into the various beer gardens of the Cream City and fill their little stomachs with 'suds.' The high degree of intelligence portrayed in these beer faces would not have brought forth envy on the part of Plato or Homer. We recall the time when the employes of one of the large Milwaukee breweries threatened to strike because their daily allowance of beer was to be cut from four gallons to two gallons. It would thus be seen that there must be something about beer that perpetuates the thirst. But, at the same time, it is admitted by the brewers that beer is a genuine 'temperance' drink."

PROHIBITION AND SUFFRAGE MEASURES BEFORE THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE

Special Correspondence

Important prohibition and suffrage bills are before the Illinois legislature now in session, and W. C. T. U. members and friends of the measures are being urged to send letters and telegrams to senators and representatives. These measures are: A state-wide referendum prohibition bill prohibiting the sale and manufacture of all intoxicating liquors in the state, which if approved by a majority of both the men and women voters at the November election of 1918, will become effective November 1, 1919; a bill prohibiting the sale of liquor within five miles of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station at Lake Bluff, which, if passed, will make forever dry Waukegan and North Chicago; a joint resolution for an amendment to the constitution giving full suffrage to women, and a resolution that the question of calling a constitutional convention be submitted to the voters.

Miss Helen L. Hood, president of the Illinois state W. C. T. U., is in Springfield in the interests of this legislation.

JEWISH ATTITUDE TOWARD PROHIBITION

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, in a sermon on "The Drink Question from the Jewish Point of View," at the Free Synagogue in New York City, in which he declared that alcohol must go, said in part:

"I want my friends, the non-Jews, to understand what our views are. I feel that there is a serious danger among the mass of the American people to misunderstand the attitude of the Jew. The Jew has been temperate, if not cold, to prohibition heretofore because the moral hypocrisy which shouts, 'We believe in prohibition, but we do not want its enforcement,' is abominable to him. His attitude is an honest, frank, and sincere one.

"Rum is a blessing only for the idle rich, for the extinction of their kind, and as a means to make their perpetuation impossible, but to Jews and non-Jews alike it is a menace. To young Jewish men generally I say, 'Free yourselves of the harrowing restraints of the cocktail and the cigaret.' The prohibition question is no Jewish question. It is an American problem. Do not let us think about ourselves, but let us think of the welfare of the whole country. Let the verdict be 'Alcohol must go.'"

"THE LAW MUST AND SHALL BE ENFORCED"

The above slogan is the heading of a lengthy editorial in the Seattle *Daily Times* concerning local conditions, which declares flatfootedly for a bone dry law and its strict enforcement. We quote as follows:

"In 1914 the people of the state of Washington voted to make this commonwealth dry, although on that occasion, the city of Seattle went wet by a substantial majority.

"In November, 1916, the people of this state reaffirmed their belief in and support of prohibition, and the citizens of Seattle, given another opportunity to express their views on the subject, changed their policy and strongly endorsed the dry law.

"*The Times*—which had been a leader of the wets—before January 1, 1916, declared that inasmuch as the voters of Washington had endorsed prohibition, the law should and must be enforced—that the commonwealth must be ruled in accordance with the will of the majority.

"After the dry law became effective, it did not take *The Times* long to find that changed conditions amply sustained it in this attitude and that, in opposing prohibition, it had been WRONG!

"In fact, we were and still are surprised that any one could live more than four weeks under a prohibition law such as obtains in this state and think otherwise. Any reasonable man or woman, who has seen such a statute in operation, as we have seen it in operation in Seattle, must be convinced that it serves all the best interests of the community and serves them well."

Following a resumé of conditions which led up to the calling of the Federal grand jury and its findings, *The Times* continues:

"This commonwealth has learned that it is better off without alcohol than with it, whether the subject be viewed from the moral or from the business standpoint.

"WE DO NOT NEED ANY MORE ALCOHOL!!

"The bone dry bill is the logical solution of our present problem and of all similar problems that may confront the people.

"There is no conceivable valid objection to such a law. The present conditions in King county furnish the most powerful of all arguments in its favor. The permit system has been given a fair trial and has failed to measure up to the needs and desires of the people.

"It is time to take the next step forward by passing a bone dry prohibition bill.

"*The Times* is unreservedly and flatfootedly for such a measure. The people believe in it, want it—and have so expressed themselves. There is absolutely no reason or excuse for attaching a referendum clause to the bill. The legislature cannot have the slightest doubt as to the way public sentiment inclines in this matter."

ADMIRAL DEWEY AND ADMIRAL FLETCHER IN SYMPATHY WITH DRY NAVY ORDER OF SECRETARY DANIELS

Admiral Dewey and Admiral Fletcher were one with Secretary Daniels in believing in the desirability of a dry navy, according to a biographical sketch of Admiral Dewey published in the New York *Times*. Secretary Daniels himself has said that he made up his mind when he became head of the navy to go to Admiral Dewey as his chief adviser. The comment was made a few days ago by Mr. Daniels' private secretary, according to an Iowa paper, that his chief had adhered to his original determination and had always acted in harmony with the views of Admiral Dewey.

PROHIBITION FOR MEXICO? MAYBE SO

The constitutional assembly of Mexico, it is reported, has adopted a measure placing the control of the manufacture and sale of alcohol in the hands of the federal department of health. The passage of this measure is declared by many to be a victory pointing toward the restriction or the prohibition of the sale of liquor in Mexico.

REDONDO BEACH GOES DRY

Redondo Beach, California, has gone dry! This is what the Los Angeles *Times* says about the victory:

"On with the drought, let misery be unconfined! Redondo Beach is now on the dry list. Thank goodness, that's about as far as they can go. They can't vote the Pacific dry, although there is no doubt there are some prohibitionists who would be mean enough to play the Moses trick on the non-prohibs if the Lord would grant them the power ascribed to that old patriarch."

BATTLESHIP MISSISSIPPI CHRISTENED WITH WATER

The battleship "Mississippi," the newest and largest of the United States sea fighters, was christened on January 25, at the Norfolk Navy Yard by a party of Mississippians who broke across her bow a bottle containing water from the Mississippi river.

$4,000,000 CUT IN SPOKANE LIQUOR BILL DURING DRY YEAR

Prohibition has been of untold benefit to Spokane, Washington. During the time that it has been in force robberies, vagrancy, business failures, insanity and drunkenness have decreased. Although under the permit system liquor was brought into the state to some extent, Spokane's liquor bill was cut by an even $4,000,000, says the *Spokane Chronicle*.

Arrests decreased from 4,962 in 1915 to 1,712 in 1916, the first year without saloons. The police records show 837 arrests for drunkenness in 1916, against 2,082 in 1915. Larceny cases decreased from 324 to 98 and vagrancy was cut from 1,579 cases to 423.

Retail business houses generally reported an increase of 25 per cent in trade. Bank deposits jumped more than $10,000,000, and bank clearings totalled $255,420,401 in 1916, against $192,732,109 in 1915. Bank transactions reached $643,716,596, against $503,369,590 during the last year of the saloons.

The Spokane Merchants' association took over assignments of stock valued at $475,000 in 1915 and $380,000 in 1916. Dun's and Bradstreet's both showed a considerable decrease in business failures.

NEW YORK RAILWAY CONDUCTORS FAVOR DRY STATE

At the fifth biennial meeting of the New York state legislative committee of the Order of Railway Conductors, held in Albany January 15, resolutions declaring in favor of the immediate abolition of the liquor traffic and calling upon its legislative representatives to work for the enactment of prohibition measures were adopted. The order comprises about thirty divisions and includes in its membership all the railway conductors in the state. The resolution declares that "this committee is unalterably opposed to the manufacture or sale of alcoholic liquors as a beverage, and does hereby instruct its legislative representatives to work for the enactment of prohibition measures."

MR. BRYAN IN PROHIBITION ADDRESS BEFORE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE

Hon. William Jennings Bryan delivered a prohibition address to a joint session of the Missouri legislature on a recent afternoon. Mr. Bryan told the legislators no Christian could oppose prohibition.

"I want the Democratic party to give us prohibition," said Mr. Bryan, "and I hope the Republican party will try to beat us to it. I offer this great issue to the Democratic party as an opportunity—to the Republican party as a necessity."

MUST SURRENDER HIS PASS!

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway company recently issued an order to the effect that no employe of that company will be permitted to carry intoxicating liquors on a train while riding on a pass. If caught on a train with liquor in his possession his pass will be taken and he will be dismissed from the company's service.

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Evanston, Illinois, February 15, 1917

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Washington, D. C., December 2–7, 1917

FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND MEETINGS

In nearly every city of the United States there will be held, during the month of February, Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund meetings. The occasion will be opportune for united prayer for help and guidance in the critical situation our nation today faces. Let us call upon our Divine Leader to mightily rule in the hearts of those upon whom rest momentous decisions in this hour of stupendous world crisis.

STAR SPANGLED BANNER ANNOUNCES INDIANA AND UTAH VICTORIES

The flying of the flag from stately trees in front of the National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Illinois, is notice to the community that the prohibition cause has achieved new triumphs. The recent victories in Indiana and Utah were celebrated by this display of the national colors, and on the tree from which the flag was suspended was a brief explanation. Students of the Northwestern University passing stopped to read and some tarried to express their delight by a cheer or boyish demonstration.

COLLEGE Y. P. B. ANNOUNCEMENT

Through unavoidable delay, the communication from Miss Christine I. Tinling, National College Y. P. B. secretary, did not reach us in time for publication in last week's paper, the Y. P. B. Edition. It appears on page 11 of this issue, and we hope it may be brought to the attention of all members of College Branches.

UNION SIGNAL DAY SOUVENIRS

A beautiful book-mark souvenir will be sent on request for distribution by all local unions that agree to hold Union Signal Day meetings for the purpose of securing subscriptions to the official paper.

LEST WE FORGET!

Even in these days of anxiety and heart-ache concerning the world situation and the possibility of our own nation being involved in the war, we rejoice over the victories in our state legislatures; the accession of Utah and Indiana to our prohibition ranks; the passage of submission amendment measures by Wyoming, New Mexico and Iowa, and the prospect of prohibition and suffrage legislation in many other states. Let our gratitude for these triumphs express itself in more zealous activity for the extension of total abstinence and prohibition. At this season of the year, we can help definitely to promote the educational and organization features of our work by holding enthusiastic meetings in observance of February 17 and March 1. Let us endeavor to enlarge the opportunities of the National W. C. T. U. by generous contributions to the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund, and the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund, and by increasing subscriptions to The Union Signal. We desire to call special attention to the fine list of supplies for March 1 meetings given on page 14 of this issue.

WE DO NOT NEED ALCOHOL!

In an utterance elsewhere quoted in the columns of The Union Signal, the Seattle *Daily Times* emphasizes a truth well worth the thoughtful consideration of every state legislature and the Congress of the United States. Says the *Times* in bold-faced type, "We do not need any more alcohol! This commonwealth has learned that it is better off without alcohol than with it, whether the subject be viewed from the moral or from the business standpoint."

Only a few months', in fact, but a few weeks' experience of conditions under prohibition were sufficient to convince the *Times* that alcohol is no longer needed and that in its former opposition to prohibition that paper had been entirely wrong, and further, that any man or woman who has seen prohibition in operation must be convinced that it serves all the best interests of the community and serves them well.

Similar testimony has come from every state where prohibition has become effective, even when hindered and hampered as the law has always been by unfriendly officials and lack of enforcement provisions. Why need there be longer delay on the part of the Congress in putting the question before the states by passing the Sheppard-Gallinger-Webb-Smith bill for national prohibition?

We are aware that matters of great import crowd upon the attention of Congress but there can be few that in war or peace, in prosperity or adversity, would be of more value to our people than the measure which in its final action means the conservation of the life, health, morals and financial resources of all our people. A nation can have no greater defense than a sober, industrious, contented and patriotic people, and the removal of alcohol will tend immediately and widely to the creation of such a citizenship everywhere within our borders. Why need there be further delay? Why should not national and state legislatures proceed at once to write the final chapter of the warfare against John Barleycorn?

"LET HIM LIE"

Nothing is quite so distasteful to the saloonkeeper as to have in his establishment a display of the finished product of his business. A Muncie (Ind.) judge the other day made the novel ruling that a man not only has a right to lie down in the saloon where he becomes intoxicated but that it is his duty to do so instead of going to some other place. The victim in the case had explained to the judge that after drinking at the bar he felt the drunken stupor coming on and so hurried to the jail, only a block away, and gave himself up, because he did not suppose the saloonkeeper would permit him to sleep off his intoxication on his premises. "So you thought you'd go to the jail and let the taxpayers take care of you?" queried the court. "The next time you get drunk I want you to lie down right there in the saloon and not become a public expense."

The ruling of the judge will not appeal favorably to the liquor interests. To the taxpayer it will seem most fair and just. Why not make every victim of the saloon a public example rather than a public expense. The sight of half a dozen or more men in various stages of intoxication lying upon the floors of a dram shop might deter boys and young men from indulging in a habit which leads to such a disgusting condition. At least the spectacle would not have a tendency to popularize the liquor business. Let other judges take notice and emulate the sage and sensible Indiana judge.

THE PEOPLE DO NOT FORGET

The time is past when "the folks at home" fail to take cognizance of the acts of those whom they elect to official position. Not so many years ago a member of a certain state legislature when cautioned by another concerning his attitude toward a pending measure, on the ground that his action would meet with the disapproval of "the people," replied, "Oh, never mind the people, they'll forget all about it before the next election." But the people did not forget. That some of the members of the United States Senate who voted against a dry District of Columbia will hear from some of their constituents, nay, are already hearing from them, cannot be doubted. Not only do they hear from isolated voters here and there, but influential journals are becoming more and more outspoken on the question of prohibition, state and national.

The Kansas City (Mo.) *Star*, referring to the action of Senator Reed of Missouri, concerning the bill for a dry District of Columbia, says:

"No wonder the brewers think us Missourians easy marks. They get us to send their man to Washington. But they aren't content with merely his vote. He must fight their battle in the open. He must humiliate the state by appearing on the floor of the Senate as the eager champion of the booze interests. In full view of the nation he must rush to the help of whisky with the most gross and flagrant misstatements about conditions in Kansas. It is lucky for Mr. Reed that he has his election in his pocket."

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, 561 Thirty-third St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

MEDICAL SIDE OF THE ALCOHOL QUESTION

"Alcohol will be classed in the next issue of the United States Pharmacopeia as a poison, and then you'll be convinced it really is a poison," Dr. John Bell declared in the midst of a hot debate that resulted in the Wayne County (Michigan) Medical Society going on record by a vote of 134 to 31 as favoring state-wide prohibition.

That one of the principal causes of cancer of the stomach is the drinking of whisky, is the opinion of Dr. William Lerche of St. Paul. "It burns the tissues along the 'highway for fluids,' the gastric gullet," says this physician.

"Pneumonia is a very common disease in drunkards, as are also other forms of internal congestion," is the warning sent out by the state board of health of Georgia, in a recent bulletin. "A drink of liquor taken before or during exposure to the cold will cause the blood to rush to the surface and become chilled, and, upon its return to the interior, the body temperature will be lower and internal congestion will develop."

The following paragraph from the Berlin Letter in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* is enlightening on the effect of beer drinking:

"At a recent meeting of the Temperance Society of German Physicians, Kraepelin discussed the results of a shooting tournament held in the fall of 1908 under the direction of the Bavarian Ministry of War for the purpose of determining the influence of alcohol on marksmanship. Twenty carefully selected marksmen fired 27,000 shots in sixteen days. Previous results were confirmed, namely, that a single small dose of alcohol—in this case, 40 gm. or about the equivalent of 1 liter of beer—taken in the morning, had a detrimental effect on accuracy of aim five minutes later; the most pronounced effect being noted from twenty-five to thirty minutes after the liquor had been imbibed. The average loss in accuracy was about 3.1 per cent. In a few instances, marksmanship improved for a short time after the ingestion of alcohol; then it became very inaccurate, the loss in marksmanship being as high as 9, 10 and 12 per cent in the case of eleven men. Self-deception, so commonly associated with alcohol ingestion, was evident in these cases. It should be remembered that the subjects of these experiments were in prime physical condition. Similar experiments made on soldiers in time of war would show still greater loss of accuracy since loss of sleep, over-exertion, insufficient nutrition and psychic disturbances would exert an unfavorable influence."

National prohibition as an alternative for birth control was advocated by Doctor Lyda Stewart Cogill of Philadelphia.

"Cut off alcohol," she said, "and you will eliminate, according to proved statistics, ninety per cent of crime, and thus do away with a great deal of poverty. Prohibition would mean such a general economic improvement that it would be possible for poor men to raise large families, many of which are now in want because of liquor."

DOOMED!

The Anheuser-Busch Brewing company has added an immense building to its St. Louis plant, at a reputed cost of two and a half million dollars, for the express purpose of manufacturing soft drinks. If prohibition is the failure its enemies would have us believe why are the brewers turning to the manufacture of other products than beer? Is it not true that in the recent Supreme court decision, in the recent action by Congress on certain liquor bills, in the vote of various legislatures this winter, and in the elections last November, they recognize the handwriting on the wall and hear the shouts of the victorious army before whose march their iniquitous business must be swept away? Weighed in the balance and found wanting—doomed! Let the people say "Amen."

WHAT WILL BECOME OF THE TAXPAYER?

The jail of Skagit county, Washington, is empty! The sheriff when asked recently "What's going on in the jail?" replied, "Nothing going on but the rent." A big populous county and nobody in jail! How strange! But it is a dry county and a dry state—that explains it! The oldest inhabitant can hardly remember the time when the jail was empty but one has placed it at twenty-seven years ago.

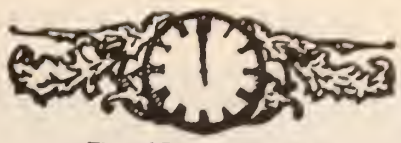
What will become of the taxpayer if he is no longer to be taxed for building great jails, asylums, reformatories, etc.? Maybe under the dry regime one jail will do for a whole state! Whatever will the taxpayer do with his money? And what will all the poor jailers do for a living when the jails are closed?

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. Clara Parrish Wright, always gratefully remembered for her years of W. C. T. U. service in Japan, is living at Glendale, California. With her husband and two young sons she is deeply interested in the progress of the temperance cause which from girlhood has commanded her activities. Mrs. Wright is much improved in health. It is hoped that she and Mrs. Kara Smart Root will participate in the meeting of the "Transcontinental Campaigners," to be held in Los Angeles.

This spring Miss Flora E. Strout will return from Burma to the United States, her health making a change from an oppressive climate and intensely hard work, a necessity. Miss Strout has won many laurels for the W. C. T. U. in Burma. Great courtesy and kindness have been shown her by English government officials. Mrs. Phinney, for many years president of the W. C. T. U. of Burma, having resigned her office, is succeeded by Mrs. F. K. Singiser of Rangoon.

Rev. Harry Adams Hersey, a valued contributor to THE UNION SIGNAL and well known as the superintendent of the department of Temperance for the Universalist Sunday School Association, after March 1 is to devote his whole time to temperance activities. His former work as Sunday school temperance superintendent was done while he was the busy pastor of a church in Caribou, Maine. This pastorate he is now giving up to take up the direction of the temperance work of the Universalist church. Mr. Hersey's new work has been made possible through a generous endowment by friends of the cause. Mr. Hersey's headquarters will be in Foxboro, Mass.



Time of Prayer—Noontide

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

THE GREAT ADVENTURE

Two college boys were discussing a remarkable moving picture that they had seen.

"It was exciting," said one, "but such things don't happen. They are made to order by the film company. Nothing unusual happens nowadays. What chance is there for real adventure in our lives?"

"There's the war. We could become aviators 'somewhere in France.' There would be thrills enough for you."

"Yes, but it isn't our war. What I want is real adventure in my own country."

"There's Mexico. You might try that."

"There's no 'adventure' in being shot at from behind a cactus or dying of sunstroke on a treeless plain."

"What do you call adventure?"

"Rescuing people in peril. Doing great things in the face of insurmountable odds. Being a 'hero,' if you like. There's nothing left for a man here except money-grubbing and politics and grinding in college. I wish I'd been born in the age of chivalry!"

The student was half laughing, half serious as he spoke. Just then he looked up and saw coming down the street a group of noisy underclassmen, some of them new to city ways.

They stopped near a questionable resort, and two of the number went in. The others stayed outside arguing with one who had hesitated to enter. In the light of the street lamp the student who was eager for adventure could see in the face of the fellow student a look of fear and shame, as if he were halting at the parting of the ways.

He who had bewailed the lack of "chances" for heroism hesitated, too, but only for a moment. Then he hurried forward, stepped into the group surrounding the hesitating boy, put his hand on his shoulder and said, "Don't go!"

The youth stared at him, recognized him as a senior he had admired at a distance, glanced round at the faces of his tempters, and then, with a cry, shook off a hand that had been on his arm and walked away. No one spoke; the senior joined his friend and they went on toward the campus. They did not refer to what had happened, but when the student reached his room he found himself trembling as if he had passed through some tremendous experience.

He had. The great adventure had come to him. The saving of a soul had fallen to his lot. As he prayed his mother's prayer that night he asked for a vision that sees the knighthood that always exists in every age, the chivalry of the pure in heart, the great adventure of saving souls that stand trembling at the parting of the ways that separate Death and Life.

—*Youth's Companion.*

The world is full of good impulses, but they need harnessing; enthusiasm goes to waste because there is no engine through whose wheels and levers its force can be applied.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

February 17—Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day
March 1—Union Signal Subscription Day—Birthday of Lillian M. N. Stevens
March 20—Prohibition Rally Day—Birthday of General Neal Dow

SUPERINTENDENTS

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK

DEAR SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS:

The following is the list of the quarterly temperance lessons of the International Uniform Sunday School Lesson Series for the year 1917. I have also given the temperance topic suggested by the lesson and program points which will aid the superintendent in planning a program for each temperance Sunday:

Lesson 1.—March 18.
Title: Jesus Saves from Sin.
Lesson Text: John 8:12, 28-37, 56-59.
Golden Text: If Therefore the Son Shall Make You Free, Ye Shall Be Free Indeed. John 8:36.

Temperance Topic: **The Slavery of Intemperance. Freedom by the Truth.**

Program Points: Address, "Character Sketch of Neal Dow, the 'Father of Prohibition.'" Roll call of prohibition states, with large Prohibition Map before the school. Study of prohibition geography in classes. Points on National Constitutional Prohibition.

ANTI-CIGARET DAY

Lesson 2.—May 20.
Title: The Importance of Self-control.
Lesson Text: Isaiah 28:1-13.
Golden Text: Every Man That Striveth In the Games Exercises Self-control in All Things. 1 Cor. 9:25.

Temperance Topic: **Self-control in All the Habits of Life. Warnings from the Facts of History; from Experiences of Drinking Men and Tobacco Users.**

Program Points: Practical talk on the Moral and Physical effects of Alcohol and Tobacco. Anti-Cigaret Exercises, or Medal Contest. Pledge-signing against Cigarets and Tobacco. Distribution of well selected literature.

Lesson 3.—September 9.
Title: The Benefits of Total Abstinence.
Lesson Text: Daniel 1.
Golden Text: Daniel Purposed in His Heart That He Would Not Defile Himself With the King's Dainties, Nor With the Wine Which He Drank. Daniel 1:8.

Temperance Topic: **The Value of Total Abstinence to a Life.**

Program Points: Bible Total Abstainers listed. Recitation of S. S. Temperance Pledge. Pledge signing. Brief talk, "The Power of Example."

WORLD'S TEMPERANCE SUNDAY

Lesson 4.—November 4.
Title: Defeat Through Drunkenness.
Lesson Text: 1 Kings, 20:1-21.
Golden Text: Let Not Him That Girdeth on His Armor Boast Himself as He That Putteth It Off. 1 Kings, 20:11.

Temperance Topic: **King Alcohol the Invader of Our Country. His Work of Devastation.**

Program Points: Junior Department-S. S. Medal Contest. Intermediate Department-Prize Essay Contest. Senior Department Discussion: "The Allies of King Alcohol and How to Overcome Them." Pledge signing exercise. Pledge signing should be a feature of the exercises on every Temperance Sunday.

The above is in leaflet form (25 cents per 100 postpaid) and should be widely circulated among Sunday school superintendents and pastors as well as among our own workers.

It will be noted that March 18 is the date of the first quarterly temperance lesson. It is so near to the date of the birthday of Hon. Neal Dow, the "Father of Prohibition," that we suggest a "Prohibition Day" for March 18. Another reason why it may well be observed in that way is because this is the first temperance Sunday following the prohibition victories in five more states and Alaska, and March 18 will be a good day to rejoice over the victories.

To aid in making this an effective prohibition day in the Sunday schools we have endeavored to make the Quarterly *Budget*, a Prohibition Budget. It contains well selected material for all departments of the Sunday school, a character sketch of Neal Dow, a prohibition exercise, which may be used in part or in whole during the Sunday school hour, the prohibition map revised to date for use in class study of the "Onward March of Prohibition," the song, "Prohibition Victory," and other helps for teachers and officers. Price of *Budget*, 15 cents, or 50 cents per year. We cannot send out the budget unless money accompanies the order as it is far more valuable than the price suggests. It is the one equipment that each W. C. T. U. worker in the Sunday school should have and we urge all to subscribe for it.

Sunday School Departmental Meeting

We desire to enter this year upon a campaign of education in Sunday school temperance work. A new program for a departmental meeting is prepared (contained in the *Budget*). Local superintendents are urged to make use of this program or a similar one previous to the coming temperance Sunday. It could well be a program given at a social gathering of Sunday school workers. Hold a reception for the Sunday school teachers and officers and enthuse them to do good work on March 18. Efficiency conferences of Sunday school temperance workers should be held, co-operating with the Temperance Department workers of the schools. In every way let us this year "study to show" ourselves "approved unto God" in this most important department. The department issues Method Circulars and these with the manual of the department, "Hints and Helps," are found in the Workers' Package, price 35 cents. Study the plans and then work them.

Advanced Sunday School Temperance Work

New Method Leaflets are being prepared which will explain how to promote temperance teaching in schools using only the graded series of Sunday school lessons; suggestions for expressional work to be done in junior and intermediate departments; how to prepare an effective temperance exhibit for use in the Sunday school; how to maintain a temperance bulletin in the Sunday school; suggestions for a Sunday school temperance picnic with program; Sunday school campaign activities.

Sunday School Petition

Since there is some delay in the discussion of the National Constitutional Amendment in Congress I am making one last call for more signatures to our Sunday school petition, which is a plea from the youth of the schools asking for protection from the liquor traffic. This plea is now signed by almost one hundred thousand young people and these signatures will go to Washington mounted in nice shape and be a part of the great appeal which will be made by the temperance forces for favorable action on the National Amendment.

Will not every Sunday school worker who reads this please send to me at once for Sunday school petition blanks and see that every child and young person signs our petition? Price of blanks, 12 cents per 100 postpaid.

We greatly desire also that all adult Bible classes and senior classes of the Sunday schools may be given an opportunity to sign the national petition sent out by the National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill. Secure these blanks and get signatures at once. We should add thousands of names to this National petition from the Sunday schools.

Once more let me urge enthusiastic effort to make March 18 a great prohibition day in the Sunday schools. Send for literature promptly and be ready!

Praying for you always, I am
Yours in service,
(MRS.) STELLA B. IRVINE,
National Superintendent.
115 Walnut Street, Riverside, California.

Senator Kenyon will not lack support in his position that, as a result of the Supreme court decision sustaining prohibition states in excluding liquor from their territory, the strict exclusion of liquor from interstate commerce in the near future is not improbable. A newspaper friendly to the liquor interests, commenting on the decision referred to, asked whether this decision would satisfy the prohibitionists, or whether they would be unreasonable and ask more. They will be logical and demand more.—*Boston Monitor.*

A QUESTION OF PUBLIC COURAGE

HORACE SECRIST, Department of Economics, Northwestern University

I might say that the loss of city revenue from liquor licenses would be so inconsiderable, as compared with the enormous gains—direct and indirect—to be realized by a sober, law-abiding people, that to my mind it presents scarcely a problem. I have no sympathy with the view which maintains that the disadvantages associated with the economic adjustment as a result of installing prohibition are so serious that we must tolerate present conditions because of them. From the standpoint of business organization—the principles of which are clearly applicable to public affairs—a city's trading upon the weaknesses and depravity of its people is so inconsistent with the development of approved standards in modern enterprise that there is absolutely no case for its toleration. It seems to me inconsistent for a modern state or city to acknowledge a vested right in a thing which even the most short-sighted can see is inexcusably bad for the group as a whole.

Parasitism is never to be condoned even though its uprooting would temporarily occasion a rather serious readjustment. If the end is legitimate the means to that end are likewise legitimate, if carried out with due consideration for all the interests involved.

So far as other revenues to displace those arising now from the liquor business are concerned, there are any number of sources which could be tapped, and with propriety, to more than compensate for the losses involved. The problem in all its aspects reduces itself to one of public courage. Whether the liquor traffic will go, and with it the revenues now accruing to the city, will depend upon the expressed wish of the electorate. The disturbing thing to one who desires this wish to be forcibly expressed is that the electorate are so unresponsive to the demands of the time and are so poorly organized that their best wishes are easily frustrated and their minds confused by an appeal to such a flimsy thing as the loss of some city revenue, the fear of unemployment, etc. Experience has proved, however, that the people are coming to see the problem in all its aspects and to dismiss the minor and inconsequential considerations for those which are of real value.—*From Report of Chicago Commission on the Liquor Problem.*

COLLEGE YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

Dear Members of the College Y. P. B.:

Greeting to you and hearty wishes for a very successful year. There are many things a local branch can do, but they arrange themselves naturally around two main objects. We want first to know and then to tell; first to get and then to give. Impression and expression are equally important. If you will carefully consider the following suggestions you will see that these two things are pretty evenly balanced in the plan of work for a local branch.

There are too many people in the world who are going about like Ajax, suggesting the thought, "There were wit in this head and 'twould out." They have plenty of mental power if only it could be expressed, but it "lies as coldly in them as fire in a flint, which will not show without knocking." Thus it often happens that real ability is wasted in large measure. The Y. P. B. will help to make it otherwise with you. It will help you to find yourself. The spark of brilliancy, or perchance even genius in you, will be brought out by rubbing against other minds.

Have an active live branch then, for the sake of your own development as well as for the good you can do in the world. Bacon says, "Reading maketh a full man, writing maketh an exact man and speaking maketh a ready man." Therefore read, write, speak that you may be full, exact and ready. Then larger and larger opportunities of usefulness will be yours as the days go by and life will be more wonderful than the grandest dream you have ever dreamed.

Affectionately yours,

CHRISTINE I. TINLING,

National College Y. P. B. Secretary.

Plans for a College or State Normal Young People's Branch

1. Study the Year Book of the Young People's Branch, to be obtained for two cents from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Ill. Follow the plan as far as practicable and try to get on the Honor Roll. It will not be possible for a College Y. P. B. to carry out all the recommendations, but what it must lose on some points it can make up on others.

2. If there is no systematic instruction on the alcohol question given in your college at present, try and organize a class for the study of this subject, under the guidance of one of the professors. If possible secure curriculum credit for it.

3. Hold an oratorical contest, all the orations being original. Ask some friend of the cause to offer a prize. If there be a state prize, enter the winning essay in the contest; otherwise send it to Mrs. Edith S. Davis, 561 Thirty-third street, Milwaukee, Wis., who offers a National prize of $100 for the best college essay. (Only college students eligible for this.)

4. Present the subject of Prohibition to as many different audiences as possible by means of short talks at meetings of the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., literary and other societies. It may sometimes be practicable to speak at meetings in the town, as well as in the college, in Sunday schools, Christian Endeavor societies, Epworth Leagues, Woman's Clubs, Adult Bible Classes and prayer meetings. This is good practice for Y. P. B. members and may be an immense help to the cause. Do not be afraid to try. Prepare a ten-minute or a fifteen-minute talk and give it as often as the opportunity presents itself. Rather, let the Branch *make* the opportunity and send its members to represent it.

5. Subscribe for THE UNION SIGNAL (weekly $1.00) and the *Temperance Educational Quarterly* (50c). The latter should be ordered from Mrs. Edith S. Davis. 561 Thirty-third street, Milwaukee, Wis.

6. Place temperance books in the college library. Order from Evanston either the five dollar or the ten dollar set offered by the National W. C. T. U. In the Standard of Excellence (see Year Book of Y. P. B., page 10), placing a five dollar set will count instead of No. 5; placing a ten dollar set will count instead of 5 and 6, that is, 18 points.

7. Have a press correspondent who will send news items and short articles to the college and local papers.

8. Before Commencement send to the State Y. P. B. Secretary, or to the State College Secretary if there is one, a list of young men and women who are willing to work for prohibition in the summer. This is especially important when campaigns are in progress. See that their work is reported at the first meeting of the Branch in the fall, by letter if not in person.

9. At the same time send to the State Y. P. B. secretary, or the College Secretary, a list of members who are leaving college and are willing to join the Y. P. B. or the W. C. T. U. in their home towns. Give full names and addresses.

At the close of the year you will receive the following questions from the State Secretary, so please try and work towards a good report:

1. Have you placed the five dollar set of temperance books in the college library? Or the ten dollar set?

2. Have you placed THE UNION SIGNAL in the library?

3. Have you placed the *Temperance Educational Quarterly* in the library?

4. How many essays have been written on the alcohol question?

5. How many talks have been made on prohibition during the year by members of the branch?

6. How many articles and news items have appeared in the papers? (Do not count mere notices.)

Prizes

The following prizes will be given at the National Convention:

Fifteen dollars for the local college branch reporting the largest number of talks given by its members on prohibition, and also second, third and fourth prizes of ten dollars each.

Fifteen dollars to the local branch reporting the largest total number of books, essays and newspaper items in reply to the above questions.

Mrs. Davis, superintendent of the S. T. I. department, offers a prize of fifty dollars for an essay on "The Best Method of Teaching Temperance." It is confined to students in normal and training schools and to teachers in public schools.

There will also be a prize of twenty-five dollars for the state making the greatest increase in the number of young women members in the College Y. P. B., and a similar sum to the state making the greatest per cent increase.

In addition to the prizes for local and state unions there is one open to individuals. Every student who organizes a Y. P. B. in his or her college or normal school may apply for and receive from National W. C. T. U. Headquarters "The Life of Frances E. Willard," by Anna Adams Gordon. The following conditions must, however, be fulfilled: The Branch must have at least ten members and it must have held at least five meetings before the close of the year. The student who organizes it must report to the state Y. P. B. secretary or the state college Y. P. B. sceretary, if there is one, and mention that he or she intends to apply for the offered book. Then at the close of the year, if the Branch has fulfilled the above conditions, the book will be sent. So many college students are members of the Y. P. B. in their home towns that we ought to have a good number of new Branches organized in this way. Honorable mention will be given in the annual report to all who win these prizes.

PAYING THE PRICE

IVA SABIN BURGER

["This story," writes the author of "Paying the Price," "is based on facts. The young man who figures as the leading character was a childhood friend. With the exception of the names, which are fictitious, the story is alas! too true." —EDITOR.]

"Good morning, Mr. Elliot. I am calling on several of our influential business men. this morning, in the interests of the temperance cause. As you have a son of your own, who should be protected from this evil of intemperance, I suppose we may rely on your support?"

The Rev. Mr. Adams was speaking to Robert Elliot, who was the owner of a large department store in Fairborough, a growing manufacturing town.

"Do you mean to insinuate, sir," replied Mr. Elliot, "that my son, who has been given the best of moral training since infancy, would sink so low in the scale of manhood as to become a drunkard?"

"I am sorry to say that many boys, who have come from homes quite as respectable as yours, my friend, have disgraced themselves and their parents by lives of shame, through the influence of strong drink," returned the minister.

"Well, perhaps there have been such cases. But there has never been an Elliot who has strayed from the paths of rectitude. Now, Mr. Adams, you know very well that my business would be ruined if we should vote no-license in our town. All the trade from the surrounding farming district would go to the neighboring towns, where they sell 'booze.' The weak-minded men will get the stuff anyway; why not let them spend their money at home, rather than take their patronage to rival towns?"

"Very well, Mr. Elliot, I will not take any more of your valuable time. But if we should rid our town of this curse, you will find that your business will thrive as it never has before. Men will come to your store to buy comforts for their families, instead of wasting their earnings in the saloon. I hope that some day your views will change on this subject; I also pray that your own home, which you refuse to protect, may not be blighted by the evil which thrives among us."

Marvin Elliot was a man who was a "law unto himself" and needed no warning or advice from any one, but he was destined in years to come to recall the clergyman's parting words.

The fight for no-license in the village of Fairborough was carried forward by energetic workers, who spared neither time nor money in their efforts to win a victory for the right. But the good cause was defeated by less than twenty votes. Once more the evil triumphed, all because a few of our "honorable citizens" refused to do their part.

Three years passed, and Vincent, Marvin Elliot's only son, was now of age. He was a bright, promising young man, whom everyone admired and esteemed, and it is needless to add that his parents were justly proud of him. After completing his education, he became a valuable assistant in his father's store, displaying a naturally keen insight into business matters, which promised well for his success.

"Marvin, do you know where Vincent went tonight?" was the anxious question which Mrs. Elliot asked her husband, one stormy night in February.

"No, I'm sure I don't; he doesn't tell me any more where he is going, when he starts out in the evening."

The father looked troubled. Both parents suspected that Vincent had been drinking of late; for the young man's attempts to hide the fact had not been successful. He was losing interest in the business at the store and, worst of all, was associating with a class of fellows whose company was not elevating, to say the least.

It was a bitterly cold night. The wind was howling through the trees and the storm was becoming so intense that the street was almost deserted. The midnight hour came and went, and still the father and mother sat at a window, peering out into the night, their fear increasing each moment. At last, when the hands pointed to half-past one, Mr. Elliot suggested kindly to his wife that she go to bed, as she had not been well. She did as her husband wished, but her aching heart would not allow her to sleep. The minutes seemed hours and every strange sound startled her.

At last came the jingle of the doorbell! Mrs. Elliot sprang out of bed, threw open her door, and listened breathlessly for the sounds of her son's voice. But Vincent Elliot was in no condition to give reasons for his late home-coming. Two of his companions were carrying him into the house. He had been found in the storm, overcome by a drunken stupor, his prostrate form nearly covered with a blanket of snow. The two men laid him down upon a lounge in the living room, and before the grief stricken father could find his voice to ask for further explanations, they had left the house.

The mother threw a kimona about her shoulders and ran downstairs, her instinct whispering that something was radically wrong.

At a glance she saw that her son had fallen to the level of the lowest drunkard; her noble, true-hearted boy, whose youth had been so carefully guarded from all evil influences, had become the dupe of foul temptation. The shock was too much for the frail, little woman—she fell to the floor in a faint.

Was the father the same man who, a few years before, had boasted that "no Elliot has ever strayed from the paths of rectitude"? Total darkness seemed to be shutting in upon him, as he gazed at the helpless form of his son and saw his wife fall at his side, overcome by grief.

It was several minutes before he could control himself sufficiently to call a servant. But, realizing that his wife must have help immediately, he summoned Dinah, the old colored cook, who was always valuable in an emergency.

"Has you-all sent fo' de doctah? 'Pears like it's a right-smart bad night fo' any man to be out, but de missus sho' got to hab de doctah."

The voice of Dinah was heard but indistinctly by Mr. Elliot, who was already hastening down the stairs. The family physician was summoned, but it was some time before he could make his way through the storm to the Elliot home. He shook his head dubiously when he saw the predicament of the youngest member of the Elliot household, then went quickly to Mrs. Elliot's bedside. The restoratives which he administered soon made the poor mother all too conscious of the sorrow which that dreadful night had brought to her heart and home. But she was not ill, aside from the weakness brought on by severe mental strain.

Faithful Dinah had brought warm coverings and placed them over the motionless form of Vincent Elliot, and after removing his wet shoes, had wrapped his feet in heated flannels. Then she had chafed his icy hands until the blood began to circulate more freely. The physician examined him carefully, to make sure that he had sustained no injuries when he had fallen, and after giving directions for his care during the remainder of the night, he made ready to leave. Mr. Elliot followed him to the door and whispered huskily, "Not one word of this, Doctor!" "Never!" was the reply, and he kept his word.

The secret of that night was carefully guarded by the family, and but few ever knew of the sad event. The young victim had still enough manhood left to cause him great sorrow for the disgrace reflected upon his parents.

In justice to Vincent Elliot, it should be said that he fought bravely to overcome the appetite which had victimized him, but the unconquerable foe repeatedly gained the mastery over him, and more than once he went home late at night, under the influence of liquor.

He succeeded, however, in hiding the truth from Janet Landon, the young woman to whom he was engaged. She was a beautiful girl of twenty-one, who all her life, had been shielded from every care. Being the only daughter of a wealthy banker and highly cultured, she was capable of filling any position in life.

Genial, handsome Vincent Elliot was just the man to appeal to her fancy, and she loved him with all the strength and purity of her young heart. There had been whisperings of late, to the effect that young Elliot wasn't exactly keeping up the family reputation, but if these rumors came to her ears, she dismissed them as absurd.

There was an elaborate ceremony at a large church, the handsome couple vowing their life-long allegiance to each other, amid the lavish beauty and fragrance of roses and ferns. But there was an unseen cloud resting above their heads, which threatened to shut out the sunlight from their wedded life!

For some time after her wedding, Janet found little time for serious thought, being engulfed in a gay whirlpool of social events incident to her marriage. The furnishing of her new home was also most fascinating.

But she soon began to wonder where her husband could be spending his evenings. And the day came when she was forced to admit to herself that Vincent was drinking heavily; she little realized, even then, what her husband's dissipation would mean to her.

Two years after their marriage, there was great excitement over the arrival of Vincent, Jr., a fine little boy, who had come to make his home with the Elliots.

"Isn't he just splendid, Vincent?" questioned the young wife.

"Yes, little woman, and I mean to be worthy of the honor. Surely, it means a great deal to be the husband of such a wife and the father of an innocent little mortal." He bestowed reverent caresses upon his wife's brow and looked lovingly down upon the little form which was cuddled so cozily at her side, inwardly resolving that hereafter he would "turn over a new leaf."

The child grew to be a splendid, sturdy specimen of babyhood. As soon as he was able to walk alone, he would toddle out to meet his father, who always tossed him in the air, and carried him into the house. What a splendid picture the two presented—the fond father, with his raven hair and dark brown eyes and the little man with violet eyes and golden ringlets, his chubby arms clinging confidingly about his father's neck.

One night Vincent did not come home from the store at the usual time. Janet sat by the window watching for him; when at last she saw him coming, she discovered that he was reeling from the effects of intoxication. She had never seen him totally under the influence of liquor, and her face turned deathly pale. Little Vincent, who had also been watching for his father, ran out as usual to meet him. Janet sprang after him, but the little one had already grasped his father about the limbs, by way of greet-

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

BEFORE AND AFTER PROHIBITION

One year's trial of prohibition in Yakima county, Washington, has worked out from a financial standpoint very much to the satisfaction of the people, as the following statement from North Yakima indicates:

"In 1915 the expenses charged to superior and justice courts, sheriff and county jail and constables, prosecuting attorney, indigent relief, county physician and poor farm amounted to $94,517.04. In 1916, the first year of prohibition, the amount expended for these purposes was but $76,170.30. As the county is on a strictly cash basis all costs incurred are covered in the annual report of the auditor. In every one of the items named the expense was less in 1916 than the year before."

In Richmond, Virginia, during November and December, 1916, the first two months under prohibition, the average number of arrests decreased by more than fifty per cent. The following excerpt from a Richmond paper under date of December 31, is interesting:

"A rather remarkable situation is shown by a comparison of December 30, 1916, with November, and with December, 1915. The total arrests on December 30, 1916, were eight, with only one person arrested on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. The same date last month, the first dry period, 23 arrests were registered, four drunk and one drunk and disorderly. For December 30 last year, under the wet regime, the total arrests were forty-six, with seven drunk and four drunk and disorderly."

During each month of the year 1916 except November and December, the arrests ran over 1,000, in July reaching the maximum, 1,568. In November under the dry law, they totaled only 623, and in December, 671.

The *Virginian* of Petersburg, under date of January 2, is authority for the following statement:

"An error which crept into the report of the Petersburg police chief for December, as published in this morning's *Virginian*, showed 89 arrests, whereas the number should have read 99, classified as follows: Assault and battery, 5; assault, 0; drunks, 27; felony, 13; fugitives from justice, 3; larceny, 10; lunacy, 1; misdemeanor, 22; peace warrants, 0; vagrancy, 1; trespass, 4; violation of city ordinances, 11; suspicion of desertion, 2.

"Compared with the report of Chief Ragland for December, 1915, which was as follows: Assault and battery, 10; assault, 23; drunks, 548; felony, 67; fugitives from justice, 11; larceny, 80; lunacy, 0; misdemeanor, 79; peace warrants, 1; vagrancy, 26; trespass, 21; violations of city ordinances, 142; total, 1,008, the report for the past month is probably the most remarkable in the country's history and is an example of what prohibition and an efficient police department can accomplish."

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois.

PAYING THE PRICE

(Continued from Page Twelve)

ing, and the man lost his balance, falling headlong on the cement walk.

The blow which he received from the fall roused his anger and as soon as he could regain his footing, he grasped the child and was about to inflict a brutal blow, when Janet snatched the boy away from him and ran frantically into the house. She rushed to her own bedroom and locked the door.

Vincent also stumbled into the house, muttering curses at his own child, and frightened the servants to such an extent that they ran to their own rooms, terrified.

On the following morning, when Vincent awoke and roused himself from the effects of his drunken stupor, he went immediately to his wife's room, where he was surprised to find the door locked. He knocked twice, then spoke his wife's name. There was no answer from Janet, but the little one, awakened by the sound, called out in his sweet baby voice, "Is dat 'oo, daddy?"

"Yes, son. Where is mother?"

"I des her's asleep. Why don't 'oo tum in?"

"The door is locked. Can't you push a chair up to the door and unlock it for daddy?"

"'Course I can do dat," was the reply from within, and the father could hear the little fellow moving a chair and then tugging away at the key. After repeated attempts, the door yielded and a little white-robed figure opened the door triumphantly.

"Big boy, daddy!" exclaimed Vincent, Jr., as his father lifted him tenderly and carried him back to the bed. Janet opened her eyes and looked at her husband, but the light of reason had gone out of them and was replaced by a vacant stare. She gave a shrill cry, as though terribly frightened, and then shrieked in disconnected sentences:

"Don't kill my baby! You shall not kill him! You have no right to touch him—You are not my husband! You are a drunken brute!"

When the servants came rushing in to learn the meaning of Janet's screams, Vincent told them that she was delirious and himself went off to call a physician. The child's nurse took him out of the room, and the household waited anxiously for the arrival of the doctor, who came a few minutes afterward. But long years of experience told the old physician that Janet was more than delirious. When he looked into the eyes once resplendent with womanly beauty, but now devoid of all expression, he knew that Janet was insane.

Dr. Straight was one who believed in telling the friends of his patients the exact truth in regard to the condition of persons placed under his care. When Vincent questioned him about the seriousness of his wife's symptoms, he told the young husband that his wife was afflicted with that form of dementia which comes from sudden and overwhelming fright.

"What has happened to cause this?" he demanded of Vincent.

Vincent buried his head in his hands and his whole frame shook with sobs, but he refused to answer.

Dr. Straight bent over the patient and took her hand; as her fingers relaxed, an empty vial fell to the floor.

"Poison!" he exclaimed, and the young man raised his head quickly.

"Has she—is it empty?'

"I fear she has," was the answer.

"Be quick! An antidote! It may be in time!" said Vincent frantically. He raised her head and the doctor tried to force Janet to drink the liquid which he had prepared, but her lips were tightly compressed, and they soon saw that their efforts were useless.

After a few moments Janet lay motionless. The death angel had added one more name to the list of suicides, caused by the sword of King Alcohol.

Vincent Elliot was prostrated with grief and shame. He would allow no one to sympathize or condole with him and told his friends that he was only reaping the harvest of his own folly and wrong doing.

A hush settled down upon the town of Fairborough such as it had never known and cries of protest went up from hundreds of hearts. But perhaps no one felt the pangs of remorse more keenly than did Marvin Elliot. He was thinking of his proud boasts that *his* son would never be lured into the saloon; it mattered not how many others might fall into temptation,—he could not afford to consider the welfare of *weak-minded* men, because he must provide the income which would support his own family in the luxury to which they had been accustomed. From the depths of a grief-stricken heart he was heard to say: "God have pity on me! I am *paying the price!*"

Often he finds his little grandson kneeling before his mother's photograph, and with tears in his eyes, the little fellow pleads—"I want to see my muvver so awful bad! Where is my dear, sweet muvver? Why don't she come back home?"

JUST OFF THE PRESS

LEAFLETS

The Last Stage of a Great Conflict
Excerpts from Hon. Wm. J. Bryan's Address delivered before the National W. C. T. U. convention
The Church and the W. C. T. U. (revised)
Women Prisoners
Woman and the Church
Gates Passed Through

Price, per fifty, 20 cents; per 100, 35 cents.

Life Sketch of Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer

Price, per fifty, 60 cents; per hundred, $1.00.

America's Greatest Foe
The Paramount Issue
Prohibition States (revised)
What Two Beers a Day Will Buy (cartoon)

Price, per fifty, 15 cents; per hundred, 25 cents.

What Prohibition Will and Will Not Do Economically
The Children Who Followed My Example

Price, per hundred, 15 cents.

Yesterday and Today (a suffrage playlet)

Price, 15 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

Following a banquet at Louisville in honor of William Jennings Bryan, given by the Democratic Forward League, organized several months ago with a view to eliminating the liquor influence from the Democratic party in the state, the largest and most influential audience ever assembled in the state at a prohibition meeting, declared that the liquor traffic shall be driven from the state and from the nation.

Supplies for Union Signal Day Meetings

Portrait of Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens
Size 20x24
Price, unframed, $4.00
Handsomely framed, with name plate attached, price, $10.00
Size 10x12
Price, $1.50
Cabinet photograph, same style
Price, 25 cents

FOR PROGRAM

What Lillian M. N. Stevens Said, compiled by Anna Adams Gordon. Price, 50 cents.

My Mother, Gertrude Stevens Leavitt. Price, 5 cents.

Life Sketch Mrs. Stevens, Eva Kilbreth Foster. Price, 3 cents each; per hundred, $1.00.

Special Number Union Signal, February 8. Price, per hundred, $1.75.

Temperance Songster. Price, 15 cents.

Campaign Song Book. Price, 5 cents each; per dozen, 50 cents.

Paean of Victory (solo). Price, 10 cents.

Prohibition's In the Air (quartet). Price, 10 cents.

Home's Love-light (solo). Price, 30 cts.

Victory (soprano solo). Price, 15 cents.

Quiz on National Constitutional Prohibition. Price, per hundred, 35 cents.

States Rights as Applied to National Constitutional Prohibition, Hon. Richmond P. Hobson.

Co-operation of Nation with States Necessary to the Abolition of the Liquor Traffic, Hon. Morris Sheppard.

Prohibition States.

Price, per hundred, 20 cents.

Plans for National Constitutional Prohibition.

Lillian M. N. Stevens Campaign Fund.

Circulation Arguments from the Liquor Journals—Union Signal Report.

The above three leaflets furnished free.

FOR DISTRIBUTION

Leaflets written by Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens

The Trade and Some of Its Claims.

Is Prohibition In Maine a Success?

Railroads and Total Abstinence.

The Prohibition Proclamation.

Maine's Great Achievement.

Package containing 200 assorted leaflets .....35 cents

Package containing 300 assorted leaflets .....50 cents

Package containing 400 assorted leaflets .....60 cents

Package containing 500 assorted leaflets .....70 cents

Circulation Arguments from the Liquor Journals—Union Signal Report.

The Tale of Two Papers.

She Read It; She Took It.

Reasons, Pro and Con.

Before and After Taking.

The Official Organ as a Sentiment Maker.

A Resurrected Union.

Subscription Song.

The Union Signal Makes Converts to Prohibition—Try It!

The Union Signal to the Rescue!

Why Take The Union Signal?

The above leaflets furnished for postage at the rate of 15 cents per hundred.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Ill.

W. C. T. U. ACTIVITIES

One of the finest schools of Berkeley, California, bears the name of Frances E. Willard, and to this school the Berkeley union is to present a picture of Miss Willard. Careful preparation is being made by the union for the presentation exercises which will occur on February 16.

The advisory council of the temperance forces of Missouri, consisting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Presbyterian Board of Temperance, Ministerial Alliance, Anti-Saloon League, Prohibition party and Dry Federation, procured the services of Mr. William J. Bryan for their state convention in Jefferson City, January 24. At this time Mr. Bryan also addressed the Missouri legislature.

A call for a state convention to secure prohibition for Pennsylvania has been issued by the various temperance organizations of the state which are in favor of state-wide prohibition. The aim is to unite all the temperance workers in this endeavor, and all churches, ministerial associations, brotherhoods, Bible classes, W. C. T. U.'s, Christian Endeavors, Epworth Leagues, Young People's Church Unions and societies, Y. M. C. A.'s and all organizations and corporations favorable to such a movement are being urged to send representative delegations to the convention, which is to be held in Carnegie Hall, Pittsburgh, on February 15.

Philadelphia is to be placarded with posters showing the harmfulness of alcohol as a result of the action by the Philadelphia W. C. T. U. which met recently for its semi-annual conference in the Woodland Avenue Methodist Episcopal church. Addresses were made by Mrs. A. C. Peacock, Mrs. C. P. H. Stilwell, Mrs. Louise Bresette and Madame Layyah Barakat. Mrs. H. H. Hubbert was elected president for the coming year. An oratorical contest was held in the evening.

So generous have been the contributions of reading matter by the white ribboners to the lumber camps of New England, that an over-supply has been received by some of the camps. We are asked to say that no more material of this kind is needed by Rev. H. L. Seymour, Pittsburg, N. H.

STATE PRESIDENTS URGE OBSERVANCE OF UNION SIGNAL DAY

Plans should be under way to celebrate the birthday of our great stateswoman who raised the prohibition battle to a national plane by her proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition, 1920. The fulfillment of her prophecy will be hastened by the faith and courage engendered by THE UNION SIGNAL. **On this day multiply subscriptions.**

MRS. ADRIANNA HUNGERFORD, PRESIDENT
COLORADO W. C. T. U.

THE UNION SIGNAL goal fixed by the National W. C. T. U. for each union is one-fourth of the membership (at least) subscribers to the paper. While we work for new members let us work for new subscribers for THE UNION SIGNAL, *The Young Crusader*, and our own state paper. These "tools" are invaluable and altogether essential for every white ribbon worker.

MRS. STELLA B. IRVINE, PRESIDENT
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA W. C. T. U.

What Frances E. Willard Said

Compiled by Anna Adams Gordon

a collection of quotations from Miss Willard's writings and addresses, many of which had never been published until this book was issued.

Price, 75 cents

What Lillian M. N. Stevens Said

Compiled by Anna Adams Gordon

a book of selections from addresses delivered before the National W. C. T. U. annual conventions, 1899-1913, together with portrait, brief biographical sketch, Mrs. Stevens' historic Proclamation, the closing paragraph from her last public address and her last message to her country.

Price, 50 cents

These books are really companion volumes and should be on every white-ribboner's desk for reference and inspiration.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois.

New L. T. L. Pin

in red, white and blue
Price 3 cents each; 25, 50 cents; per 100, $1.50

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

Have You Placed Your Order for the

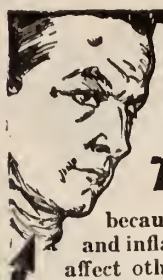
Topical Program

for use during the coming year? This program contains outline for two programs each month during the year, with space to write in the name of the hostess and leader of each meeting. Price, 5 cents each; per hundred, $1.00.

Package of Helps, with which to work out these programs, furnished for 50 cents.

This program has been carefully made up and local unions will find it most helpful, giving them a printed program at nominal expense.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois



Don't Neglect THROAT Troubles

because the swollen glands and inflamed membranes often affect other tissues and impair their healthy action.

SCOTT'S EMULSION affords great relief because its cod liver oil is speedily converted into germ-resisting tissue—the glycerine is curative and healing, while the combined emulsion strengthens the lungs to avert lung trouble.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES and INSIST ON SCOTT'S

14-65

"IT OUGHT TO BE"

This news item is from the Buffalo (N. Y.) *Express:*

"A nineteen-year-old boy is in the Niagara Falls hospital because he drank thirty-five glasses of whisky on a bet. He was unconscious for a day but will recover. Is it impossible to punish anyone for selling him the whisky?"

If it is not possible to punish anyone for selling the whisky which did the injury to this boy, it ought to be. Moreover what ought to be can be. If the people who think this way will take earnest action they can readily have it established as a statute and as a rule of law that there would be both civil and criminal liability in cases of this kind. As a matter of fact civil liability is already being established in many states.—*Collier's of February 10.*

Why Be Thin?

I can improve your figure—build up your strength—make you weigh what you *should*.

I know I can because I have helped over 35,000 women gain 10 to 35 pounds—not only gain flesh, but they are now oh, *so* well—and rested!

One pupil writes: *"One year ago I weighed only 100 pounds—now I weigh 126, and, oh, I feel so well!"*

I want to help *you* attain *your* proper weight, in your room, without drugs, by scientific, natural methods such as your physician approves.

If you only realized how surely, how easily, how inexpensively your weight can be increased, I am certain you would write me at once.

You will surprise your family and friends.

Do write! I want *so* much to help you as only a woman can. I've had a wonderful experience. Let me tell you about it. Write for my Free Booklet, No. 22.

Susanna Cocroft

Dept. 37 624 Michigan Avenue, Chicago

New S. T. I. Medal

to be used as the award in
PRIZE ESSAY CONTESTS
An attractive medal at a popular price.
Gold plated, price, 50 cents
Gold filled, price, 75 cents

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Ill.

The phenomenal advance of civic total abstinence sentiment is indicated by the admirable temperance instruction now given by Health Commissioners in many license cities and states, who have learned the startling truth that alcohol does the greatest harm to the brain, injuring first of all the highest moral and spiritual powers.

Through posters, exhibits and official circulars the people are taught that alcohol injures health; that it destroys or lowers the resisting power of the white blood corpuscles which defend the body from disease, and is a direct cause of pneumonia, tuberculosis and many dangerous maladies.

In the early days when total abstainers were few and it was our big task to decry even moderate drinking, we received little help from leaders of social functions, but now dry banquets among business and professional men have become popular.

"I believe that national prohibition will be a keen issue in 1920," Philander C. Knox, former attorney general of the United States, is reported to have said to a Georgia newspaper reporter on a recent visit to Savannah. "Even a blind man can see that from the present trend of sentiment. Whisky must be recognized as a detriment to the person or the community. It causes inefficiency and irresponsibility in the person who uses it even moderately. Consequently, it has been made a moral issue. Even in my home state, where I believe prohibition would not get even a good vote, much less a majority, a candidate suffers when the liquor interests are tacked on to him. I believe that the manufacturers in Pennsylvania would welcome prohibition."

A COMPENDIUM OF TEMPERANCE TRUTH

By EDITH SMITH DAVIS

Superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, World's and National W. C. T. U.

Every Phase of the Alcohol Problem Covered

INVALUABLE TO ALL LIBRARIES
A Reference Book which no temperance lecturer or writer can afford to be without

An Alcohol Encyclopedia in a Nutshell

Two hundred and forty pages
Tuffibre Leather Paper Binding

PRICE FIFTY CENTS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

The Senate has recently been discussing the work of the Children's Bureau, under the able leadership of Miss Julia Lathrop. Some startling facts were brought out concerning infant mortality. 300,000 babies under one year of age died last year in this country. One out of every eight babies born fails to reach one year of age. Of babies with fathers earning less than $450 about one in four died before twelve months old. Where the fathers earned $850, but less than $1,050, one in eight failed to survive. Where the father earned $1,050 or more one baby in sixteen died last year, showing that there was an intimate relation between the poverty of the parents and the death rate of the babies. The Bureau is distributing bulletins in different languages, instructing the people in sanitation and hygiene, and is sending our helpers to visit different localities.

The Douglas county (Neb.) Retail Druggists' Association unanimously adopted a resolution favoring a legislative enactment for the elimination of liquor from drug stores after May 1, 1917, when the prohibition law goes into effect. Ninety-five of the 125 druggists of greater Omaha are members of the association. Explaining the situation, the secretary of the association said: "We have sufficient evidence to lead us to believe that it will be for our best interests to eliminate the sale of liquors entirely from drug stores. Professor O'Brien of the Creighton college of pharmacy told us at the special meeting that he has been asked by thirty saloon men for registered pharmacists to be employed in drug stores they expect to open as soon as they close their saloons."

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

THE UNION SIGNAL . . . . $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) . . 35c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . . . 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each . . . Per 100, $1.75

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

THE UNION SIGNAL . . . . $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) . . 47c a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . . . 37c a year

Address Evanston, Ill.

1917—SUBSCRIPTION RATES—1917

UNION SIGNAL, weekly edition, $1.00 per year.

UNION SIGNAL, Campaign Edition, 35c per year.

UNION SIGNAL, Y. P. B. edition, 35c per year.

BREWERS START BIG AD CAMPAIGN

Want To Educate People

"The following is the first of a series of brewers' ads appearing in the Wisconsin papers:

"'This, and a series of bulletins to follow, will be published in the newspapers throughout the state of Wisconsin for the purpose of setting forth the plain facts and figures about compensation—and to acquaint the public with a peculiar state of injustice that exists in America.

"'It is generally conceded that, in this land of freedom and equality, all men are supposed to have equal rights within the law, yet in the matter of compensatory damages, anyone engaged in the brewing industry whose business may be seriously damaged by adverse legislation has not even the legal right to demand reparation.

"'Is it right?

"'Is it fair?

"'Is it just?

"'If you have the right to demand compensation—at least the right to sue for compensation—when your property is damaged, is it not fair and just that others whose business may be injured, or even destroyed, by municipal or state legislation should have the same right that you enjoy?

"'Think it over!

—"Written for the Brewers of Wisconsin."

The foregoing clipping from a Wisconsin paper is self-explanatory. It is inserted here as a reminder that the liquor men are not the only ones who must advertise. The end is in sight, but until we have won the victory we cannot give way one inch. If the brewers want to "educate the people," so do we; if they want to set "forth plain facts," so do we; and if they are going to "acquaint the public with a peculiar state of injustice," why, so shall we! And is there anything which has helped and can help in the work as much as a judicious, careful and *prayerful* use of THE UNION SIGNAL? "Think it over" and act promptly. We need some of the spirit of the little Filipino boy who, having forgotten part of his recitation, but not wanting to be prompted, after a moment's thought, finished triumphantly and emphatically, "when duty whispers low, 'thou must,' the youth replies, *'can do'*"! So can we and we *will*.

1916 CRUSADER SUPPLY EXHAUSTED

So great has been the demand for copies of *The Young Crusader* that the reserve supply is nearly exhausted and it will be impossible to fill orders for back numbers of last year's issue. Please keep this in mind when writing for samples or sending subscriptions.

GOOD WINTER READING

Mrs. Florence D. Richard, president of the Ohio W. C. T. U., in a very interesting article in the current number of the *Western Christian Advocate* telling of the work that is being done in preparation for the campaign for state-wide prohibition, says the state W. C. T. U. is making a list of farmers to whom to send the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL, the state paper and other temperance periodicals so that these people may be reading and thinking about the question during the winter months. The idea appeals to us as being a very sagacious one. Why not try it in other campaign states? Ohio expects to vote again on the state-wide prohibition question at the regular fall election.

NO "GOOD SALOONS"—ONLY "BAD, WORSE AND WORST"

Dr. Julius Bellin, of the Fox River Valley Efficiency League of Wisconsin, disputes the accuracy of the classification of saloons as "good" and "bad" made by Fred A. Rahr, retiring president of the Wisconsin Brewers' Association.

"Mr. Rahr seems to convey the idea that the management of the saloon is at fault. This is a mistake. There can be no such thing as a good saloon. There are bad saloons, worse saloons and the worst saloons. I congratulate Mr. Rahr on being a strong believer in the goodness of mankind, but in this I fear he is worshipping the wrong god. The life of the liquor evil does not depend on the goodness of mankind—it depends on the folly of mankind. Mr. Rahr admits saloons need regulating. For centuries brewers have advised people to make the saloon good by regulation. During all this time the accumulated experience of people is that regulation of the saloon does not regulate. Extermination does regulate it, and people have at last fully determined to regulate the saloon by the only known means of regulation—extermination. Mr. Rahr and I, of course, do not feel the disadvantages of rearing a family in the immediate environment of saloons. We are able to withdraw from our business in our automobiles to our residences in select portions of the city, and while we are skating about on the upper crust of society and basking in the undisputed sunshine of prosperity we seldom think of the poor devil below who is staggering beneath his load of alcohol and misery."

LANTERN LECTURES

EDUCATE THROUGH THE EYE

John Barleycorn
30 slides. Price, $15.00

The Fight of Science Against Alcohol and Illustrated Story of "Two"
51 slides. Price, $20.00

Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Song and Story
53 slides. Price, $20.00

The World on the Water Wagon
53 slides. Price, $20.00

These lectures are intensely interesting as well as instructive and make an attractive evening's program.

PLAN TO USE THEM IN YOUR SPRING INSTITUTE

The printed lecture accompanies each set.

Rental schedule furnished upon application.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

Susanna Cocroft's Physical Culture for the Face

will make the outline of your face, neck and chin graceful—relieve wrinkles, sagging muscles and facial blemishes—make your skin clear and soft, your eyes bright. You can make your hair glossy and abundant—your hands smooth and white—your feet comfortable, through definite directions which will take only a few minutes at home each day.

Write for information and our free booklet giving many valuable hints.

Grace-Mildred Culture Course
Dept. 16, 624 So. Michigan Blvd. Chicago

UNION SIGNAL FASHION NOTES

The following paragraphs appeared in the Florida state paper:

"The great mid-winter style sheet you will find in THE UNION SIGNAL for Dec. 21, 1916. Did you read it?

"It gives a plan of how to dress the great meeting of the Day of Prayer for National Constitutional Prohibition on January 18, 1917. It is one of the finest ever.

"Every number up to date is great. You who do not read the paper are missing very much, indeed.

"Who will be the first new subscriber this month to the best temperance paper in the world? There are ever so many coming in as members. It is great to be in a good crowd. I would like to have twenty new subscribers every mail and I have four mails a day. And the renewals—answer the day you get my notice and you will not lose even one copy of the SIGNAL.

"If you are prompt you will find that I will give you very prompt service. Who will be the first?

"Marion A. Freeman."

THE WORLD IS GROWING BETTER

The editor of the *Memphis Commercial-Appeal*, a recent convert to prohibition, sees in its progress an indication that the world is steadily growing better. "The hardest foe in the world to fight is self-indulgence, and this special form of it (the liquor habit) was perhaps more widespread than any other. No matter what pessimists may say about the evils of the age, this general sobering up is an unanswerable evidence that the world at heart is growing better."

Mr. Harry B. Miller, city prosecutor for Chicago, suggested to the young people of that city that they celebrate the New Year by becoming total abstainers. For adult Chicagoans he proposed a resolution to live up to and assist in the enforcement of the law. "The greatest percentage of law violations by young people in the city of Chicago is traceable directly to the use of intoxicating liquors," stated the prosecutor in an open letter.

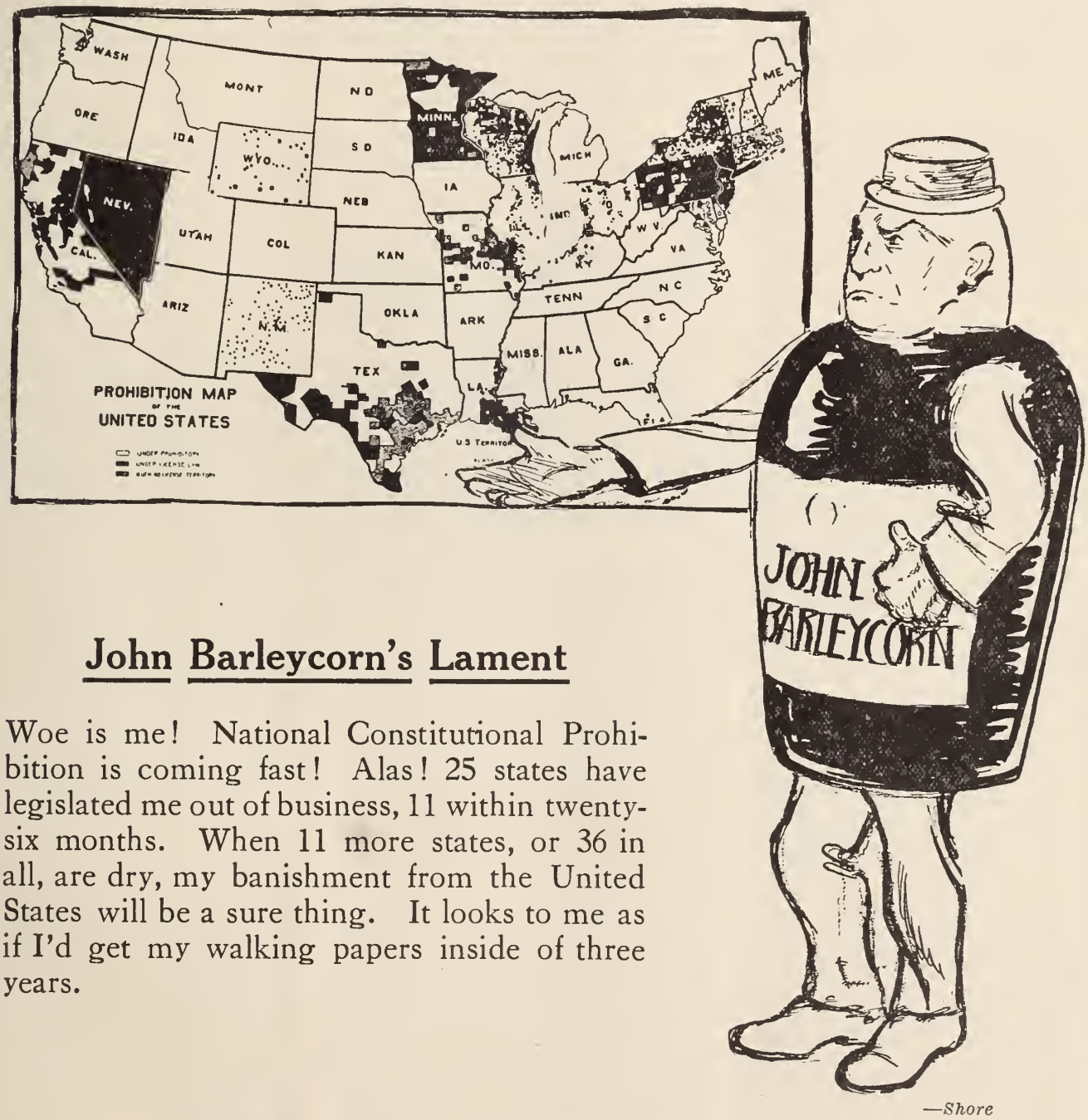
$150.00 SALARY FOR 60 DAYS WORK PAID WOMAN OR MAN in each town to distribute Free circulars, and to take orders for White Ribbon Concentrated Flavoring.
J. S. ZIEGLER CO., 7 G-E. Harrison Street, Chicago.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLIII | EVANSTON, ILL., FEBRUARY 22, 1917 | No. 8

CAMPAIGN EDITION



—*Shore*

John Barleycorn's Lament

Woe is me! National Constitutional Prohibition is coming fast! Alas! 25 states have legislated me out of business, 11 within twenty-six months. When 11 more states, or 36 in all, are dry, my banishment from the United States will be a sure thing. It looks to me as if I'd get my walking papers inside of three years.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

PROHIBITION LIVE TOPIC IN CONGRESS—HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ACTS FAVORABLY ON NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION AMENDMENT—PLEA FOR PROHIBITION FOR PORTO RICO

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Tuesday, February 13, the House of Representatives passed the largest naval appropriation bill in the history of the government. The measure carries approximately $268,553,388. Only twenty-three members recorded their votes against the bill, while 354 voted in its favor. The bill was then sent to the Senate, where a sub-committee of two Democrats and two Republicans was appointed to hasten its consideration. Just before the vote was taken, Republican leader, Mann, offered as an amendment the following affirmation of America's international policy, which was adopted: "It is hereby reaffirmed to be the policy of the United States to adjust and settle its disputes through mediation or arbitration to the end that war may be honorably avoided."

When we recall the fact that Congress passed the Army bill, carrying over $625,000,000, and now appropriates this vast amount for the Navy, making about $1,000,000,000 appropriated for preparedness, we wonder when the blessed day will come when the policy to "adjust and settle its disputes through mediation or arbitration" will prevail.

W. C. T. U. Always Warm Advocate of Peace

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is a unit in its desire for peace. One of our strongest departments, presided over for years by that apostle of the principle, Hannah J. Bailey, is that of Peace and Arbitration. For long years the doctrine of peace has been taught far and wide through the instrumentality of this department and we have all said "Amen." Then came this terrible war in Europe and, as the carnage has continued month after month, our hearts have grown sick with the hopelessness of it all, and now, when the war cloud looms over our own beloved land, our united cry is, "Lord keep us from war." We believe in peace; we pray for peace; we pray, too, that wisdom may rest upon our President and his advisers that they may be guided aright in this time of stress. Our National president, Miss Anna A. Gordon, has recently conveyed to President Wilson our profound and prayerful hope that his endeavor to save our country from war may be crowned with success. President Wilson has successfully guided the "Ship of State" through the breakers that have confronted us and we believe he will continue to do so.

Naturally there is a tense state of mind here at the nation's capital, but the tone of speeches in both Senate and House has not been of the fiery order. These speeches have been delivered in a spirit of tolerance quite to be commended, all realizing the gravity of the situation. The tensity of feeling existing in the minds of the people here was exemplified by a little incident which occurred last evening: An evening session was being held in the House of Representatives and regular business had the right of way, when a filibuster was started by Republican leader Mann against a bill to give a Democrat instead of a Republican a non-salaried membership on the board of governors of the National Soldiers' Home. No quorum was present and, in order to bring about a condition that would permit the house to go ahead with its business or accept the alternative of adjournment, it became necessary to summon all members who could be located. In consequence of this the sergeant-at-arms and his aids went scurrying through the city and from the stages in the theaters announcements were made that the immediate presence of members of the House was desired at the Capitol. This sent a thrill through the audiences, many thinking that a war emergency had arisen demanding action at once. It was well towards midnight before telephones in newspaper offices had ceased to ring with the inquiry, "What is the trouble?" A quorum was secured, the roll was called, all was quiet and the House soon adjourned.

House Judiciary Committee Acts Favorably on National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment

Thursday, February 15, was a great day for temperance in both branches of Congress. First, the amendment for National Constitutional Prohibition was favorably reported by the House Judiciary Committee. There were majority and minority reports. Four Democrats and three Republicans signed the minority report, while nine Democrats and five Republicans signed the majority report. The majority report gives the status of the temperance question in our land today and declares: "As more than sixty per cent of the population of the United States live in dry territory, and approximately ten million of our people, residing in all sections of the Union, have petitioned directly for the passage of this resolution, your committee is of the opinion and feels that it is incumbent upon Congress to submit the issue to the states in the manner requested, as prescribed by the terms of the Constitution itself. If it is not desired, thirteen states of the Union can prevent its adoption, but if, on the other hand, thirty-six states desire such change, they should have the right to make it."

In the Senate, drastic amendments to the postal appropriation bill were agreed to which would make criminal the importation of liquor into states which prohibit its manufacture and sale for beverage purposes, and which would exclude liquor advertisements from the mails in states which legislate against such advertising. This drastic measure was added by Senator Reed of Missouri, and after brief debate was adopted by a vote of 45 to 11, the Senate sitting as committee of the whole.

Two hearings, one on the bill prohibiting liquor advertisements in United States mails and the other on the District of Columbia prohibition bill have been going on before the House committees. Two very important opponents were heard by the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, the first being James M. Metcalf, editor of *Life*, published in New York. Two editions of this paper are issued weekly, one for general distribution and the other for states where liquor advertising is prohibited. In the latter edition, several spaces, occupying a quarter of a page, are left blank and below are the words. "If you want to know what this vacant space means, subscribe for the paper and you will receive it through the United States mails. We are still on good terms with Uncle Sam." Mr. Metcalf was questioned very closely by members of the committee and it was brought out that, despite the fact that a prohibitory law exists in certain states, this paper is sent through the mails to subscribers living therein.

Another important opponent was T. M. Gilmore, president of the Model License League and principal owner of *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular*. Mr. Gilmore failed to remember what the circulation of his magazine is and the chairman of the committee exclaimed, "No matter what the circulation may or may not be, the government loses seven cents on every copy of that paper sent through the mails, as it weighs over one pound."

National W. C. T. U. Representatives Attend All Hearings on District of Columbia Bill

Before the District of Columbia committee hearings are still in progress. Those favoring a referendum on the liquor question are now being heard and the committee will, if possible, keep the hearings going to prevent a vote in the House. Miss Gordon, Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, who is spending the winter here, and your superintendent have been in attendance at most of these hearings, dividing our forces, as both are held at the same hour.

During a discussion in the Senate on the Porto Rican bill Monday, February 12, Senator Gronna of North Dakota introduced an amendment to this bill as follows: "That one year after the approval of this Act, it shall be unlawful to import, manufacture, sell or give away, or to expose for sale any intoxicating drink or drug," with the proviso that the legislature may authorize and regulate such sales, etc., with penalties for the violation of the law.

In speaking for his amendment, Senator Gronna said he had been in receipt of hundreds of letters from patriotic women, many of whom had been in Porto Rico, who were united in urging that Congress embody in its Enabling Act a provision for prohibition. Senator Gronna sent to the desk, to be read by the clerk, the statement of Dr. Crafts relating to conditions in Porto Rico.

Porto Rico, with a population of a million and a quarter people, most of whom belong to the rural class and many of whom have been debauched by American liquor, should be protected by a clause in the Enabling Act prohibiting the sale of American liquors in this beautiful island.

President Wilson was formally and officially declared re-elected on Wednesday, February 14, when Congress, in joint session, as provided by the Constitution, counted the electoral vote of the states. As presented and certified, the official returns give Wilson and Marshall 277 electoral votes and Hughes and Fairbanks 254. The counting of the votes, as usual, was conducted with much ceremony. The Senate, preceded by two pages bearing the official returns, marched over to the House of Representatives, where Vice-President Marshall presided, sitting beside Speaker Clark. He opened and placed in the hands of the tellers the election certificates arranged in alphabetical order as to states and ordered them to examine, count and announce the vote.

National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Hotel Driscoll, Washington, D. C., Feb. 16, 1917

LATE LEGISLATIVE VICTORIES

MINNESOTA

The senate of the Minnesota legislature passed the house bill submitting to the people a proposed prohibition constitutional amendment, the measure to be voted upon at the 1918 election, and if adopted, to become effective July 1, 1920.

OHIO

The Ohio senate, on February 14, passed by a vote of 20 to 16 the Reynolds bill, giving the women limited suffrage privileges. The bill has already passed the house and Governor Cox has intimated that he will sign it.

OKLAHOMA

The Ferguson so-called "bone dry" bill passed the senate, and having already passed the house, now goes to the governor.

MONTANA

A joint memorial to Congress for National Constitutional Prohibition passed both houses of the Montana legislature and has been signed by Governor Stewart. This measure was introduced by Representative Maggie Smith Hathaway, a white ribboner and daughter of Montana's Crusader, Mrs. I. N. Smith.

WASHINGTON

A so-called "bone dry" bill passed both houses of the Washington legislature and has been signed by the governor.

IOWA

By a vote of 38 to 9 the senate of the Iowa legislature passed an anti-liquor advertising law. The bill now goes to the house. Governor Harding has signed the prohibition amendment measure, providing for submission to the people. The temperance forces have asked for a special election on October 15, 1917.

Many States on the Firing Line

State-wide Prohibition Campaigns the Order of the Day

With twenty-five states safely in the prohibition fold, and at least eleven more clamoring to be allowed to enter, the necessary thirty-six, or three-fourths of the forty-eight, required to ratify action by Congress on National Constitutional Prohibition, seems assured.

By action of their state legislatures New Mexico, Wyoming, and Minnesota are definitely entering upon state-wide campaigns preparatory to a vote on the question. Iowa, which has statutory prohibition, is also to vote on a constitutional amendment. Florida's legislature is pledged to enact at its next session in April either a statutory or a referendum measure. Nevada, failing to secure from its legislature approval of the initiative petition recently submitted, enters upon a campaign to submit the question to the people at the next election. Ohio will inaugurate a state-wide campaign through the circulation of petitions under the initiative. Missouri is expecting to secure a referendum measure through its state legislature within the next few weeks. A state-wide referendum measure has passed the Illinois senate by a vote of 31 to 18 and it is hoped will pass the house, when the fight will be on in Illinois. Although the Texas legislature has turned down one prohibition measure, there is an effort being made to get another referendum proposition through that body. Wisconsin wants it understood that it is hoping, nay more, expecting to secure from its legislature a referendum to the people on the liquor question, when the Badger state will vote out once and for all the breweries that have made Milwaukee infamous. Kentucky's legislature does not meet until next year, but meantime a tremendous campaign of education is in progress that will swing the "blue grass" state into the prohibition line. California has never paused for a moment in its state-wide battle, and confidently expects in the next campaign to carry the state for prohibition in spite of San Francisco.

Meanwhile, by precept upon precept, the remaining states of the Union are creating public sentiment against the liquor traffic and in favor of prohibition, preparatory to securing legislation that will end the existence of John Barleycorn.

HONOR ROLL

—of—

STATES AND TERRITORY WHICH HAVE OUTLAWED THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Maine	Oregon
Kansas	Colorado
North Dakota	Iowa
Oklahoma	Arkansas
Georgia	Idaho
Mississippi	South Carolina
North Carolina	Virginia
Tennessee	Nebraska
West Virginia	South Dakota
Alabama	Michigan
Arizona	Montana
Washington	Alaska
Indiana	Utah

STATES TO VOTE ON STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION

Wyoming	New Mexico
Iowa	Minnesota

Prohibition Bill Passes Minnesota Legislature

BESSIE LATHE SCOVELL

Both houses of the Minnesota legislature have passed a bill to submit an amendment to the state constitution to prohibit the manufacture, sale and transportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, within the state.

The lower house passed the measure January 31 by a vote of 86 yeas to 44 nays, to go into effect January 1, 1920. The senate voted February 15, 49 to 16 in favor of the measure, to go into effect July 1, 1920. This measure will be submitted to a vote of the people at the next general election, November, 1918. If the measure then carries, the prohibition of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes will become a part of the constitution of the state, and will be effective July 1, 1920. Minnesota's legislature has been extremely generous in time, allowing the brewers and saloonkeepers of the state to make as much money as possible in the next two and one-half years before they have to close up their business and seek other occupations.

Miss Rozette Hendrix, president of the Minnesota W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Eva Waterman, state superintendent of Legislation, have worked faithfully for this measure and have spoken at the temperance committee hearings in both house and senate. Just before the vote was taken, white carnations (the mother's flower) were distributed in the senate. The galleries were filled with white ribboners. All that could be said against the measure had been said in the committee hearings and in the lower house, so that when the special order was reached in the senate at two o'clock February 15, the vote was taken, without debate, and stood 49 to 16 in favor of the bill. The prohibition party will now push a bill for statutory prohibition, to go into effect in 1918.

WYOMING'S STATUTORY MEASURE VOTED DOWN

A measure providing for statutory prohibition was defeated in the lower house of Wyoming legislature by a vote of 31 to 25. Wyoming legislature has already passed a state-wide measure to be voted upon by the people at the 1918 election.

WHAT INDIANA LIQUOR INTERESTS THOUGHT A "HUGE JOKE" PROVED TO BE THEIR DOOM

MRS. CULLA J. VAYHINGER, President of the Indiana W. C. T. U.

February 9, 1917, will go down in the history of the Hoosier state as a red letter day—the most important since her admission into the great sisterhood of states. It is very fitting that Indiana should close the centennial celebration of this admission by enacting into law a state-wide prohibition measure which will make her second century better than her first. Two years ago the dry forces of the state had a state-wide prohibition bill presented, but it never came out of the committee. At the hearing upon the question the liquor forces packed the senate chamber and when, representing the women of the state, I spoke for the bill, they hissed so for a time that it was impossible for me to continue, and yet the chairman of the committee did not attempt to call them to order. The same disrespect was shown other dry speakers. Of course this made friends for our cause and this year the chairman of that committee does not sit in the legislature.

During the past year we had talked of a federation of all dry forces to make a final drive for prohibition in 1919, but events crowded upon each other and in a most marvelous way plans were laid by which every man, woman and child interested in the question was enlisted, and as the delegates to the National W. C. T. U. Convention marched out of Indianapolis the dry forces of the state marched in and took possession, saying, "We have come to camp with you until we get our prohibition bill through." Headquarters were opened by the Indiana Dry Federation within a square of the state house. The Legislative Council of Indiana Women had its headquarters in the state house; the Citizens' League, in the Law building, and the Anti-Saloon League in the State Life building. These forces were working for three bills: One granting a constitutional convention for the revision of our constitution; another for state-wide prohibition of both the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes, and still another for partial suffrage for Indiana women. These bills were presented early in the session and at once men and women at home got down to business. The retiring governor, who is a Democrat, and the incoming governor, who is a Republican, both declared themselves in their messages as favoring a constitutional convention, so there was little effort necessary to pass that bill. Neither had declared for the other two measures, so we knew their passage would not be easy.

The liquor forces organized a "big lobby" to fight all three measures, especially the last two. They left nothing undone, but the people of the state were thoroughly aroused; thousands of telegrams and telephone calls went out over the state and to these every man and woman responded. Wet legislators received as high as three hundred telegrams in a single day, besides hundreds of thousands of petitions and letters. They were literally swamped. By the score dry men came down to the capital and put up at the hotels where their representatives were stopping, and stayed with them to the end. All the other business of the legislature was practically set aside as these three bills were the ones which occupied the time and attention of the lawmakers. One of the wets remarked when discussing the prohibition bill, "These three bills have consumed five weeks and we must get them out of the way and get down to *constructive legislation!*" They considered this triumvirate as "revolutionary legislation." The prohibition bill passed the house first, with twelve more votes than the most optimistic had dared hope it would receive. These twelve were wets, who jumped on the water wagon at the last moment.

The real fight came in the senate. A call was sent out and the night before the bill was to come up for passage the dry forces began gathering in the city. Every hotel was full and by seven-thirty the next morning hundreds were standing at the senate doors asking admission. Such a scene as was enacted that day was never before witnessed in Indiana. It was found that the plan of the wets was to drag the measure along, kill time and not allow it to come to a vote on that day; so our friends moved that its second reading be made a special order for that morning at ten o'clock, and its third reading the next morning at ten. This was done; the state house was packed all day, not a third of the people being able to gain admission to the senate chamber. Many amendments were proposed, but all of the really dangerous ones were defeated. The battle on the floor of the senate was intense, but our men were prepared for every move of the enemy, and so, after four hours of fighting, the bill, without damage, passed to engrossment.

At two o'clock the Purdue University band, composed of thirty students, and the Kokomo band, marched into the state house, and a great meeting was held in the rotunda of the capitol, at which Governor Goodrich, Mr. Emerson Ballard, Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, and Senator Mercer of Miami county spoke. Our people stayed over night, some of them sitting up most of the night with their wet senators. The next day the scene was repeated and by eight o'clock the corridor was full and the great crowds at the doors of the senate chamber were singing, "We're Out for Prohibition," "Onward, Christian Soldiers," and other temperance songs.

The battle for the passage of the measure lasted two hours and when the vote was announced by Lieutenant-Governor Bush, men threw their hats into the air, women shouted gleefully, and cheer after cheer rolled from all parts of the chamber. Of course many of the senators "explained" their votes, but those voting against the hill will have a hard time to explain satisfactorily to their constituency at home. Even citizens from our wet centers, such as Ft. Wayne, Gary, Evansville and Terre Haute, declared that their *mis*representatives should not go unpunished.

The house concurred in the amendments made by the senate, and Friday, February 9, at twenty-seven minutes past two a few of us stood by the side of the governor as he affixed his signature to the death warrant of John Barleycorn in Indiana. One of the pens which he used will rest among the archives of the Indiana W. C. T. U.

The coming of the National W. C. T. U. Convention to Indianapolis gave a great impetus to the work of the W. C. T. U. and put the dry Democrats into the fight in earnest. The liquor men admit it is the greatest surprise that has ever struck their camp. They thought in the beginning it was a huge joke, but when they found that *all* parties and *all* organizations of the churches and of the women and *all* the colleges of the state were allied against them, they decided it was no laughing matter. It has been demonstrated again that an aroused constituency can compel the legislature to do its hidding. Our prohibition law goes into effect April 2, 1918.

The liquor lobby is making its last stand in its opposition to our suffrage bill. If it passes women will be permitted to vote for delegates to the constitutional convention and they know that this will mean prohibition and full suffrage in that constitution. We will also have a chance to vote on its ratification. It has passed the senate and we are expecting it to pass the house. If it does pass the house, this legislature will go down in history as the one that has done more than any other for the state of Indiana. In passing the prohibition measure alone, however, it has already achieved that distinction.

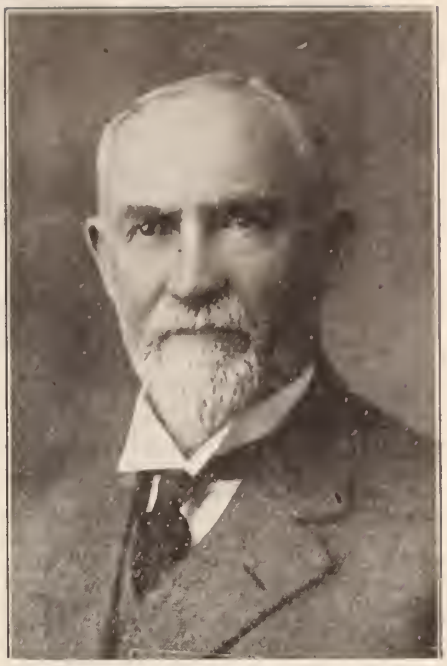
A call has gone out from the dry forces asking that all the schools give one hour on February 22, Washington's birthday, at which time the significance of the prohibition victory may be called to the attention of the pupils. On February 25, the churches will devote their morning service to thanksgiving, closing at twelve o'clock with the ringing of the bells.

ONE MORE IN THE FOLD

—Kansas City Star

Governor Ernest Lister
of Washington

Governor Arthur Capper
of Kansas



Governor James Withycombe
of Oregon

FROM THE GOVERNORS' VIEWPOINT

CHIEF EXECUTIVES OF MANY STATES ENTHUSIASTICALLY DECLARE FOR PROHIBITION

Not many years ago the governor of a commonwealth who outspokenly advocated prohibition in a conference of the governors of the United States would have found his views were decidedly unpopular among his fellow chief executives. Today the majority of the men who sit in the gubernatorial chairs are in favor of prohibition of some kind, many of them enthusiastic for both statewide and national prohibition.

GOVERNOR CARL E. MILLIKEN OF MAINE

Maine, the oldest prohibition state, is especially fortunate in its new chief, Carl Milliken, who was elected on a law enforcement platform and promises to use the militia, if necessary, to enforce the prohibitory law. In his inaugural address Governor Milliken said:

"Personal abstinence and governmental prohibition have been forced upon European nations as war measures in the face of national peril. These safeguards of our citizenship are equally urgent patriotic necessities in our own country. I confidently count upon your support for all reasonable measures against that unholy alliance which more than any other internal or external foe menaces the very existence of our nation—a defiant liquor traffic joined with nullification of law."

GOVERNOR ARTHUR CAPPER OF KANSAS

Prohibition has no more energetic and ardent exponent than Governor Capper of Kansas, who believes that as his state has been so richly blessed by the benefits resulting from the elimination of the liquor traffic, it should lead in the movement for national prohibition. From the many eloquent words spoken by this courageous champion of our cause, we quote the following recently contained in a letter sent by the governor to our National W. C. T. U. president:

"National Constitutional Prohibition will be of inestimable benefit to all states now having state-wide prohibition. The greatest hindrance to the enforcement of the prohibitory law in Kansas comes from the existence of saloons in adjoining wet territory. Representatives of the liquor interests from that section constantly prey upon the people of this state and their activities add greatly to the difficulties encountered in enforcing our law. National prohibition will remove this last obstacle and nine-tenths of the people of Kansas will welcome with the greatest enthusiasm the advent of that day.

"Kansas people are immensely pleased over the great strides made by the prohibition movement at the last election. They see in that great victory the doom of the saloon and their arch enemy. They confidently expect national prohibition to come not later than 1920, and knowing as they do the blessings of a saloonless state, they can be depended upon to take the lead in the fight which shall rid the nation of the curse of the liquor traffic."

GOVERNOR LYNN J. FRAZIER OF NORTH DAKOTA

The farmers of North Dakota this year elected as the head of their state government a modern, up-to-date man from their own class. In responding to the request of our state W. C. T. U. president for an expression of his sentiments on prohibition, Governor Frazier undoubtedly voices the opinion of the large and wealthy agricultural element of the state. He says:

"Prohibition has given us cleaner towns and a cleaner citizenship. It has given our young people the privilege of growing up free from the demoralizing influence of the saloon, and made our state a better and safer place in which to live."

GOVERNOR T. W. BICKETT OF NORTH CAROLINA

The state of North Carolina has been favored in having chief executives who are in perfect sympathy with the provisions of the prohibitory law. The new incumbent of the office, Governor Bickett, like his predecessors, considers it one of the state's most valuable assets. In a gracious response to the request of the state W. C. T. U. president, he sent the following statement:

"Prohibition in the Old North State has wrought more for temperance and sobriety than its most ardent advocates claimed that it would in the great fight before the people in 1908. In that campaign some of the leading newspapers and many strong and good men conscientiously opposed the measure. The law has so justified its enactment that I am persuaded that today not one reputable paper in the state and not one man of recognized character and ability would defend its repeal.

"Heretofore the opponents of prohibition have contended that prohibition laws would not be effective because wet states would flood dry states with liquor. But under the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the United States, construing the Webb-Kenyon Act, any state in the Union can be made as dry as a bone, and not one drop of liquor can come from any other state contrary to the will of the people of the dry state. Under this interpretation of the law several states of the Union will become dry just as rapidly as public sentiment in such states is sufficiently strong to make prohibition effective."

GOVERNOR THEODORE G. BILBO OF MISSISSIPPI

So keenly does Governor Bilbo of Mississippi feel the importance of the anti-liquor policy of the state, as embodied in its law, that he apologizes for sending the following brief statement as to his attitude toward it, feeling that the subject deserves a more exhaustive treatment. He says:

"When asked by the president of the Mississippi W. C. T. U. for a statement of my views on prohibition I felt, and feel now, that so much has been said, and well said on this great and absorbing topic that there is little left for me to add. However, my interest in this subject is so great and the benefits to be derived from prohibition by our people as a whole, and individually are of such lasting importance that I will briefly state my views:

"There is not a single argument that can appeal to a thinking person, why spirituous or malt liquors should be sold or drank. The medical world has abandoned the theory that whisky is a medicine and now agree that it is harmful to the human system, no matter in what quantity taken. The millions of dollars spent annually in America would maintain our school system, establish hospitals and orphan asylums and relieve

Governor C. E. Milliken of Maine | Governor C. H. Brough of Arkansas | Governor S. J. Catts of Florida | Governor Simon Bamberger of Utah | Governor T. E. Campbell of Arizona

distress everywhere. Statistics show that a very large percentage of crime is committed by those under the influence of drink, or who have sunk low in the moral scale by reason of improper rearing due to drinking parents. Our penitentiaries, insane hospitals, reformatories, orphan asylums and jails are filled with those who have been the victims of rum. It has pauperized more families than any other agency since we have had a semblance of civilization. Prohibition puts money formerly spent for intoxicants into the legitimate channels of trade, purchases the necessities and some of the luxuries of life, conduces to clean and right living, improves health and guarantees to posterity soundness of mind and body."

GOVERNOR THOMAS C. RYE OF TENNESSEE

The numerous law enforcement measures tending to strengthen and reinforce the prohibitory law of Tennessee, passed by the legislature, during Governor Rye's administration, demonstrate how eager he is to bring the law to full perfection. "The Democratic party, as well as all other political parties, stands pledged to the enforcement of the temperance laws and to the enactment of such laws as may be necessary to bring about this result," said Governor Rye recently, in reaffirming his belief and confidence in the prohibitory law.

GOVERNOR RICHARD I. MANNING OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Governor Manning of South Carolina has proved his approval of the anti-liquor law of his state by his wholehearted efforts to enforce it. Previous to the vote on the question, he pledged himself to enforcement and has fully justified the confidence of the people in him.

GOVERNOR CHARLES HILLMAN BROUGH OF ARKANSAS

Arkansas will find in its new executive, Governor Brough, an enthusiastic, intelligent defender of the prohibition policy. In his recent inaugural address he gave expression to his convictions in the following words:

"No people can ever rise higher than their ideals. Arkansas has been partially 'redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled' from the degrading influences of the liquor traffic by the passage of a state-wide prohibition law and by the defeat in the recent election in no unmistakable terms of Act Number 2, which would have meant not the restoration of local option, about which good people differ, but the introduction of a saturnalia of license and immorality such as the state has never witnessed. But still interstate shipments of liquor continue, and I believe this evil should be regulated by the passage of a law, similar to Alabama's, prohibiting the publication of liquor advertisements in our newspapers. The Webb-Kenyon bill makes the police power of a state full and plenary, and I believe Arkansas should take advantage of this fact to save the boys of the rising generation from a certain degradation."

GOVERNOR HUGH M. DORSEY OF GEORGIA

Hon. Hugh M. Dorsey, the governor-elect of Georgia, declared for the enforcement of the prohibition law in his gubernatorial platform and again in his convention speech of acceptance as the nominee of his party. He stated that "the campaign just terminated developed three questions of more than usual concern to our people. By their votes they expressed clearly their decision regarding each of these, and all should accept that result and observe it in the utmost good faith." One of the important questions he named as receiving the endorsement of the people was "that which would enforce strictly our present laws prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicants."

GOVERNOR JULIUS GUNTER OF COLORADO

Judging from the following statement sent by the newly elected governor to the state W. C. T. U. president, the man who sits in the chief executive's chair in Colorado estimates at its real worth the prohibition policy of the state. Governor Gunter says:

"A prohibition constitutional amendment was adopted in the state of Colorado at the November election of 1914, by a majority of more than 11,000 votes, to become effective January 1, 1916.

"After one year of prohibition a large majority of those most radically opposed to the amendment at the time of its submission, are its most ardent supporters. Should the question of prohibition be again submitted to the people of this state, the majority of 1914 would be manifolded. As an evidence of this, the beer amendment submitted to the voters at the November election of 1916, was defeated by a majority of 85,789.

"The practical benefits which are most conspicuous are the relief of suffering among women and children, the decrease in demand on charitable organizations, the great decrease in crime and consequent committals to state prison, and the increase in the number of new savings accounts opened by the various banks throughout the state, totaling 119,000. The legislature, which is now in session, will doubtless amend the present statute tending to a more effective and rigid enforcement, as suggested in my inaugural address: 'We have our constitutional amendment and statutes passed in aid thereof. This is a question of great interest to our people. The enactment of these laws has worked untold benefit. We urge such legislation as will make the purpose of our prohibition law effective.'"

GOVERNOR ERNEST LISTER OF WASHINGTON

The name of Governor Lister is inseparably connected with the prohibition movement in the state of Washington. He has been its valiant supporter from the first. He has said:

"The American saloon is steadily becoming a thing of the past, and if those engaged in the business accept the inevitable they may be able to avoid the shock attendant upon sudden financial adjustment. Our state prohibition law may not compel men who have used intoxicants to undergo a process of reform, but it will at least eliminate from our streets the saloon with all its demoralizing influences on the younger generation. It is that younger generation that must be carefully watched now."

In his inaugural address Governor Lister declared: "The tendency is clearly toward nation-wide prohibition; the state of Washington has indicated its views by the advanced steps already taken."

GOVERNOR THOMAS E. CAMPBELL OF ARIZONA

Arizona's new cowboy governor is not afraid to declare what he thinks of the anti-brewery, anti-distillery, anti-saloon law of the state he governs, and this is what he has to say about it, in reply to a request of the state W. C. T. U. president for his opinion:

"Prohibition is a good thing, morally and economically, for any people.

"In Arizona, it has already done a great deal for the improvement of the moral status and the economic welfare of our citizenship.

"As governor of the state, I shall use every authority imposed in my position to see that the prohibition amendment in the constitution and such laws with regard thereto as may be enacted by the legislature, are carried out strictly."

GOVERNOR S. V. STEWART OF MONTANA

In a public communication, September 2, 1916, Governor Stewart, who had just been nominated for re-election, declared:

"I regard prohibition as a purely moral question and one which ought not to be involved in politics, but rather should be determined by each voter irrespective of political affiliation and solely according to the dictates of conscience. Nevertheless, the question is a public one, and many voters feel that they have a right to know the attitude of public men on all public questions. In view of this general feeling and of the further fact that the next administration may be called upon to make prohibition effective, I say to you that I personally believe in state-wide prohibition and expect to vote for the pending measure at the forthcoming election. In the event of the adoption of prohibition by the people, I promise that if I am elected governor of Montana I will do all in my power to enforce the law and make it effective."

In his message to the fifteenth legislative assembly, on January 2, 1917, Governor Stewart called attention to the necessity of providing revenue to take the place of that which would be lost to the state when prohibition became effective. "In this connection I do not want to be understood as deploring the situation," he said. "Rather would I commend the people for this advanced step along the lines of civic betterment and moral refinement."

GOVERNOR JAMES WITHYCOMBE OF OREGON

Another loyal friend of the cause on the Pacific Coast is Governor Withycombe. When asked his opinion a few weeks ago concerning the effect of prohibition in his own state, he replied, "The passing of the barroom has certainly exerted a happy influence upon home life, and especially as regards the bringing up of children. Soon there will be in Oregon many boys and girls who have never seen the swinging doors of the old-time saloon. I feel that prohibition is proving a phenomenal success from an economic and moral standpoint. It seems to me inevitable that national prohibition will come, and it appears extremely probable that before many years have elapsed the civilized nations of the world will have adopted it."

GOVERNOR MOSES ALEXANDER OF IDAHO

Governor Alexander of Idaho was a veritable "Moses" to lead his state out of the wilderness of the liquor traffic into the promised land of prohibition. Characterizing the prohibitory law passed by the legislature as "the greatest stride forward in the history of Idaho," he goes on to extol prohibition, saying, "Idaho will prosper without saloons more than it ever prospered before." That he is right is shown by the fact that after a few months' experience with prohibition under a statutory law, the people, by a vote of two to one, cast their ballots for a constitutional measure.

GOVERNOR ALBERT E. SLEEPER OF MICHIGAN

Governor Sleeper, the newly elected governor of Michigan, previous to his election promised if he were elected to strictly enforce the law. The measure has an ardent friend in the lieutenant governor, Hon. Luren D. Dickinson.

GOVERNOR H. C. STUART OF VIRGINIA

The newly elected governor of Virginia, while unwilling to make any general statement as to the effect of prohibition on the population of his state after so brief a period of trial, calls attention to the fact that all reports coming to him show that crime of all kinds, and especially drunkenness, has greatly decreased.

EX-GOVERNOR HATFIELD OF WEST VIRGINIA

In lieu of any word from the present governor of West Virginia, we recall the strong testimony given by Governor Hatfield in his last message to the legislature before relinquishing the reins of government into the hands of his successor the first of this year. He said, "I believe that the prohibition law has brought happiness into hundreds and thousands of homes where before only misery was known. The great mass of the people have been benefited and the heads of our largest industries are loud in their praise of the results of prohibition."

GOVERNOR PETER R. NORBECK OF SOUTH DAKOTA

The new governor of South Dakota, in a somewhat lengthy and emphatic section in his first message to the legislature, shows his approval of and his intention to enforce the law to the best of his ability. He calls attention to the fact that South Dakota once had prohibition and lost it because of lax enforcement. He urges that the governor be given power to remove any state's attorney or sheriff who fails to enforce the law.

GOVERNOR KEITH NEVILLE OF NEBRASKA

Governor Neville of Nebraska characterizes the action of the people at the election last November, in giving a majority of over 30,000 for prohibition, as "the result of an intelligent retrospection of the past twenty years." He recommends, in order to make prohibition a fact in the state, the passage of the following measures, among others: A public welfare department to gather information of law violations, help in prosecutions, etc.; the sale of intoxicating liquors in drug stores to be strictly regulated; the elimination of the locker system in clubs, etc.; the penalty for sale of intoxicating liquors to fall upon the landlord as well as upon tenant, etc.

Governor S. V. Stewart of Montana

Governor Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota

GOVERNOR SIMON BAMBERGER OF UTAH

Speaking in prophetic words, months before the action of the legislature, Governor Bamberger is reported to have said; "This right hand of mine will sign a prohibitory law before the year is over." The governor was elected on a prohibition platform, as were also the legislators, and in his inaugural address he discoursed as follows concerning the proposed measure which has since passed the legislature:

"It should not be a difficult matter to interpret the will of the people so emphatically expressed at the polls a few weeks ago. I should say that, first of all, the people of the state went on record for state-wide prohibition. They know that the governor and the legislators for whom they voted stood upon a platform which pledged them to enact an effective prohibition law which would be in full force and effect not later than August 1, 1917. It is a tribute to the integrity of the officers chosen that no one now wonders whether or not the legislature and the governor will pass and put into effect the prohibition bill on the date promised. Everyone regards it as a settled fact that the state will be dry—'dry as a powder mill'—on August 1, 1917.

GOVERNOR JOHN KENDRICK OF WYOMING

It was due in part to the influence of Governor Kendrick of Wyoming, recently elected to the United States Senate, that the prohibition submission measure passed both houses of the legislature. In his message to the legislature this year he declared:

"Within the last decade, there has been a tremendous reversal of opinion throughout our country upon the economic aspects of the liquor traffic. There has never been any question as to the moral issues involved, nor as to the desirability of prohibition from that standpoint. But the new angle from which the traffic has been attacked has developed a veritable wave of negative sentiment, until today Wyoming stands in a vast dry area as the one state which permits the sale of intoxicants with little or no restriction. In view of the many petitions presented to the legislature two years ago and the great interest manifested by the people on the question during the last election, I am confident that there is a growing conviction in the minds of the people of Wyoming, that the time has come for the state to move into line with her neighbors."

GOVERNOR SIDNEY J. CATTS OF FLORIDA

It is confidently expected that when the legislature of Florida meets in April it will pass either a statutory prohibitory measure or one submitting the question to the people. Governor Catts, in his pre-election pledges, promised to stand back of such legislation. The following statement was given by him to the president of the Florida state W. C. T. U. for publication:

"The American people of our day are more widely awake upon the question of temperance and prohibition and the sale of vinous, spirituous and malt liquors than ever before in the history of the world. Remarkable as it may seem, the higher class of people of the whole world are turning to the good effects of abstinence from strong drink. The decree of the Czar of Russia put vodka out of the Russian army and country in a single day. Those in authority in the British army have also cut out strong drink for the soldiers. Shall we, the United States, be behind these countries? I say, 'No.' I believe the time will come within the next four years when the United States will step out as a nation-wide prohibition country. The recent decision of the Supreme Court as to the shipping of whisky and other intoxicating drinks into dry territory has caused a reformation in sentiment in regard to this matter for we see that our courts are backing the people in their endeavor to lead clean and honest lives. The movement to banish the saloon from the city of Washington has encouraged the people very much, while state after state is joining the dry columns constantly. May the time speedily come when Florida shall join the ranks."

The Union Signal

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National W. C. T. U. Convention, Washington, D. C., December 2–7, 1917

PROHIBITION RALLY DAY—MARCH 20

The articles in this issue are especially designed for use in Prohibition Rally Day meetings, which all local unions will plan to hold on or near March 20. In arranging the program for that occasion do not fail to read carefully and prayerfully the words of our National W. C. T. U. treasurer on page 10.

SUGGESTED PROGRAM FOR PROHIBITION RALLY DAY

Music: "Prohibition Victory," Page 1, "Popular Campaign Songs"
Scripture Reading
Roll Call: "Testimony from Prohibition States" (See page 11)
Reading by members: "From the Governor's Viewpoint" (See pages 5, 6 and 7)
Solo: "Home's Love Light"
Discussion: Participated in by members, based on "The Liquor Interests Say," each one speaking briefly on one of the liquor arguments refuted by a prohibition state (See page 9)
Reading: "The Wizard, or 'Change Him Back Again.'" (See page 13.)
Appeal for Contributions for Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund
Music: "Oh, Sound the Jubilee," page 16, "Popular Campaign Songs"

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, 561 Thirty-third St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

LET US BE READY!

While we are rejoicing over the victories for our blessed cause our hearts are heavy as we realize the possibility of our nation being plunged into war. God grant that the efforts being put forth to avert this dreaded calamity may meet with success. For many years the National W. C. T. U. has advocated, as one of its fundamental principles, peace and international arbitration, and through the department devoted to this movement has endeavored to do its part in educating the people against militarism and in favor of peace among the nations. We have been grateful for President Wilson's efforts to steer the American nation through these perilous times without involving it in the war which is destroying the European countries. But if the blow should fall the white ribbon sisterhood would desire to be ready with a program of service for our soldiers and our sailors, and whatever may be their individual views on the wisdom of the action already taken by the government in severing its relations with Germany, every patriotic white ribboner—and the term patriot and white ribboner are synonymous—would be ready to respond to a call for service to her country. In the words of our National W. C. T. U. president, "We deeply deplore war and all its hideous consequences but if the supreme test comes to us, let us meet it with sublime courage, with the optimism of the Christian, and with the self-sacrificing devotion of the patriot."

SIGNIFICANCE OF RECENT LEGISLATION

An analysis of the laws enacted and now under consideration by the law-making bodies of the prohibition states shows the growing popularity of the anti-alcohol policy. It indicates a keen realization of the need of continuing to educate the people, a desire to strengthen and perfect the laws now in force, and a determination that prohibition shall be extended to include the whole nation.

To education, through the agency of our scientific temperance instruction laws, is due the present advanced state of the prohibition movement. A continuance of its triumphal progress to the ultimate goal — national constitutional prohibition—can be insured only by enlightening the people. This year the Oregon legislature led the way in educational legislation by passing a measure providing for the annual observance of a Frances E. Willard Day in the public schools. Four other states—Alabama, New Mexico, Tennessee and Kansas—have a similar temperance day in the public schools, the last three designating it as Frances E. Willard Day. Like measures have passed one house each of the Missouri and the South Dakota legislature and are pending in other states.

An epidemic of ultra-dry legislation followed the announcement of the decision of the United States Supreme Court on the Webb-Kenyon law. Measures known as "bone-dry," for the strengthening of the prohibitory laws, have been passed in Oregon, Tennessee, Arkansas, Washington and Oklahoma, and have been favorably acted upon by one house of the legislature of South Carolina. An anti-liquor advertising bill has received approval in one house of both the Arkansas and the Iowa legislatures. Bills of the same import are under consideration in a number of other states. Twelve states now have anti-liquor advertising laws.

Especially significant is the official approval by the dry states of national prohibition. During the past few weeks the legislatures of Colorado, Washington, Oregon, Montana and Utah have adopted memorials to Congress urging immediate action on the Sheppard-Gallinger-Webb-Smith bill. Similar action was taken last year by other dry states. Congress cannot fail to be stimulated to action by the progressive legislation of the states, which evidences plainly the increasing enthusiasm of the people for prohibition.

HE PRAYED BEFORE HE VOTED

To the general public reading the news of legislative victories there comes little realization of the pressure that is often brought to bear upon the law makers to ignore their conscientious scruples and cast their votes from motives of expediency rather than principle. Many a man who had supposed himself to be impregnable against attack of any kind has been subjected to severe testing when it came to a vote on a moral issue. An incident of this character is reported by the Indiana papers to have occurred in the recent legislative battle for statewide prohibition. At a Y. M. C. A. meeting immediately following the vote in one house, a certain legislator offered the following testimony to the value of prayer. He came to the legislature with no desire to vote against the worthy measure but as the time of crisis drew near the agents of the liquor interests did everything in their power to intimidate him, even definitely threatening to ruin his business if he voted against the saloon. Concern not only for his own financial future but for that of his family made him waver, but he wisely consulted his wife and together they prayed through the problem, with the result, of course, that strength was given to resist the temptation, regardless of consequences.

It may not always be possible to secure from a candidate for legislative honors a pledge on every measure that may come up for his vote while he holds office, but if the citizens of this country exercise care to endorse and elect as their representatives in legislatures and Congress men who habitually seek divine guidance, there need be no concern as to how they will vote on any really vital question.

Would that all chief executives might urge, as did Governor Milliken of Maine in his inaugural address, that "the daily devotional exercises with which each session of the legislature is opened may express the conscious dependence of the members of the legislature upon the guidance of Him who hideth the nations in the hollow of His hand."

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. Cornelia T. Hatcher, president of the Alaska W. C. T. U., and for many years managing editor of The Union Signal, was a recent visitor at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters. She spent the last month in Washington, D. C., looking after the interests of the territorial prohibition bill and has had the satisfaction of seeing Congress give to the territory of Alaska a drastic prohibition law. Mrs. Hatcher leaves for the West in a few days, and after a short stay in Seattle, sails for Juneau, the capital of Alaska, to be present in the legislature when final action is taken on the prohibition law. She is hopeful also of securing at this session the passage of an anti-liquor advertising measure.

THE LIQUOR INTERESTS SAY—

EXPERIENCE OF PROHIBITION STATES FURNISHES THE MOST CONVINCING REFUTATION OF LIQUOR ARGUMENTS

The liquor interests say that no summer resort community that banishes liquor can succeed. For years the state of **Maine** has been the emphatic, spectacular refutation of this statement, for all through these years it has had an enviable reputation as one of the most popular summer recreation grounds of the nation. Colorado's history for the past year is another proof of the fallacy of this summer resort bugaboo, for the state has prospered during the past twelve months as never before.

"Prohibition does not prohibit, you know, for as much alcoholic liquor is consumed in prohibition territory as elsewhere." Have you heard that foolish fol-de-rol? Don't bother to argue over it. Let **Kansas** answer it by statistics furnished by state officials, showing that while the amount of money expended for liquor in the United States is $21 per capita, in the state of Kansas it is only $3.04.

The destruction of the markets of the farmer by the coming of prohibition is still one of the hackneyed sophistries of the liquorites. Believe it, do you? Strange, isn't it, that if prohibition is so inimical to the agricultural interests of a state the farmers of **North Dakota** in electing a governor this year should have put in power so enthusiastic an adherent of the policy as Governor Frazier evidently is.

How the liquor interests do love the dear little school children, and how they ring the changes on the need by the public school system of the license money from the legalized traffic. Yet ex-Governor Locke Craig says in **North Carolina** there has been an increase in school enrollment of 20.47 per cent and an actual increased daily attendance of 32 per cent since prohibition went into effect. In other words since its adoption nearly 21 more children out of every 100 of school age have enrolled in the schools and 32 more children out of every 100 of school age have actually been at school each day.

The liquor interests say that when the licensed saloon departs there follows a lawless condition of affairs that breeds crime. But the closing of the saloons in **Georgia** has resulted in the decrease of crime to an extent that has caused the depopulation of the state prison, and obliged the state to hire men to build its roads because of lack of prisoners to do the work.

The liquor interests say that what the people want is simply the form of prohibition without the actual enforcement of the law. The course pursued by the **Tennessee** legislature would seem to emphatically negative this assertion, for during recent years there have been passed drastic measures to strengthen the prohibition law, and this year a *ne plus ultra* measure—"bone dry" so called—passed both houses and was signed by the governor.

The liquor interests say when prohibition goes into effect in a state that there will be thousands of families in distress because their "heads" are put out of employment. In the three months that the law has been working in **Virginia** it has been discovered that thousands of families who knew only discomfort, who had not sufficient to eat or wear, or to keep warm, now that there are no saloons for the husbands and fathers to patronize, are living in ease and comfort.

The liquor interests say that financial disaster is certain to overtake the community or state that abolishes the liquor "industry." **Oklahoma** went into the Union as a prohibition state, and the first year saved $1,000,000. The anti-liquor policy is known to be one of the greatest wealth conserving agencies in a state. Oklahoma has successfully resisted all attempts of the liquorites to weaken or repeal its law, and the 1917 legislature has enacted a so-called "bone dry" measure.

The liquor interests say that the wave of prohibition sentiment is certain to recede and that the states that now have such laws are eager to rid themselves of them. **Mississippi** passed a prohibitory law in 1909 and instead of evincing any desire to do away with it, last year it enacted measures to make it stronger, one of them being an anti-liquor advertising law.

The liquor interests say that the foreign element in this country resent the curtailment of their personal liberty by prohibitive laws. Yet **West Virginia** with its large population of foreigners employed in the mines voted dry by 92,000 majority, and the leader of the federated prohibition forces said that the foreign vote alone would have carried the day.

The liquor interests say that any city that foolishly abandons the revenue from saloons will be compelled to deprive itself of all municipal advantages, but the president of the city commission of Birmingham, **Alabama**, insists that it has proven otherwise in that city, wherein crime has so decreased that it costs the county $20,000 a year less to take care of its prisoners than it did before prohibition went into effect.

The liquor interests say the dispensary system is one of the ideal methods of dealing with the liquor traffic, but the state of **South Carolina** after a trial of many years found it to be a breeder of crime and substituted therefor real prohibition, which is in every way successful and satisfactory. The best possible proof that it is liked is the passage by the legislature of an anti-liquor advertising law.

The liquor interests say the poor downtrodden people who really desire their glass of beer and jug of whisky should not have foisted upon them by fanatical legislatures prohibitory laws. **Arkansas** was a case in point. For a year she endured with the greatest of cheerfulness the ordeal of living without the saloons and breweries and distilleries, and then went to the polls and voted down by two to one the measure initiated by the liquor interests to repeal the prohibitory law and substitute therefor a local option measure.

The liquor interests said that the idea of giving prohibition to the cowboys of **Arizona** was a huge joke for they wouldn't stand such a blow to their personal liberty. The liquorites have long since ceased to laugh, however, over the fact that the state has voted for and kept one of the most drastic laws of any state in the Union.

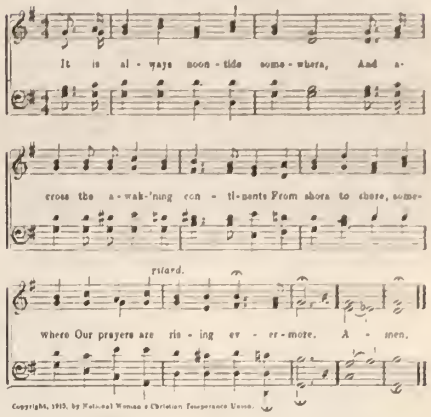
The liquor interests made the boast that they were so well entrenched in the big western cities of the country, that prohibition had no chance there. Yet the state of **Washington**, containing the metropolis of the west, voted out the saloons by a good majority, and Seattle which at the election of 1914 gave a majority against prohibition, at the vote on the beer amendment last fall reversed its attitude and gave a majority for prohibition. Exit John Barleycorn from the big city problem.

The liquor interests prophesied long rows of empty buildings in **Oregon** when John Barleycorn, by order of the state, moved out. But the mayor and the city officials and prominent residents say that not even the strongest microscope can discover any large number of buildings vacated by the saloons that are not now occupied by legitimate business enterprises.

The liquor interests said that a labor panic would follow the advent of prohibition, but reports from **Colorado** indicate that business in the mines and railroads and in every line of industry is better in that state than when the saloons were present to lower the efficiency of the

(Continued on Page Ten)

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE



THE HOME GUARD

Who will stand for the homes of the nation,
The homes that were built by the brave?
Who will save them from rum's desolation,
And dig for the tyrant a grave?
Who will sweep from the folds of Old Glory
The clouds which are dark'ning its stars?
Who will blot from our world-honored story
The word which its pages now mars?

We are coming, the scions of heroes,
To prove that they died not in vain;
And we challenge the sin-hardened Neros,
Who play o'er the graves of the slain.
Away with the laws of protection,
Which shelter their infamous trade!
We are coming to show by our action
The strength of the vows we have made.

We're the home guard that never surrenders,
The legions of honor and truth;
We're Columbia's loyal defenders,
Who have pledged her our unspotted youth,
For God, who is marching before us,
For home, whose protectors we are,
For the glorious country that bore us,
We've enlisted for life in this war.

—*Kate Lunden Sunderlin, in "Popular Campaign Songs."*

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

March 1—Union Signal Subscription Day—Birthday of Lillian M. N. Stevens
March 20—Prohibition Rally Day—Birthday of General Neal Dow

LILLIAN STEVENS CAMPAIGN FUND

MARGARET C. MUNNS, Treasurer National W. C. T. U.

For nineteen years the unions throughout the country have honored the great organizer, Frances E. Willard, by contributing to a fund used to establish and extend the organization to which she gave the best years of her life.

It is fully as mete that that other stateswoman, Lillian M. N. Stevens, should be honored by the unions with gifts to the Campaign Fund, whose purpose is to secure state and national prohibition, for was not this great-souled woman the first to rally the forces for "National Constitutional Prohibition within a decade." Actively she led the hosts until she was called to service in a higher sphere.

The Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund is used to assist in state as well as National campaigns. Last year this fund made possible the printing of 150,000 extra copies of the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL, which were distributed in campaign states.

The campaign conferences of last year, which were such a help to the states which needed the experiences and enthusiasm of those who had gone through similar campaigns, were financed by this fund, as were the trips by the National president to these and other campaign states.

The headquarters of the National W. C. T. U. at Hotel Driscoll in Washington, D. C., are maintained by this fund. This year the increasing interest in National Constitutional Prohibition has demanded the presence of the National president in Washington most of the winter. The National vice-president-at-large has also been frequently called into conference and Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost of West Virginia has been a valuable addition to the white ribbon delegation at the national capital. Splendid work has been done as the news chronicled in THE UNION SIGNAL and the daily press testifies. The Campaign Fund makes it possible to have this assistance just when it is needed.

At the last National W. C. T. U. Convention pledges were made by states and individuals amounting to $9,855. Of this, $1,538.90 has been paid and the remainder will doubtless be sent during March, the birthday month of Mrs. Stevens, when special effort is made to raise the Campaign Fund.

The finance committee of the National W. C. T. U. recommended that each union send at least one dollar to this fund, through its state treasurer, and the recommendation was unanimously adopted at the Indianapolis National Convention. Any union, however weak and small, can give this amount. If a public meeting cannot be held in the interest of National Constitutional Prohibition, an offering of one dollar could easily be taken at a regular meeting, or some member might give the dollar herself, even if she did thereby receive all the blessing. "Many mickles make a muckle" is the old Scotch proverb and if each of our twenty thousand unions responded with this small sum, it would give the cause a great impetus as activity must often be measured by financial resources.

Individual gifts are also acceptable. One of our New England white ribboners has made a generous contribution to the fund. May her tribe increase! It is a joy to know we can all do something for National Constitutional Prohibition, even if it is in the way of a little self-sacrifice. Money is not all we can give, though that is a necessary part. To many Washington, D. C., seems a long way off and Congress a body hard to reach, but by our gifts we can make things come to pass and rejoice that we have a part in bringing the glad day for which we long have prayed.

W. C. T. U. GIVEN CREDIT FOR INDIANA VICTORY

"It is generally conceded that for the Indiana victory a great share of the credit goes to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union," says the *Patriot Phalanx*. "It was at their National Convention, held in Indianapolis last November, that reports were heard from delegates as to how other states had won their battles for prohibition. The rejoicings over those victories fired the white ribbon hosts of Indiana with renewed zeal. They asked themselves, did not Indiana have as strong and high minded citizens as other states?"

THE LIQUOR INTERESTS SAY—

(Continued from Page Nine)

laboring men! Men who under license lived from hand to mouth now have a savings account.

The liquor interests say that while many a state is caught napping and lets the legislature "pull one over them" on the prohibition qucstion, just let the common people speak! That was the case in **Idaho.** She let the legislature put her under the restraint of a prohibitory law and then didn't know any better, after a year's trial of that sort of slavery, than to go and vote, by a fine majority, to remain in the same kind of blessed servitude, by voting in constitutional prohibition.

The liquor interests say when once a state has tried prohibition and gone back to freedom, she will never return. How about **Iowa,** which was one of the leading pioneer prohibition states and has been longing to get back to real prohibition ever since, and now has not only again secured a statutory law but is on the way to constitutional prohibition.

The liquor interests said, "Trust our liquor politicians to keep the metropolises of our country wet." Yet at the last election Detroit, the fifth city in size in the United States, was swung into the prohibition line along with the state of **Michigan.**

The liquor interests say the free and easy west doesn't want to be tied to the W. C. T. U. apron strings, that prohibition will never be popular among the ranchmen and miners of **Montana.** Yet last fall every political party in the state joined with the churches, the woman's clubs, the temperance societies and the common people to outlaw the saloon.

The liquor interests say, anyway you can't enforce prohibition when you get it. There's **South Dakota** that had it for a little while and got sick of it and abandoned it forever. Forever is a long word. **South Dakota** never abandoned the idea of recovering the good thing she had lost, as every legislature for the last nine or ten years will testify, and now that she again possesses prohibition she will keep it forever and forever, or until we have national prohibition.

The liquor interests said the politicians controlled the situation in **Nebraska** and they would never let anything like prohibition through, but the politicians counted not on the everyday voter who did his own thinking, consulting only his conscience as to how he should vote, and so Republican and Democrat, Progressive and Socialist, went side by side to the polls and defeated the liquorites.

The liquor interests said the question was too closely tied up with the Mormon church to permit **Utah** to outlaw the saloon, but the people of the state elected a non-Mormon, a prohibitionist, and a like-minded legislature and John Barleycorn was banished from the state.

The liquor interests said they needn't worry over **Indiana,** that "only the other day" they killed a county option bill and the state had never revived it. But a mighty wave of education and a cyclone of agitation swept over the Hoosier state, and the liquor interests found they were weighed in the balance of public opinion and found woefully wanting.

Testimony From Prohibition States

Washington

"During the past year," says the *Business Chronicle of the Pacific Northwest*, "the city of Seattle has gained in population; building occupancy is greater than ever; bank deposits have increased; new industries have sprung up; more tourists have visited Seattle; the amount of taxes to be raised on this year's valuation is less than a year ago; delinquent taxes have been reduced; bank clearings and transactions are greater than last year; postoffice receipts are larger; payrolls have been increased; savings institutions have opened more new accounts and received a greater aggregate of small sums from workingmen than in any other year; merchants have sold more and better goods, and collections have been vastly improved; bond dealers find a new class of investors, and have had the best year ever experienced. Mortgage money is more plentiful in supply than in demand. Seattle today is sounder and more prosperous than ever."

Colorado

"Never before in the history of Denver has there been an achievement equal to the new and remarkable record in the number and volume of savings accounts," reports the *Rocky Mountain News*. "In twenty-four banks the deposits aggregate $31,924,939 for 1916, as against $25,561,562 in 1915, an increase of $6,363,377, or approximately 22 per cent. The adding of 25,233 new accounts during the year, many of which were deposits of women and children, gives the figures a significant aspect. It is a striking parallel in Denver's financial year that, while her savings were unprecedentedly big, her disbursements indicate a corresponding increase. There is not a branch of civic and commercial life that has not felt the influence of prosperity. Denver has bought more automobiles, built more houses and worn better clothes than ever before."

Oregon

"One year of prohibition in Portland has demonstrated it to be of great moral and material benefit to the community," writes Mayor Albee in the *Oregonian*. "Among those who were either opposed to the prohibition law or who worked and voted against it are some of the most substantial business men of Portland, and today, after seeing with their own eyes what has been accomplished, they frankly admit that this city has been vastly benefited and they would not think of such a thing as a return to former conditions. The moral conditions are so remarkably changed for the better that it is difficult to realize what has come to pass. Large numbers of men and women of the underworld have left Portland, since prohibition became effective and are continuing to leave."

Alabama

"Every passing month demonstrates more clearly that the monetary loss from prohibition is being offset in so many other ways, both direct and indirect, both financially and morally, that the result is startling. This also to the wonderment of half the population," is the statement of George B. Ward, president of the city commission of Birmingham, Alabama.

Kansas

"The state tax rate in prohibition Kansas is $1.20 per $1,000—the lowest in the United States with two exceptions. Kansas is one of the few states which has no bonded indebtedness. It will readily be seen that the need of revenue from the saloon has not been felt. On the basis of property assessed for taxation, Kansas has the greatest per capita wealth in the nation—$1,629.61. Per capita consumption of liquor in the United States is $21; in Kansas it is $3.04. This represents a saving to Kansas of $30,000,000 a year, and the money goes into gainful investment. The crime bill is our greatest burden in the United States. Our greatest public debt-maker is the licensed saloon. In 1910 the rate of commitment to prison in the United States was 520. In Kansas it was only 200. This shows that the reduction of crime in Kansas makes the need of liquor revenue little felt."

These statements are vouched for by no less a personage than Governor Capper of Kansas.

Idaho

"Prohibition has had most beneficial results in our state," said E. H. Dewey, a prominent banker and rancher of Idaho. "Everyone has more money and bills are being met promptly. Rents and other values inflated by conditions that existed before prohibition have been adjusted and business is on a normal basis."

Arizona

"Prohibition has proven a great benefit to the legitimate business of Arizona. It has reduced crime, decreased court expenses, made men more efficient, increased bank deposits, turned money into legitimate business channels, made happier homes, better clothed and better fed children and, in fact, has been of untold advantage to every one except the saloon keeper and the bootlegger, who are now outlaws in Arizona," writes L. W. Coggins, manager Phoeniz Title and Trust company.

North Carolina

"North Carolina has never known in all her history a period of greater prosperity than that through which she has passed since prohibition was adopted," says ex-Governor Locke Craig. "Real estate in all the cities and larger towns has greatly enhanced in value and every line of business has prospered. I do not think that the people of this state could be induced to seriously consider returning to the license system."

Georgia

A loyal Georgian sends the following statement showing the increase in school attendance in the state: "The schools of the state all the way from the kindergartens to the universities, during the present term, are reporting the largest per cent of attendance in their history. The dormitory capacity of nearly every Georgia college is taxed to its utmost limit, and many new school buildings are in course of erection."

Arkansas

The mayor of Little Rock, Arkansas, gives the following evidence of the pronounced success of prohibition: "Merchants in ten lines of business in my city were consulted and testified that their collections are far better this year than last. The sales sheets of many retail dealers show a steady increase in the amount of business done, while the records of the chamber of commerce show a steady increase in the number of carload shipments of all kinds. The postoffice reports an increase in business of $360,543.63—which is considered phenomenal for a postoffice in a town the size of Little Rock. Bank deposits show an increase of $3,500,000; bank clearings, of over $11,000,000. Savings accounts far exceed in number those of any previous year. The referee in bankruptcy says there is no business in his line."

ABOUT READY TO ABDICATE

—*Los Angeles Express*

YOUR OCCUPATION?

WHY PHIL KURTZ GAVE UP THE SALOON BUSINESS

ROY KILMAN

"What is your occupation?"

The witness is a Ruthenian, unkempt, dirty. He has lived less than three years in the United States, is barely able to speak English, and still wears the clothing he had on his back when he left his native mountain town. He hesitates. The question is impatiently repeated.

"Liquor business," he finally gets out.

"Saloonkeeper!" wearily affirms the district attorney.

The alien nods grudgingly. He admits it. His hesitancy is *not* due to linguistic difficulty, but rather to the fact that, short a time as he has resided with us, he knows the opprobrium that attaches to the word "saloonkeeper."

But not so was it with my friend, Phil Kurtz. Phil is a saloonkeeper and says so. True, his place is styled a "buffet," but even Phil, who has the instincts of sincerity, laughs—or perhaps I should say laughed—at this niceness in terminology. Whether Phil Kurtz now laughs, in view of what recently has transpired, I am unable to say.

Kurtz and I went to school together. We "grew up" in the same small town, and when young men came to the same great city. Two other men there are to mention and then my cards will all be on the table. The first is "Con" Conover, who tended bar in the Kurtz buffet for years. "Con," in his way, is a wonder. He is handsome, keeps himself immaculately groomed, and never touches a drop of liquor. He is as decent a chap as one will find after a day's search among the delegates to a national brewery convention. My other character is C. P. Pratt. Charlie was a boy together with Phil Kurtz and me. And it is very proper that I speak of Charlie as the other "card," for that is what he has been called many years.

Between Pratt, Kurtz and myself, coming as we did from the same vicinage, though diverse as are our present occupations, there always has been a certain amount of friendship. Which is natural and as it should be. I confess to having entered, on occasion, Kurtz's well-lighted, scintillating buffet, there to discuss old times and new.

It was during one such incidental visit I made; while, in fact, I waited for a train at a nearby depot, that I first heard Phil Kurtz express himself in regard to the liquor business.

"No," he said, "I make no apologies for runnin' this dump. The liquor business is not, in itself, a bad business. Liquor *will* be consumed. You can't get away from it. An' so, I say, that being the case, then let us have well-conducted, orderly places where the stuff may be properly handled. What is needed is governmental supervision of the retail end of the game."

Kurtz, from a stocky, well set-up youth, had developed into a bluff, hearty, German type of individual. I listened with the respect I felt was due to the honesty of his opinion.

"My place," he went on, "closes at ten p. m. sharp. I never sell liquor to a man who is drunk. I do nothing but a cash business. The swing-doors of this place are fastened back after hours—you can look right through the bar. And I'm on the level with the police and the excise department."

All of which I did not question.

"But," I did manage to object, "you can not claim that booze ever did good to anybody, Phil."

"Sick people—" he began.

"I know," I interrupted. "We've heard all about that. I mean, that it can do no good to the men to stand and drink over your bar."

Kurtz considered this.

"And besides," I pressed, "what about 'Con'? Would you pay him $25 a week if he drank?"

I caught a grin from the bartender.

"Oh, well now," rejoined Kurtz, smilingly, "that's different. A bartender is too close to the stuff—it's too easy for him to get it."

I did not continue the argument—it seemed to lead nowhere. But a week later I suspected, for the first time, that what I had said may have bothered my friend Phil. By telephone he asked me to step into his place that night. I did so.

"You remember our talk," he began. "Well, I have some dope for you. Charlie Pratt was in last night and told me he is making five thousand dollars a year."

Kurtz's eyes rested keenly on mine.

"Well, what of it?"

"Just this," went on Kurtz with evident satisfaction. "You know Charlie was selling coal for the Monongahela Coal and Coke Company and gettin' $150 a month. That was a year ago. Then he saw an opportunity to get into the jobbing end of the business on his own hook. But it was a chance. He told me he spent two months thinkin' over the proposition and workin' up his nerve to the point where he dared give up a straight salary. He told me he wrote his resignation and carried it in his pocket that long trying to stick the thing into a mail box—and he couldn't do it. And, what's more, he *didn't* do it until one night he dropped in here, had a few drinks—and went straight out of my place and shot that resignation into one of Uncle Sam's mail-boxes. Result? Charlie's drawin' down four hundred dollars a month—that's the result. And he got the little old drink that furnished the 'pep' right here," concluded the saloonkeeper, with a triumphant bang of his fist. "I gave it to him myself."

"How many drinks has he had in here since?" I slipped in.

There was a laugh. It came from "Con," who, pink-featured and fresh, was polishing some of the glassware that reposed back of the bar.

"Oh, I don't know," said Kurtz, shortly. "He ain't hurtin' himself any."

"You know what the boys call him?" queried "Con."

"No," I said, watching Kurtz as he strode away in a huff.

"Charlie-Stick-to-the-Booze," said "Con."

Then it was that I began to notice Charlie Pratt more carefully. It was true that he seemed prosperous. Latterly I saw Charlie did not have so much time to stop and chat on those occasions when one meets, as one will, acquaintances on a busy city street. His tendency was to brush by. I saw him frequently about the entrance of the most expensive hotel in town. He drove an impudent-looking, low-seated automobile. These were the ear-marks of prosperity; Charlie probably was making five thousand dollars a year. And it was entirely possible, I reflected, that he bolstered up his nerve to "take the chance" by a stiff drink or two.

Just how long a time elapsed after my conversation with Kurtz I do not know; possibly two years went by. There was no doubt in my mind that both Kurtz and Pratt were making more money than I—a mere salaried man. They both rode in machines, and this, together with the fact that life was broadening out for me, as it also must have been for them, was undoubtedly the reason I saw less and less of my boyhood friends. How much they saw of each other I did not know, but I suspected that Charlie went often to the buffet. His face spoke of it, if his lips did not.

One morning after boarding my street car I opened the early paper. Something struck me in the face like a dash of cold water. It was the name, on the first page, in type an inch high, CHARLES P. PRATT. I read and grew sick. Charlie had been arrested for embezzling the funds of a lodge of which he was an officer. He was in jail, confined at the moment in the hospital ward because of a bad wound. He had tried to shoot himself.

Need I say that the dictates of friendship sent me straight to that jail? Sick as he was, Charlie recognized me, and the light that came into his eyes went to my heart.

"You're the only one who's come," he moaned. "The others—"

"Never mind, Charlie," I said. "Now tell me all about it."

It was a rambling story, entirely characteristic of the boy who had been called a "card" in the old days. At its conclusion he eyed me hopelessly.

"I was drunk," he explained, and turned his face on the pillow.

The matter of bail then took me to my erstwhile friend Phil Kurtz. It was rather early in the morning and I found "Con" alone in the buffet. Kurtz, who kept bankers' hours, had not yet come down.

"Well, 'Con,'" I began, "what do you think of it?"

"About Charlie?" he demanded.

I nodded.

"Tough," said "Con."

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

THE WIZARD, OR "CHANGE HIM BACK AGAIN"

AN ALLEGORY BY "KENTUCKY HOME"

On a memorable Friday evening the quiet village of Weston was in a state of unusual interest, if not positive excitement. Flaming posters announcing the appearance of the great Chinese juggler, "Ah Sin," at the town hall were the explanation. For some time these marvels of printing and color had been the admiration of the people, and the program of wonderful performances was read again and again, until many were able to repeat it from memory. If faulty in recalling other items, none forgot that, as a closing feature, the juggler proposed to change a human being into a beast.

The manner with which a rural community receives anything that comes from the great active world without makes a pleasing study. At first, cautious, full of suspicion, they regard themselves incapable of deception; but soon disarmed by artful address, they reproach themselves for lack of confidence in what seemed worthy of trust, and thus fall victims by the wholesale to the trickster's art. The discussion in the shops and stores showed this self-reliant spirit, and many declared that they would like to see the magician try his skill on them; but while all were skeptical, none were indifferent, and every one proposed to witness Ah Sin's failure to carry out his program. "I tell you this is all nonsense," said John Blake, a leading spirit among the young men of the place. "This talk of changing a man to a beast, it cannot be done." His companions were of the same mind, and a young lad asserted that he had too much will-power for Ah Sin to be able to mesmerize him.

In due time the juggler appeared upon the streets of Weston, wearing a most singular garb, but while dressed in Chinese costume, he was evidently not a native of that country. That night the hall was packed to suffocation. The conjurer explained that he was not a native of China, but that he represented Chinese and Indian art, and that with him resided a mysterious power which was not possessed by his masters in the East. He further assured them that the last feature of the program was not a trick of legerdemain, but a veritable, actual change. To their increasing wonder he then passed through the program, tossing the balls and knives, swallowing the swords, eating fire, after which he announced that he was ready to change a human being into a beast. Advancing to the edge of the stage, he said: "I come now to the last and greatest act upon the program, an act which I have given in all the great cities of Europe and America, before kings and princes and the great of the earth, and which I as willingly give before you here tonight. Now who will volunteer to become my subject?"

There was dead silence. No one felt anxious to volunteer, though none believed it could result in any harm. The silence grew oppressive. Ah Sin explained that he could not be expected to furnish a subject, for he and the person might be accused of collusion, and thus urged the people began to look about for one to go upon the stage. John Blake's name was called, but he demurred. His sister, seated near him, said, "John, you go, it won't hurt you." Still he did not move. Then a young lady sitting beside him, a black-eyed girl who was not John's sister, said, "Yes, John, you go," and singularly enough, without more ado he went forward and took his place upon the rostrum. When the cheering this act occasioned had subsided, the magician was seen waving a small wand over John's head and was heard muttering a mysterious jargon of strange words. As this proceeded, the audience noticed, with much dismay, a gradual change in the young man's face. The bright, intelligent expression seemed dying out. The fires of the intellect were fading from the eyes, and the features began to show coarseness and stupor. A deathlike hush had fallen on the audience as they looked upon this dreadful transformation. Still the wand was waving and the muttered words were heard, and each moment intelligence and manhood had given place to the dull, heavy stare of brute life. A moment more, and with horror, the people saw that John's muscles had stiffened and that his clenched hands had taken the form of hoofs. He leaned from his chair—a pause in which was heard the movement of the wand and a wierd chant of the unknown words, when suddenly he fell heavily upon the stage, changed indeed into a beast. Regardless of his victim for a moment, Ah Sin turned to the audience and said: "Ladies and gentlemen, this closes the program of the evening. On tomorrow night I give a similar entertainment at Elkton, two miles from here. Hoping I may meet there some of my Weston friends, and thanking you for your presence and patronage, I bid you good—" Before he could finish, by a common impulse, the people sprang to their feet and shouted, "Change him back again! Change him back again!" Making a sign for silence, Ah Sin replied, with a satanic, though well-bred, smile playing around his lips, "You will notice, kind friends, that is not upon the program. I have the power to change a man into a beast, but have not the power to change him back again. Good night," and he disappeared behind the scenes of the stage.

The excitement that followed beggars description. An immediate arrest brought the juggler before the authorities of the town. Ah Sin inquired if they proposed to follow the clear course of the law. Their assurance was most emphatic. He then asked the people if they would be satisfied with the course the law should take. "We are law-abiding citizens, or we would hang you at once," was their angry reply. Upon this, Ah Sin produced two papers which he handed to the court. One was the general license of the commonwealth, which, for the consideration of $500, allowed Ah Sin to give entertainments according to the published program in any part of the state. He reminded the court that "changing a man to a beast" was known to everyone to be a part of that program. The other paper was a receipt for twenty dollars paid to the town of Weston for the privilege of giving his entertainment in that place. There was but one course, but one verdict, and to that all were already committed. And while in the Blake home of that pleasant village there has remained for many years the monstrosity of a son—half beast and half man—Ah Sin, doubly protected by state license and local tax, is still abroad and plying his accursed art.

* * *

This sketch needs no interpretation. The truth is not only stranger, but even more terrible, than this fiction. The transformations of the saloon are in progress in every city, town, and hamlet. The wizard of rum has changed the intelligent glare of the eye to the dull, drunken stare, and the young man of promise has become the disgrace of the home. Shall this Ah Sin of society continue his accursed art? Shall he be allowed his liberty? Shall we hedge about his interests with license and legality? In vain hope of restriction and regulation shall we make him secure by official protection?

No! Let a Hannibal-like vow be recorded that the saloon's transforming curse shall cease. With uplifted hand, let the vow be sworn by every God-fearing man that the infamous, brutalizing, damning work of the wizard of hell shall cease.—*Western Christian Advocate.*

YOUR OCCUPATION?

(Continued from Page Twelve)

"Have you heard from Phil this morning?"

"Yes."

"Did he say anything about Charlie?"

"Why, I only talked with the boss over the telephone," said the bartender, evasively. "He didn't say much except he wouldn't be down today."

"Con's" eyes came to mine. We understood each other.

"Then you don't think Kurtz will go bail?" I asked, grimly.

"Con" shook his head.

"No," he said. "He wouldn't. Charlie got a message to him last night from the jail."

"And — Phil — Kurtz — turned — him down?" I asked, in astonishment.

"Say!" exclaimed the man in white, suddenly earnest. "Did you ever hear of a guy who has put a friend in bad helpin' that friend out of the hole?"

"I dont know. What do you mean?"

The bartender resumed his everlasting polishing of the glassware.

"Kurtz was here two nights ago *after hours*," he said, casually. "And Kurtz sold Charlie the bottle of whisky that put Charlie where he is—in jail."

The swing-doors quickly opened and a man came in hurriedly. It was Phil Kurtz. He looked drawn and haggard.

"I couldn't stand it," he groaned. "Poor Charlie!" He turned to the bartender. "Telephone Judge Hartzell and tell him I'll go bail."

As the efficient "Con" talked into the receiver, my friend Phil Kurtz extended to me a limp hand.

"And tomorrow," he added, "this business goes back to the Phoenix Brewery. *I'm through.*"

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14-48

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

Drastic Prohibition Measure Gaining Favor Among South Dakota Legislators

ANNA R. SIMMONS, President South Dakota W. C. T. U.

The legislative battle in South Dakota is now in progress. A woman suffrage amendment was passed January 26 with a large majority: 66 to 27 in the house; 36 to 12 in the senate. The amendment passed the legislature without discussion. The social event of the session thus far was a suffrage party in honor of the legislature. It was held in the ball room of the St. Charles hotel and five hundred people listened to the musical program by Kathleen Hart Bibb of Minneapolis.

The most exciting work before the legislature is the framing of the prohibition law. In view of the decision of the Supreme court on the Webb-Kenyon law, a "bone dry" law can be enforced.

The liquor men are at the capital to prevent drastic legislation if possible. The brewers of the state had their hearing before the joint committee of the house and senate January 30. Mr. Schlichting of Deadwood acted as their spokesman and urged that they be allowed to use their plants for the manufacture of beverages averaging less than two per cent of alcohol. Their attorney, Mr. Voorhees of Sioux Falls, tried to persuade the committee that it was strictly constitutional and proper for the legislature to determine and fix the exact amount of alcohol that might be sold legally. When these men were through with their pleas Mr. Holsaple stated he had some evidence he wanted to submit and he took from his grip some beverages that were made at the Schlichting brewery at Central City, near Deadwood, which looked practically alike except for one or two words on the label and the color of the caps. One was the beverage usually sold over the counter in prohibition territory and on test contained forty one-hundredths of one per cent of alcohol; the other was the beverage sold to "trusted" customers. It contained three and seven one-hundredths per cent alcohol and was to all intents and purposes an intoxicating beverage. The point raised by Mr. Holsaple was that inasmuch as these two bottles were taken in a blind pig raid at Rapid City, dry territory, it showed the brewers had so evaded the present law that it would be a useless task to try to regulate them under the new one. No action was taken by the committee but if the dry forces prevail, and we believe they will, near beer will not be allowed.

Dr. Mary Noyes Farr of Pierre and Miss Rose Bower of Rapid City are our legislative committee and they have from the beginning of the session been doing splendid work, both for the framing of the prohibition bill and for the submission of the full suffrage bill.

A bill has passed the senate for a Frances Willard Day in the public schools to be observed September 28, Miss Willard's birthday. The bill provides that the state superintendent of public instruction shall prepare the program, thus making it uniform throughout the state. This meets with the hearty approval of Superintendent Lugg, who exclaimed when he saw the bill, "Well, this is a new one on me and I shall give it my earnest support." The bill has also been highly commended by the women's societies, and we hope it may be passed and enacted into law. Judging from the warm expressions among the men on every hand we feel assured the bill will pass. Through the capable management of Dr. Mary Noyes Farr, I found on my arrival in Pierre, that a Sabbath evening's meeting had been arranged for February 4, in the Congregational church, to be addressed by Lieutenant-Governor McMaster in the interest of this bill. The bill was introduced by Senator Gunderson of Vermilion, whose wife is state president of the Federation of Woman's Clubs of South Dakota.

Another measure our committee is interested in and to which it is giving its attention is the bill to increase mothers' pensions. A more stringent anti-cigaret bill is also receiving the co-operation of white ribboners. Indeed nothing along the line of moral legislation is allowed to escape the vigilance of the W. C. T. U. committee.

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Compiled by Anna Adams Gordon

a collection of quotations from Miss Willard's writings and addresses, many of which had never been published until this book was issued.

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Price, 50 cents

These books are really companion volumes and should be on every white-ribboner's desk for reference and inspiration.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois.

Billy Sunday's Telling Exhibit

Actual groceries and an actual bottle of whisky were exhibited by Billy Sunday with telling effect in one of his temperance addresses in the Boston campaign. In contrast with the deadly whisky, which cost $1.25 for the bottle and would have brought the retail dealer $3.60 if he had sold it at fifteen cents a drink, Mr. Sunday took from a suit case and a hamper and displayed to his audience one at a time:

One package of shredded wheat.
One package of Toasties.
A quart bottle of milk.

"It'll keep a baby alive 24 hours," Billy shouted as he held it up. Then, uplifting the whisky bottle, he exclaimed: "Whereas this cursed stuff contains poison enough to kill ten babies."

One package of Uneeda biscuit.
One pound of butter—"it cost 44 cents, and it's paid for."
Two loaves of bread.
A parcel from which he took and held up to view two samples, saying: "Here is something I've quit eating; they're too rich for my blood; they're eggs, and the dealer tries to make folks believe that they're worth eight cents apiece—not for me at that price."
Two pounds of beefsteak, 72 cents.
A package of Bermuda onions.
A peck of apples—"for the children."
Twenty-five cents' worth of soap.
A package of rutabaga turnips.
One pound of coffee.
A paper parcel of "sinkers."
One pound of lima beans; and one pound of prunes.

When the cheering audience had grasped the significance of the exhibit, Mr. Sunday seized a hammer and smashed the bottle of whisky on the pulpit carpet, saying:

"If I didn't do that, the liquor gang would start the story and send it up and down the land that I'd been buying booze for my own use."

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Handsomely framed, with name plate attached, price, $10.00
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The above leaflets furnished for postage at the rate of 15 cents per hundred.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Ill.

The Liquor Question a Troublesome One to Manufacturers, Says Ex-Governor Foss

Concerning the heavy liquor vote in Boston at the recent election, by which the city decided to remain in the wet column, ex-Governor Foss of Massachusetts remarked at the Dry Chicago banquet, "The friends and adherents of no-license are by no means discouraged. The effort on the part of the liquor interests was greater than ever before. They enlisted help from all over the country, for had Boston gone dry the effect upon legislation pending at the National Capital at this time would have been crushing to them. I predict that Boston never again will give such a vote for license. The high mark has been reached. The tide has begun to ebb. The liquor interests are thoroughly frightened and I know it to be a fact that holders of licenses are trying to dispose of them. Many of those interested in the business see the handwriting on the wall and have signified their intention of getting out. Six of our license cities recently turned their backs on license. There is already pending in the legislature a bill to reduce the number of saloons in Boston from 1,000 to 750."

—The New York World

"The Webb-Kenyon decision will have a profound effect upon all prohibition legislation throughout the country. The execution of the law will not only be immediate and direct, but new and more drastic legislation is bound to follow. The liquor interests have for years secretly and openly defied the laws of the several states relating to the liquor traffic and they are now to reap the whirlwind. I have been most agreeably surprised at the response which has come to a memorial to Congress in behalf of national prohibition which is being signed by leaders of opinion and of big business throughout the country. The memorial is cast in very radical terms, but it has won the support of persons of great importance in the most conservative circles and in all walks of life. Professors of Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Princeton, heads of great railroad corporations, presidents of banks and leaders in the industrial and commercial world, as well as scientists and alienists, have signed this document. We think that both Congress and the country will be astonished at the character of the signatures when they are published.

"There is no question which is so troublesome to manufacturers today as the liquor question. The progressive manufacturer has no more use for the saloon than has the church, and he proposes to wipe it out, and the employe is now taking his stand along with the employer. You need not be afraid to submit this question to the laboring people. When they have the facts they will vote right."

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Don't you know, ill health or *chronic ailments*, in nine out of every ten cases, are due to improper food, poor circulation, insufficient exercise, incorrect breathing, incorrect poise and restless slumber!

I give exercises that strengthen the impaired organs.

Remove those *unnatural* conditions and your ailments vanish.

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Are you too thin or too fat?

You can weigh exactly what you should.

Medical magazines advertise my work; leading doctors approve it; their wives are my pupils.

Regain Health, Poise and Cheerful Spirits. You can. Tell me your faults in health or figure. I will *help* you. *And I want to, so much.* I will respect your confidence. Write for my Free Booklet No. 21.

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Dept. 37. 624 Michigan Avenue, Ill.

South Dakota's Lieutenant Governor Pays Tribute to Frances E. Willard

A unique and impressive Frances E. Willard memorial service was held in South Dakota's capital city, Pierre, on February 11. The senate was present in a body. On the Friday previous the senate had unanimously passed a bill the public schools of the state, of a Frances E. Willard Day, on September 28, her birthday. The address of the afternoon was delivered by Lieutenant Governor McMaster, an eloquent young man, by virtue of his office also president of the senate. In the course of his magnificent address he said that though from childhood he had reverenced the name of Frances E. Willard, he had never realized the nobility of her character and the magnitude of her work until he had studied her biography. He considered her one of the greatest characters of all time. He gave a brief sketch of her childhood and told of her preparation for her wonderful life work. At the close of his fine address Mr. McMaster called attention to the bill providing for the observance of Miss Willard's birthday. Mr. Holsaple of the Anti-Saloon League also paid a brief tribute to this great woman. Mrs. Anna R. Simmons, president of the state W. C. T. U., emphasized the fact that the W. C. T. U. had been pushing the work of scientific temperance instruction for the past thirty years, and said that many of the recent dry victories may be attributed to this teaching.

MORE DRUNKENNESS UNDER PROHIBITION?

The *Southwest Times* (Va.) is authority for the plain statement that prohibition decreases drunkenness and increases legitimate business, all statements of the saloonatics to the contrary notwithstanding. The following excerpt from the *Times* is very pertinent:

"While it is too early yet to render an opinion on the practical working of the Mapp prohibition law in Virginia, the past three months have presented some very interesting phases of the prohibition question. For one thing, it has demonstrated that a strong state-wide prohibition law is sufficient to reduce the business of police courts to a remarkable degree. Plain drunks and drunk and disorderly cases have shown an amazing diminution in number. For another thing the old wet assertions regarding the effect of prohibition on business have been thoroughly disproved. Various enterprises have rapidly occupied the shops vacated by saloons and seem to be filling the gaps in business capably enough."

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UNION SIGNAL DAY SOUVENIRS!

Is your union making preparations for the observance of UNION SIGNAL DAY? Are you planning to celebrate Mrs. Stevens' birthday by carrying out her wish for increased subscription lists for the paper she so much loved? Remember the souvenir book-mark, which will at request be forwarded free in sufficient quantities for distribution in every local union observing UNION SIGNAL Day. Order at once.

LECTURER FINDS PAPER USEFUL

"I am more than convinced from my work as a temperance lecturer during the last ten years that your paper exerts a larger influence in promoting the cause of temperance than any other publication in the country. God bless you in your great work and help us to more earnestly and prayerfully help Him in the overthrow of the world's greatest curse.

"W. G. Brandenburg,
"Y. M. C. A., Buffalo, New York."

EDUCATE THE PEOPLE!

"My age being seventy-two, health poor and weather strenuous, I cannot get out except on mild days which have been very rare this winter, but I am sending two more yearly subscriptions for THE UNION SIGNAL, making five in all, and I am hoping to complete my club. I also hope to get more campaign subscriptions. When I cannot get a yearly I try for that. I think I can get at least one more small club for the *Young Crusader*, possibly a club of ten. I am convinced that the one great need at present is to get the right kind of temperance literature into the hands of the reading public, especially the class that depend on secular papers for general information. There is a vast amount of ignorance on the temperance question among such. For example, some young men came here not long since and delivered an order from a hardware store. Speaking of beer one said, 'I drink beer. I know they don't put alcohol in it for I have seen them make it.' We are so familiar with the temperance truths ourselves, it seems as if all are, but we must remember that there is in circulation a constant supply of misleading or lying literature intended to deceive.

"Mrs. M. L. W. Ennis,
"Ashaway, Rhode Island."

$150.00 SALARY FOR 60 DAYS WORK PAID WOMAN OR MAN in each town to distribute Free circulars, and to take orders for White Ribbon Concentrated Flavoring.
J. S. ZIEGLER CO., 7 G-E. Harrison Street, Chicago,

Feeling the Pulse of the Liquor Interests

Beer as the beneficent and healthful temperance drink of the future is industriously lobbying in legislative halls, extolling its own merits at the expense of its first cousin "whisky." Bills prohibiting all alcoholic beverages that contain more than ten per cent alcohol are being introduced in a number of legislatures and the brewers are magnanimously refusing to oppose (?) them. Everybody knows that beer is an intoxicating drink, for not only has the question been finally settled in the chemical laboratory but such was the verdict of the people at the polls in the three western prohibition states which defeated the beer measures last November. It is interesting to read the emphatic statement concerning beer from the pen of Nathan A. Cole of Michigan, a year or two ago a leading representative and speaker for the liquor interests in state-wide campaigns. He says:

"Any person who has ever been a frequent visitor of saloons knows that the moderate beer drinker will drink two glasses at a sitting, giving him sixteen ounces of liquid. The average alcohol content in beer is five per cent. This gives the moderate beer drinker four-fifths of an ounce of pure alcohol poison. The moderate whisky drinker takes one glass of whisky at a sitting, and usually the amount does not exceed an ounce, but place it at an ounce and a half and he gets three-fourths of an ounce of alcohol poison. Modern science has proclaimed that alcohol in any quantity taken into the human system is poison and here is the evidence that the moderate beer drinker is taking into his system a greater per cent of that poison than is the moderate whisky drinker. The people of this nation, and, in fact, the people of the whole world, have come to the positive conclusion that all alcoholic drinks are injurious to the human system and that the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic beverages should no longer be tolerated."

In a recent review of the comments of the liquor press, one notes that "organization" is the panacea urged by most of them. *Progress* remarks that it is time for every retail dealer to join the association of saloon men and for every brewer and every wholesaler to join his respective association. *The North American Wine and Spirit Journal* says that lack of organization is sure to result in defeat. *The Brewers' Journal* inquires "Is it not time for the trade in all its branches to form a board of strategy and frame a policy of united action?" and others advise in similar strain. A student of the situation after reading these suggestions, in the light of the history of the reform, remarks that the only one of the liquor organs that has the sense to see the situation as it really is is the *Wholesalers' and Retailers' Review* of San Francisco which warns, "If all the liquor industries of this country were consolidated under one central control for campaign purposes, we'd be voted out of business instantly." One of the elements that has led to the present disastrous condition for the liquor traffic is its effort, as an organized force, to control political affairs. The decent people have resented this domination and incidentally have become enlightened on the corruptness of the business and voted it out of existence.

"The brewers of the United States are in earnest in their desire for reform in the retail liquor trade," asserted the secretary of the Wisconsin Brewers' Association recently in a newspaper interview. "The whole question centers primarily around law enforcement. If the laws are strictly carried out then the objectionable saloons will have to go or cease to be objectionable. The brewery business is on the same basis as any other business. It is no more their duty to start prosecutions against their trade than it is for the individuals of any other business, say the wholesale grocers, to start prosecutions against the men who buy from them."

The comparison of the brewery official is an enlightening one. If a wholesale grocery house sold to the retail trade commodities that had a tendency to demoralize its customers and the whole community, necessitating extra police protection and large expenditure of money for the relief of the victims of the business conducted by the retail stores, the brewer might be justified in saying that his business is on the same basis as the grocery business. As a matter of fact, as everyone concedes, the liquor business is in a class by itself and all legitimate business resents being referred to as in that class. Its continued toleration in a civilized community has back of it no real reason, only the excuse that the revenue derived from it is needed, which any boy or girl who has learned the rudiments of arithmetic knows is foolishness.

That "the sins of the liquor traffic are the incubators of prohibition" is the way that a writer in a California paper describes the failure of the San Francisco liquor interests to take to heart the ominous significance of the big vote for prohibition at the last election. "They evidently do not realize that if immigration continues to Southern California at the rate it has been coming lately by the time another vote is taken the state can vote dry regardless of the wet vote of San Francisco." Their foolish efforts to make the public think they are reforming are worse than useless. A man who has been engaged in the liquor business in the city for years and has really tried to keep it as decent and law-abiding as possible told the newspaper man, "I am disgusted. These fellows down here have no intention of cleaning up. They are trying to fool the people again with the same old bluff."

When you hear of the reform of the saloon in other parts of the country, remember the comment of "one of the gang" who sees the thing from the inside, and knows it is only another attempt to "fool the people."

PASS THE HAT

A Unique Coin Collector Representing a Hat—A Novel Way for the Local W. C. T. U. to Raise Money

Each hat holds ten coins, nickels or dimes, which are slipped in the hat card in the little compartments toward the outer edge of the hat. The object for which the money is raised may be written or printed on the hat bands.

These little hat collectors are finished with blue or red bands and orders will be filled in equal parts of each color, making it possible to easily conduct a contest by giving the blues to one side and the reds to the other.

Price, per dozen, 25 cents; fifty, 75 cents; one hundred, $1.25; five hundred, $5.00, postpaid.

An extra charge for printing the name of the local union or the object for which the money is raised will be made and estimates upon same gladly furnished.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

Evanston, Illinois

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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Congress Passes Anti-Liquor Advertising and Anti-Liquor Shipping Measure as Rider to Post-Office Appropriation Bill

By the passage in the Senate and the House of Representatives of an amendment to the Post Office Appropriation Bill, the use of the mails for liquor advertising purposes in violation of the laws of the states may be prohibited. The measure also prohibits, excepting for scientific, sacramental, medicinal and mechanical purposes, the shipment of liquors, through the channels of interstate commerce, to individuals in states that now prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

Porto Rico May Have Prohibition

The Porto Rican Citizenship bill, containing a prohibition provision, has passed both houses of Congress, and now goes to President Wilson for his signature.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

CONGRESS PASSES DRASTIC MEASURE ESTABLISHING ABSOLUTE PROHIBITION IN DRY STATES AND PROHIBITING USE OF MAILS FOR ADVERTISING LIQUORS IN VIOLATION OF STATE LAWS—PORTO RICAN BILL CONTAINING A PROHIBITION PROVISION, PASSES THE SENATE—DISTRICT PROHIBITION BILL EXPECTED TO BE VOTED UPON IN HOUSE BEFORE CONGRESS ADJOURNS.

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

This has been a week of surprises. First, as mentioned last week, came the introduction in the Senate of a drastic amendment presented by Senator Reed of Missouri, who is not recognized as a temperance man. This amendment was offered as an amendment to the Jones amendment, the latter being placed as a "rider" on the Post Office Appropriation bill by Senator Jones of Seattle. The Reed amendment, after a few minor changes, was adopted by a vote of 45 to 11.

The bill then went to the House and after some delay was acted upon Wednesday, February 21. Seldom have the members of the House rallied in such numbers as they did for action on this measure. Interest ran high. After several sections of the Post Office bill had been acted upon, Senate amendment 34 was reached and read by the clerk. Every man present was in his seat. Mr. Moon of Tennessee, chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, rose and, addressing the Speaker, said, "To get the amendment before the House, I move to non-concur in this amendment." Instantly Mr. Randall of California was on his feet and said, "I move to concur in Senate amendment 34." This was greeted with handclapping and other manifestations of approval. A few speeches pro and con were delivered, the time limit being fixed at ten minutes at the longest. Mr. Shirley of Kentucky introduced an amendment to defer Federal action for one year. In his remarks he stated that there are now in general and distillery bonded warehouses in America 228,687,000 gallons of spirits, in the state of Kentucky in bond 137,983,000 gallons, and Mr. Shirley asked what was to be done with this vast amount of liquor if such drastic legislation as was then proposed became a law. His amendment was overwhelmingly rejected and cries of "bone dry," "bone dry," resounded through the chamber. Several other amendments were offered, but all were almost immediately voted down. The cries of "vote," "vote" were most insistent and, after four and a half hours' deliberation, the vote was taken by roll call, resulting in 321 for the measure and 72 against. Do you wonder the House cheered the result most emphatically and that we, sitting in the gallery, said "Thank God"?

This bill establishes absolute prohibition in the states which now prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, allowing shipment only for scientific, sacramental, medicinal and mechanical purposes. It nullifies all state measures which permit the importation of a limited quantity of intoxicants into prohibition territory for personal use.

That portion of the bill dealing with liquor advertisements in the United States mails is virtually the Bankhead bill which passed the Senate a week or more ago and which prevents the use of the mails in violation of the laws passed by the different states.

District of Columbia Bill Still in Hands of Committee

The District of Columbia prohibition bill is still in the hands of the committee, frequent hearings being held. Those in favor of the bill have been heard and the opponents are dragging it slowly along. If once it reaches the floor of the House it will go through with a rush, but those unfavorable to the measure are evidently determined it shall not reach the floor. The intent to hinder legislation on the part of the District committee has become so noticeable that friends of the measure appealed to the Committee on Rules to discharge the District committee from further consideration of the prohibition bill. This is drastic action on the part of the Rules committee, but a decision has been reached. We now believe the District of Columbia will be included in dry territory before Congress adjourns.

The Porto Rican bill has passed the Senate. One important amendment put into the bill provides for prohibition in the island, dependent, however, if so desired, upon a referendum vote of the people. The bill, having been changed somewhat since its passage in the House, now goes to conference.

Without a roll call the House has passed a bill to continue temporarily the present government in the Danish West Indies and appropriate $25,000,000 to pay Denmark for the islands. A bill to authorize the President to set up a temporary government in the islands and providing for investigation of the needs of the people there has been favorably reported in the senate and the leaders expect to pass it within a few days.

National Home for Lepers

A national home for lepers is created under an act just signed by President Wilson. Under the new law, also, the public health service is drafting regulations to cover the treatment of lepers. It is stated that 150 cases of leprosy have already been found in the United States. The location of the home has not yet been determined upon. The act appropriates $250,000 for its establishment and, under regulations already approved by Secretary McAdoo, the health service will undertake the transportation to the leprosarium of all lepers desiring treatment, or committed to the establishment by health authorities of any state.

During the discussion in the Senate one day recently on the high cost of living, Senator Norris of Nebraska called attention to the food riots of women in New York City and Philadelphia and compared two articles, printed almost side by side, in the morning paper. One told of a famous ball given in Washington the night before, describing the gorgeous dresses and the wealth of jewels; the other pictured the hundreds of pinched-faced mothers, many with little ones in their arms, appealing to the mayor of the great city of New York for bread to keep their children from starvation. The statement made by teachers that children fainted in school for lack of food was dwelt upon. "Is it any wonder," asked the senator, "that these hungry people are crazed with the injustice of it all when they know that the remnants of the garbage buckets from the dinners of the overrich, a long list of which are printed in the morning paper, would feed the hungry, starving millions who are crying for food?" The French Revolution was recalled, the Senator exclaiming, "Hunger knows no reason." "Think of it," he ejaculated, "we are paying more in this land of plenty for potatoes than they are paying in Berlin. For my part," he continued, "I think far more of helping the suffering poor in our own country than I do of building battleships or creating an army."

Investigation of High Cost of Living Planned

The Federal Trade Commission will begin its investigation of the high cost of living as soon as Congress shall appropriate funds to conduct it. "What we want is not a mere collection of statistics," said another Senator, "but such an investigation as will fix the responsibility for the disgraceful conditions that have led to food riots and point out the remedy."

I believe the W. C. T. U. would say, "Take the $400,000 asked for to supply funds for an investigation and feed these hungry families." There are too many investigations now and too little real, practical help. Uncle Samuel certainly needs the help and counsel of Aunt Columbia in solving the complex problems confronting him.

The senate convened twice on Wednesday and the chaplain delivered two invocations, once at ten-thirty and again at eleven o'clock. This unusual circumstance came about through a parliamentary entanglement when the Senate adjourned the evening before until ten-thirty o'clock Wednesday. Because of a standing order that the regular meeting hour each day, should be eleven o'clock, unless otherwise provided for. Republican Senators called attention to the circumstance after the Vice President called the Senate to order and the morning prayer had been delivered. Senators were quick to realize the violation of the rule and the whole proceedings, even the prayer, were ruled out of order. Senators left the chamber, returning at eleven o'clock for the second start, the chaplain again opening the session with prayer.

W. C. T. U. Awards Prizes For Prohibition Postcard Essays

Children of the city who had written the best arguments as to why the liquor traffic should be abandoned in the District of Columbia were one night this week, presented with prizes in money awarded by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The exercises were held in the McKendree M. E. church. The contest was conducted in January and was open to all children of the city, the only requirement being that the essays should be contained on a postcard. Miss Anna A. Gordon presided at the meeting and presented the prizes to the girls. She said that every one in the District owed a great debt of gratitude to Mrs. Nellie H. Bradley for her efforts for prohibition in the District and particularly for the organization of the postcard contest. The prizes were presented to the boys by Mr. Washington Topham, one of the judges, who said he found the task of reading the answers a very pleasant one. A large silk American flag was awarded to the school in the District which sent in the most creditable answers and this proved to be the Arthur School.

Miss Anna A. Gordon, after a stay of nearly six weeks at National W. C. T. U. headquarters at Washington, left this evening for Evanston. Every waking moment of her time has been filled with hard work. Her presence has been an inspiration and her wise counsel of daily benefit.

National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Hotel Driscoll, February 23, 1917

PROHIBITION CONTINUES ITS TRIUMPHANT ADVANCE

NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, KANSAS, SOUTH CAROLINA, UTAH AND DELAWARE PASS ANTI-LIQUOR MEASURES

The majority of the state legislatures now in session are distinguishing themselves by passing measures to extinguish as far as is possible the traffic in intoxicating liquors within their boundaries.

NORTH DAKOTA PASSES TEMPERANCE DAY MEASURE

A telegram received from the president of the North Dakota W. C. T. U., Mrs. Elizabeth P. Anderson, informs us: "Measure providing for Temperance Day in the public schools of North Dakota has been passed by both houses of the legislature and signed by Governor Frazier." This is the sixth state to provide officially for a Temperance Day in the schools.

SOUTH DAKOTA ENACTS "BONE DRY" LAW

A bill putting into effect the prohibitory amendment adopted at the last election has passed both houses of the South Dakota legislature, and becomes effective July 1 of this year. As Governor Norbeck signed this so-called "bone-dry" bill, a company of prohibitionists sang "How Dry I Am."

KANSAS DRASTIC LAW TO TAKE EFFECT IMMEDIATELY

Kansas' "bone-dry" law passed the upper house of the legislature by a vote of 37 to 1, and having already passed the lower house, was signed without delay by Governor Capper and will become a law upon its publication in the official state paper. The bill makes it unlawful for any person, except ordained ministers and priests, to have in his possession for any reason, personal or otherwise, any intoxicating liquor, under penalty of fine or imprisonment. It also makes it unlawful for any common carrier or person to bring or hire brought into the state, even for personal use, intoxicating liquor of any description.

UTAH TO VOTE ON CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

Not content with the drastic statutory law given by the legislature, a measure has been passed providing for a popular vote at the next general election upon a constitutional amendment prohibiting the sale and manufacturre of alcoholic beverages. This measure has passed both houses and the governor's signature to it is assured.

HONOR ROLL

—of—

STATES AND TERRITORY WHICH HAVE OUTLAWED THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Maine	Oregon
Kansas	Colorado
North Dakota	Iowa
Oklahoma	Arkansas
Georgia	Idaho
Mississippi	South Carolina
North Carolina	Virginia
Tennessee	Nebraska
West Virginia	South Dakota
Alabama	Michigan
Arizona	Montana
Washington	Alaska
Indiana	Utah

STATES TO VOTE ON STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION

Wyoming		New Mexico
Iowa	Utah	Minnesota

INDIANA LEGISLATURE KILLS HOPE OF LIQUOR DEALERS

The last hope of "the trade" for the manufacture of alcoholic beverages in the Hoosier state after the prohibitory law goes into effect April 2, 1918, was killed on February 22, when the senate voted down the Hemphill bill which would have given to the brewers and distillers the right to manufacture beer and whisky for shipment into wet territory.

SOUTH CAROLINA PASSES NEW ANTI-LIQUOR BILL

The so-called "'quart a month" bill was passed by both houses of the South Carolina legislature on February 20, and after being signed by Governor Manning becomes effective sixty days therefrom. It permits the importation of one quart a month of whisky for medical purposes, or one gallon of wine per month for sacramental purposes.

DELAWARE BARS LIQUOR FROM DRY COUNTIES

An anti-liquor shipping bill which prohibits the shipment of intoxicating liquors from wet to dry territory in the state passed both houses of the legislature and now goes to the governor, who undoubtedly will sign it.

IOWA'S LEGISLATURE WOULD MAKE CARRIERS LIABLE

By a vote of 31 to 18 the Iowa senate passed the Whitmore "bone dry" bill, making the place of delivery of intoxicating liquor the place of sale. The bill, if passed by the house, would permit prosecution of railroads or other common carriers bringing liquor into the state.

"VOTES FOR WOMEN" SCORES VICTORIES

INDIANA, OHIO, MAINE, NEW YORK, MINNESOTA AND ARKANSAS LEGISLATURES ENACT WOMAN SUFFRAGE MEASURES

INDIANA GIVES WOMEN FRANCHISE

Both houses of the Indiana legislature have passed a bill giving the women of the state the right to vote for Presidential electors and practically all state officials, except governor and secretary of state. Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, president of the Indiana W. C. T. U., in a telegram to the National W. C. T. U. president, says: "Suffrage bill is ready for governor's signature. The Indiana legislature this year goes down in history as giving us prohibition, a constitutional convention, and the ballot for women. The National W. C. T. U. helped us to win these victories."

SUBMISSION OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE QUESTION IN MAINE

After a fight of over thirty years, the advocates of woman suffrage in the state of Maine secured the passage by the legislature of a measure providing for the submission of a suffrage amendment to popular vote. The senate, acting in concurrence with the house, passed unanimously a resolution providing for a special election September 10, 1917, to act on the adoption of a constitutional amendment. Governor Milliken has announced that he will sign the bill. Mrs. Althea G. Quimby, president of the Maine W. C. T. U., telegraphed to THE UNION SIGNAL: "Result of the years of wise and gentle leadership of Lillian M. N. Stevens borne forward by steadfast women finds expression in action of the legislature of Maine by two-thirds vote referring woman suffrage amendment to people. Final passage and signature of governor assured. We believe Maine will lead the East."

SUFFRAGE STATUS

States and Territory Where Women Have Full Suffrage:

WYOMING	KANSAS
COLORADO	OREGON
IDAHO	ARIZONA
UTAH	NEVADA
WASHINGTON	MONTANA
CALIFORNIA	ALASKA

Presidential and Municipal Suffrage:

ILLINOIS NORTH DAKOTA

States Which Will Vote

MAINE SOUTH DAKOTA

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE PASSES SUFFRAGE BILL

Without debate the New York state legislature passed by a vote of 124 to 10 the woman suffrage bill, providing for a resubmission of the amendment to the voters next fall.

MINNESOTA SOLONS FAVOR POPULAR VOTE ON SUFFRAGE

The lower house of the Minnesota legislature has passed the Peterson bill, granting submission of a woman suffrage amendment to the people at the November, 1918, election.

OHIO GOVERNOR SIGNS "VOTES FOR WOMEN" BILL

The pen with which Governor Cox of Ohio signed the suffrage bill giving Presidential suffrage to the women of the state was given to Mr. Reynolds, the author of the measure, who will present it to his fourteen-year-old daughter.

ARKANSAS WOMEN MAY HAVE MUNICIPAL SUFFRAGE

A bill to permit women to vote in primary elections has been passed by the lower house of the Arkansas legislature. It now goes to the senate.

LO, THE POOR FARMER!

CHARLES STELZLE, Field Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches

The liquor men are paying a great deal of attention to the farmer. They are asking, "What will become of the farmer when the brewers and distillers no longer buy his grain, and grapes, his apples and his cherries?" One would think that nobody likes grapes, apples and cherries unless they come in the form of booze. The fact is that the liquor interests purchase annually only about an average of ten dollars' worth of produce from each farmer in the United States. If each person in the United States were to increase his purchasing power by so much as a two-cent postage stamp per week, the people of this country would buy everything that the farmers now sell to the liquor men. Furthermore, with the increasing difficulty of the farmers to raise enough grain to feed the people of this country there ought not to be much danger of the farmer having his produce held up because nobody wants to buy it.

THE SECRET OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

Extracts from Address by Rev. G. W. Gasque, D. D.

We have heard it argued everywhere, and by men who should have been taught better, that law enforcement depends primarily upon public sentiment. I wish to correct this fallacy. Many times I have made the statement, which has never been proven in error, and which only a few times has been attacked always unsuccessfully: Any law whether good or bad may be enforced almost, if not entirely, to the letter, provided the officers of the law are men who are both honest and efficient, and if the law remains unenforced it is a confession on the part of the officials that they are either dishonest or incapable, or both.

By honest officials I mean men who will not be influenced by sentiment or money one way or the other, men who know their duty and who will make an honest effort to do what they are elected to do, and what they swore they would do when they were inducted into office. By efficient officials I mean men who are intelligent and sufficient in numbers to make effective the law. But please bear in mind that intelligence has far more to do with efficiency than numbers.

It is a grave mistake for any community to elect to office the town loafers as is so often done. If they are not law breakers themselves they can be easily bought or influenced by the criminal element. Often it is hard to get dependable men to take an office—especially is this true in the small towns—because men argue that by so doing they will make enemies and lose business or hurt their profession, but the facts have proven to the contrary. To lose the patronage of a law breaker is not usually a very great loss as his influence seldom reaches outside his own circle.

To make my proposition more intelligible and convincing I will relate a few observations and experiences:

I was born and reared in the mountain section of northern Alabama. During my early childhood moonshining was the rule rather than the exception. When I was about ten or twelve years of age I remember that all our neighbors locked their corn cribs and smoke houses and chicken houses against these men. For fear of personal injury or loss of property by fire they did not dare report the stillers or interfere in any way with their business. One man, however, came to the conclusion that six men should not be allowed to control an entire community. He hunted stills but not under the pretext of searching out his cow or sheep. At night he spied out the offenders, gathered convicting evidence, making for himself a few enemies and many friends —was present whenever an arrest was made and was the principal witness at the court trials. In less than a year, two of the ring leaders were in the penitentiary and the other four left the state. Since that time moonshining has been unknown in those parts. *One man did it.* He was not an officer of the law. He did not wait for public sentiment. All the help he asked for was one revenue officer and two or three deputies who would go with him.

In a Louisiana town of fifteen thousand population, where I was pastor some years ago, gambling was carried on almost openly in defiance of the local and state laws. There was plenty of public sentiment against gambling. Everybody said that something should be done. And finally something was done. The mayor became interested. After about six months, one afternoon the paper came out with the statement that the mayor had won, that the gamblers had been forced to leave town, and that the law thereafter would be enforced. A certain young man who had recently joined the church was in my study when the paper was delivered. I read the news. His reply was that there was as much gambling going on then as ever before though not quite as boldly as formerly. He knew because he had frequented the gambling places before his conversion. That night we visited six gambling places where games were in progress. The young man told me there were other places but this was enough to prove the truthfulness of his statement. On Monday morning I related to the editor just what I had seen, and together we called on the mayor to inform him of what was going on. A raid was arranged for the following Saturday night. When it was made everything was found to be in darkness, and the furniture in the rooms was topsy-turvy and covered with dust. It looked as though the place had not been in use for months. Subsequent raids were made with the same result. But gambling continued as before. A little while later we learned, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the mayor himself kept the gamblers wise as to proposed raids, etc., and while the evidence was not sufficient to convict him, we were able to use it in defeating his re-election. In this case dishonesty on the part of the mayor hindered law enforcement.

In a New England city of a hundred thousand population, shortly after prohibition went into effect the law was openly violated. Conditions went from bad to worse. The city officials said that it was impossible to enforce the law. A leading pastor in the city said that it could be done. He was offered the job without any thought whatever that he would accept it, but he did. He selected his own aids, a high priced detective was employed, and at the end of one month eighty-five persons were arrested in one evening, of whom eighty-three were convicted. The lid went on tight. The law was rigidly enforced for the five following months, at the end of which time the reins of government were returned to the regular officials but with the understanding that prohibition must be made to prohibit.

In a small middle-west town the Sunday closing law was being ignored. The grocers and drygoods merchants kept their stores open until after twelve o'clock every Sunday to accommodate country trade. Some of the merchants even reached the point of advertising special sales for Sunday. One Sunday evening I preached on Sunday observance and made mention of the fact that the law should be enforced. At the close of the discourse the mayor, who was present, came to me and assured me that he was glad that I had said what I had, that such sermons would help in creating a public sentiment which would enable him to do something. The next Sunday evening I preached on law enforcement and publicly asked the mayor and his council to close the stores and otherwise enforce the laws, or to resign and let somebody else be elected who would see that it was done. That week the merchants were simply asked not to open their stores again on Sunday, and they were never opened thereafter on that day.

With honesty and ordinary intelligence on the part of officers the law can be enforced almost, if not entirely, to the letter.

Toronto Tests Prohibition and Finds It Works Well

"Business conditions have improved enormously. Drunkenness has almost disappeared. What is very surprising the police records show that prohibition works almost as well in Toronto as it does in small villages." These are a few of the statements made by John W. Bengough of Toronto, to a representative of the *Christian Science Monitor* in Boston.

"The Toronto man used to say," Mr. Bengough explained, "that prohibition would not work in a city of that size. The Toronto man made the same mistake that is made today by the Boston man in opposing no-license. But he has found that prohibition works exceedingly well.

"It is the intention of the temperance people in Canada to make a desperate effort before parliament meets again to bring enough pressure to bear so that the federal government will be willing to stop the manufacture of liquor in Canada as a war measure. Under the provincial prohibition which we now have manufacture of liquor is not forbidden, consequently the province of Quebec has become the rendezvous of the liquor interests. We have not much hope that parliament will accede, but public opinion for the stopping of the manufacture is so strong that there is no doubt the measure would be carried by a big majority if brought before the people."

New York Introduces State-Wide Bill

There has been introduced in the legislature of New York a state-wide prohibition measure proposed by the Allied Prohibition Forces, composed of the W. C. T. U., Anti-Saloon League, Prohibition party and twenty other organizations. It forbids "the sale, manufacture, transportation, and exportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes"; provides that the legislature shall be empowered and directed to enact the proper legislation to enforce it; and provides for its submission to the voters for adoption. Such an amendment must pass two successive legislatures, then be acted upon by the voters at large, and adopted by majority vote, before becoming effective.

INSULTING THE INTELLIGENCE OF THE READING PUBLIC

W. ESTERN

In its issue of December 30, *Business Chronicle* of Seattle undertook to put that city right in the eyes of the rest of the country by telling the exact truth about the condition of local business affairs. "Seattle has been injured beyond measure," said *Business Chronicle*, "by false reports of business conditions resulting from the dry law. . . .People have been led to believe that business here is utterly prostrated, real estate unsalable, houses, stores and office buildings empty, and that ruin has overtaken all who had interests here. This damage has been accomplished by means of page advertisements of the liquor interests in dailies of the large cities, and fake interviews originally appearing in some newspaper of prominence, and afterward reproduced in newspapers in the cities and small towns of every state in the union."

In order to refute the mass of falsehoods thus sent broadcast, *Business Chronicle* had only to publish in detail the status of business in Seattle after ten months of prohibition enforced. "Eight thousand copies of the issue containing this refutation were sent back East by Seattle business men to people with whom they transact business or whom they know personally."

As a result *Business Chronicle* is hearing from many of these people and now states that "the good that is being accomplished in changed opinion, is set forth in the letters being received by local business houses and the constructive policy now appearing in newspapers in all parts of the United States."

To the enemies of prohibition, ever active for the perpetuation of their unholy traffic, it may seem legitimate and commendable to unjustly pillory a great city for the ridicule and scorn of the world. However, a refuge of lies is never a safe hiding place and falsehood is a tangled web that oft causes its author's undoing.

It was the slanderous attacks of the enemies of prohibition that impelled *Business Chronicle* to publish the truth in detail and in the spirit of fair play many journals that otherwise would have given the matter little notice are now aiding in exploiting far and wide the story of Seattle's splendid progress under prohibition.

Under the caption, "Slandering a City," *Commerce and Finance*, the leading economic journal of the country, says:

"If one spreads calumnies about an individual the injured person has recourse to the law courts. But if he slanders the fair name of a city what remedy is there? The city merely must stand on its dignity and allow the culprit to go his way unpunished. Nothing can be done about it.

"Seattle is the latest victim in this connection and unwittingly this paper helped circulate the libel. Some little time ago there was reprinted in *Commerce and Finance*, a supposed interview with a George L. Symonds of Seattle. It originally appeared in the *Butte* (Mont.) *Miner*,

—*Owosso (Mich.) Argus*

and purported to show the effects of the dry law upon business conditions in that progressive city on the Pacific Coast. He alleged there was an alarming percentage of vacancies in the business districts among the finest office buildings and that all save two of these were half empty.

"Seattle people, when they saw the interview, rose in their wrath. *Business Chronicle* challenges the authenticity of the interview and proves its assertions untrue. The name 'George L. Symonds' does not appear in the Seattle city directory and the newspapers do not know him. Naturally the Seattleites feel aggrieved.

"Publicity of this sort, spread broadcast by the liquor interests, will not add flavor to their cause. It is apt to react as something of a boomerang when the real facts are known. Aside from falling of its purpose to stem the tide of prohibition it is unfair and an insult to the intelligence of the reading public."

In January, 1918, Detroit will take the place of Seattle as the largest dry American city. The *Detroit Journal*, in a display head news story told of Seattle's case and thus again called attention to the truth. We quote a paragraph from the *Journal:*

"Indicating, in a measure, what Detroit may expect to encounter when the state becomes dry in 1918, *Business Chronicle*, published in the interest of commerce and finance in Seattle, Wash., states that prohibition in that city, in effect throughout 1916, produced many benefits in spite of the attempt to hold the city up as a 'horrible example.'"

Other papers are correcting misstatements formerly unwittingly made and thus the liquorites are shown up in the unenviable role of deliberate falsifiers and their attempt to injure the cause of prohibition becomes a weapon in the hands of its friends to further its progress.

STORY OF THE PROHIBITION VICTORY IN UTAH

MRS. C. A. WALKER, President Utah W. C. T. U.

The Utah prohibition bill, prepared by the legislative committee, contained a provision for a special commissioner whose duty it should be to enforce the law. Objection to this commissioner feature was made by Governor Bamberger, as reflecting on the elective officers, and from the standpoint of economy. The bill as originally presented passed the house with but one dissenting vote. We feel it is worthy of note that at the gathering of Progressive party leaders in this city at the annual Lincoln day meeting the man who voted against the bill received a stinging rebuke which was included in the declaration of principles, with a notice that the prohibition bill is only the beginning of the pledges to be redeemed. During the framing of this bill the representative from Summit county tried hard to have the bill amended to read, "to allow two per cent alcohol in beverages manufactured by the brewers," but this was not agreed to. In the senate, however, the bill was amended slightly by eliminating the clause providing for the special commissioner.

This amendment was finally agreed to by the author of the bill and by the Betterment League. It was passed by the house as amended by the senate and went to the governor for his signature. After careful consideration of the bill the governor returned it to the house requesting a slight change in the phraseology regarding the manufacture of beverages having less than one per cent of alcohol, thinking that under the Webb-Kenyon law manufacturers outside the state could ship in beverages containing less than one per cent, but that the bill as it read would not allow beverages of that description to be manufactured in the state, which he considered would be a discrimination against Utah manufacturers.

This change the house did not agree to and the bill was returned to the governor, who immediately signed it in the presence of his secretary only. Arrangements had been made by the W. C. T. U., the Betterment League, the Anti-Saloon League and the newspapers for a photograph to be taken of the signing of the bill, but the governor felt that there had already been too much delay as it had been his wish that the prohibition bill be the first bill passed by the legislature.

Much credit is due a large number of individuals, who gave of their time and money to help educate the people and have this bill passed. Among them are Mr. George Startup of Provo, Rev. George E. Davies, Senator Frank Evans, Heber Grant and Earl Glade. While the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Utah is not strong in numbers we feel that in the faithful work done for thirty years we have had a part in creating public sentiment and instilling principles which helped in passing this bill. We shall not quarrel with any one over credit for making the state dry and rejoice that we have one of the best prohibition bills passed by any legislature.

Governor Bamberger has already written personally to the sheriff of each county in the state asking his co-operation in securing strict enforcement of the prohibition law, which becomes effective August 1. In each instance the governor discussed phases of the liquor question peculiar to the county in which the sheriff addressed was located. In the letters to sheriffs of counties along the state borders he called particular attention to the fact that the duties in such localities would be arduous, but that no excuse could be offered to the people for failure to carry out the provisions of the law.

THE WORLD MOUNTING THE WATER WAGON

Liquor Responsible For Crime, Says Wife of Premier Lloyd George

"If we are to prosper after the war, liquor must go," declares Mrs. Lloyd George, wife of the premier of Great Britain, in a recent issue of *London Answers*. "The question of how to deal with the drink trouble of the nation has, since the war began, become more and more important and insistent."

"For many years I have taken the deepest interest in temperance matters and have worked with many noted societies for the suppression of excessive drinking and of illicit trade in drink," writes Mrs. Lloyd George, who has long been an enthusiastic white ribboner. "When I lived in Wales some of us young women formed a society, gave concerts and promoted all sorts of schemes to raise sums of money to build a village library and clubroom, where men and women might find new interests and new friends, rather than have to look for these in the public houses. With kind assistance, we managed to get this building, and extremely excellent results were the outcome of that effort. Now most other villages throughout the kingdom are like that one was in Wales. At night there is nowhere to go but to the public house, if a man or woman wants a change, friendly converse, comfort and a little pleasant diversion outside the home.

"I remember a striking little anecdote told me by a friend of mine who hails from Yorkshire. He related how on one occasion he was speaking to a collier's wife, who went from home each Saturday to the pit where her 'man' worked to try to persuade him to bring home his wages intact and to save him from getting too much drink en route. Yet the poor woman allowed that she seldom altogether succeeded. Asked how it was, she replied, with a weary smile:

"'Aw, yer see, lad, Ah might get Bill all reight past t' White Hoss, but, don't yer see, lad, theer's t' King's Heead, an' t' Brahn Coo, an' t' Blue Pig—seven other White Hosses, so to speyke—afore Bill gets dahn that hawf mile to ahr haase?'

"I agree with that dear old Yorkshire wife that it is an almost insuperable task for a man who has a desire for drink to resist the tremendous temptation all about him. It makes me sad when I reflect on the ravages drink causes in the homes of our land, when I remember how many babies are slain every year from one cause—liquor drinking. How often do we read of inquests on deaths from overlaying, neglect, starvation, entirely due to the fact that father or mother, or even both, have been drinkers.

Liquor Responsible for Crime

"Look at what our magistrates and judges say time after time. Crime, they affirm, would be lessened fifty per cent were the drink trouble eliminated. Isn't it worth while our doing everything possible, making every effort in our power to cope with this gigantic evil and to reform the poor creatures who are its slaves?

"Are we making progress? I think we are, though, perhaps, not as fast as some of us could desire. The recent acts of Parliament have done great things, despite what some people say.

"Parliament can do a great deal toward helping forward the solution of this problem. It has done much since the war began, but could do very much more. It will, later on, when the war is over, if not before, have to tackle the thing thoroughly.

Problem Must Be Met

"If we are to prosper as we ought to do the thing must be done. And I trust all women will be ready and resolved to do their part.

"I cannot conceive of anything which would more insure the glory and triumph of our nation in commerce, in art, in literature, in a high standard of life than the conquest of England's greatest and most terrible enemy—drink. We shall have a unique opportunity—the chance of a lifetime—when this war is over and our land has to begin a new life."

The Prohibition War in France

JANE A. STEWART

Smoke in dense volumes rises over the battlefields where soldiers are fighting for native land in the war zone of France. But no smoke and flames have meant more for the saving of France than that from the hundreds of tons of burning wormwood leaves destroyed at Pontarlier, the home of absinthe, by order of the French government, since the inauguration of the legislation suppressing the manufacture of absinthe.

And no battle waged on French soil today is more fraught with consequences for the nation than that which is on between the opponents of the drink evil and the liquor interests of France. The former are determined to make permanent the valuable provisional laws already enacted. Further anti-alcohol legislation is their eager call to which response has come in the federal decree of December 22, 1916, prohibiting the importation into France and Algeria of alcohol, brandies and other alcoholic liquors and liqueurs of foreign origin or shipment, except wine and beer. The decree also excepts alcohol purchased for the account of the French government, that for use by manufacturers of varnish, perfumery and other chemical and pharmaceutical products, and that which is to be used for other purposes and later re-exported.

The intention of the French government to prohibit the consumption of alcohol in France is based upon the demands of military efficiency which denies that alcohol is an aid to the fighting man but declares that the drinker lacks endurance and is less able to bear up under the severe strain of army life.

The temperance campaigners in France have seized the opportunity provided by the war emergency. Through education and object lessons they are ably holding up the government's hands. One of their practical endeavors is the splendid new movement for the establishment of soldiers' clubs, *Foyer du Soldat*, on the main street of every town, to take the place of the saloon. In these pleasant meeting places, coffee, tea, sandwiches and "safe" drinks are served at a nominal price. Some of the foyers have libraries, reading rooms and games.

This movement and the recent decree have stirred great opposition in the liquor dealers' camp. Large wine and spirit dealers are using their commercial and political influence, just as is done in the United States, to fight the progress of prohibition. Syndicates of wholesale liquor merchants, like that of Bordeaux, send deputations to Paris to remonstrate with Premier Briand, and the protest signed by a Paris syndicate declares that the proposed measure will have a serious effect upon agriculture and business, and demands substantial indemnities.

There is a familiar sound to the complaints of the French liquor traffic. The foyers are denounced as "iniquitous competition designed to ruin our lawful business," and the saloon is held up as the working man's club. Anti-saloon legislation is "unrepublican" in their view. Saloons pay a large portion of the revenue of the state and the communes; it is the saloons which "raise the value of properties by the high rents paid," which "facilitate the sale of agricultural products," and which "give animation and life to our little cities!"

To these fallacious shots, the temperance forces reply in the words of ex-Premier Bourgeois, "This scourge of drink hides itself behind tuberculosis, in madness, in crime, and is at the bottom of all our evils, all our degeneracies."

In the last half century the consumption of alcohol has cost France much more in men and money than the present war, they declare. They are forming in scientific, educational, industrial, women's and children's battalions, a great host, determined that the saloon shall be wiped out of France. It is a great patriotic movement that is firing the French people to fight the drink evil, determined that their nation shall no longer be decimated by the insidious inroads of King Alcohol. It is a battle they are bound to win. And it is equally certain that a national prohibition measure, adopted for a temporary period, will finally find its permanent foundation in the stable convictions of an intelligent and aroused people.

Absence of Alcoholic Insanity in Russia

A Russian medical journal, *Russkiy Vrach* published at Petrograd, in a recent article on the diseased mental conditions resulting from the war, claims that in the present campaign, the amount of psychoses (mental disturbances) is comparatively small, about one per thousand, while in previous wars the rate was two or three per thousand. **"The main cause of the decreased rate is the total absence of alcoholism,"** says the Russian paper. **"In the present campaign there has not occurred a single case of alcoholic insanity."**

"Sunday closing of saloons in New Orleans means approximately $40,000 in the pockets of various citizens who have been in the habit of resting their feet against the rail in the past, according to careful and conservative estimators," says the *New Orleans Item*. "A big proportion of this amount is diverted to other businesses. Observing people tell us this money is going for something substantial now. They figure if saloons are kept closed every Sunday for a year it will mean about $2,500,000 turned into other channels."

PUSHING PROHIBITION PRINCIPLES IN SOUTH AMERICA

HELEN M. STEWART, Correspondent

After the almost phenomenal success of temperance work in our sister republic of Uruguay, under the direction of Miss Hardynia K. Norville, World's W. C. T. U. representative in South America, it is only fitting that the larger republic of Argentina should follow in like manner.

There are some who would like to say that the natives of Argentina are not in need of a temperance crusade, but a crusade for all that the World's W. C. T. U. stands for is badly needed in a country where the position of women legally and in practice is on a low moral and legal level, and no organization has such a far reaching and uplifting standard in ideal and practical methods as has the World's W. C. T. U.

Tragedy stalks in the highest as well as the lowest walks of life in this seemingly care-free community and who shall deny that alcohol is frequently the spur to desperate deeds, and the source of oblivion afterwards.

Our devoted Miss Norville possesses that harmless wisdom that wins its way in spite of obstacles. A prominent citizen told me that it would be better to wait three months for a new incoming ministry of the government and that all could then be organized on a firm initiative, but Miss Norville waited for no such propitious moment. Taking advantage of the openings at hand, she began her work in the English Methodist School at Lomas, one of the suburbs of Buenos Aires, for the children of English speaking people, born in the country. The sixty-nine pupils and all the teaching staff of this school were soon organized into a Loyal Temperance Legion of working members.

At the same time, La Plata, the new capital city of the provinces of Argentina, was captured by storm. Señor de Calvo, professor of the University, undertook the important post of president of the Young People's Society, promising to organize the department among his six hundred students. In addition to this, other departments were organized among the combined Protestant churches, the Methodist, Baptist, Adventist and Salvation Army meeting under a common banner for the cause of temperance. A good program was given by the children of the different churches, and much interest was aroused. At the same time the *Museo Escolar de Sarmiento* of Buenos Aires was opened to Miss Norville by the gifted director, Señor Berutti, who offered her every facility in his power—and they were many—to further her work among the teachers and pupils of the public schools of the capital.

Buenos Aires with its million and a half inhabitants in itself enjoys all the privileges of a province, and to organize the four hundred schools of this great city on a given subject, such as temperance, is no small task. Conferences, lectures and committees followed hard on one another, the only difficulty being to fill all the engagements open at once.

The minister of public education, Señor Salinas, gave Miss Norville an open letter authorizing her work in every school throughout the republic, and armed with this she stayed for nobody, but went ahead. But she thinks the real object of the organization was first realized in the national schools of Villa Ballester, the first group of schools to be organized and give a program in their own district.

Miss Norville gave two lectures in this city with illustrative slides on the scientific demonstration of the evils of alcohol and by following up the interest aroused it was soon possible to appoint a committee of the four head teachers, with the leading doctor's wife, Señora Semiramis de Marengo, as honorary president. This dear lady lent every possible aid to the organizing secretary, and by a series of weekly visits, extending over three months, it was possible to bring the interest in the schools to a high pitch of anticipation.

The dark-eyed children of this southern land are born actors, and the various items taken from the *Temperance Educator*, published in Mexico, were learned with enthusiasm. After the usual difficulties of obtaining a hall in a small suburb, the "Biografo" or moving picture theater, was rented under the kindly auspices of the good Doctor Marengo, invitations and programs sent out, and the first silver medal contest took place in the national schools of the republic of Argentina. The four impartial judges, two professors of distinction from Buenos Aires and two lady principals from the schools of Vicente Lopez, found it hard to award the prize, so well did all the contestants recite.

The little gaucho (cow-boy) in his native dress was a favorite, also "*Guerra al Alcohol*" given by a boy dressed in the blue uniform of a soldier of his country, who gave his piece the rendering of a true patriot. But our special applause was given to a little scene evolved out of our simple song, "No, Sir." A group consisting of father, mother and seven children developed this little song into a charming play. The larger girl, dressed as the father, offered the tempting cup to first, the elder boy, and then the girl of his family, while the anxious little mother handled her sewing nervously and shook a trembling finger behind the father's back. Her appeal was followed by her disappearance with all the children and then the father's soliloquy, and his determination to cast the tempting cup aside forever, brought them all dancing back again to join once more in the chorus, after which they all dropped on their knees and gave thanks to heaven for this crowning mercy.

The gentlemen present were impressed by this scene and the chief of police of the district exclaimed to his friend, "Truly this alcohol is a terrible thing!" The winner of the silver medal, number four, was a fairy of eight years of age, named Delfina Iglesias Meissonave, but with winning tact Miss Norville presented each of the other children with a white ribbon brooch and flowers, but the glory and honor rested with the smallest school. The teacher, Señorita Maria Silva, had thrown herself heart and mind into this work, not only teaching her children word and voice perfection, but instilling into their young hearts a conviction of the evils of intemperance, which we trust will never leave them. A group of English speaking boys, from nine to eleven years of age, have bound themselves solemnly never to touch the dreaded foe, though so far we have offered them no written pledges, believing that this work of education must be fully brought before them first by scientific instruction by their own teacher.

Dear women of the W. C. T. U., our source of strength in the opening campaign has been the thought of the noontide hour of prayer, observed wherever the ribbon white is twined. In reply to expressions of surprise at the success attending Miss Norville's efforts for what many regard as an uninteresting cause, I have answered, "You do not know the power of prayer behind this movement. As the chapel bell tinkles its warning of the noontide hour for siesta in this sultry southern clime, my heart echoes the prayer of our northern sisters, 'For God and Home and Native Land.' 'Bound with gold chains about the feet of God,' this cause must grow and prosper. Every generation needs the patient repetition of the warnings of the Wise Man, the plea of mothers, the example of fathers, the sympathy of sisters and the courage of brothers, till every foe be conquered, and Christ is Lord indeed."

SHOT AND SHELL THAT HELPED WIN INDIANA'S BATTLE

Excerpts from an Address by MARY HARRIS ARMOR

"I always liked to sing 'Onward, Christian Soldiers,' but when I came to the words, 'like a mighty army,' I always hesitated because it has only been recently that the church has moved like a mighty army—before that it moved more like an ambulance corps."

"If your legislators were arguing about opening opium dens in the state—because it 'brought the revenue' and because 'nobody needed to use opium if they didn't want to,' and because the opium traffic would be 'legalized' and 'regulated' and all the rest—if they were trying to do this you would be holding indignation meetings all over the state; and your senator, if he voted for opium, would never be allowed to show his face in town. Yet if you understood alcohol as you do opium, you would feel the same way about it. I would rather have my boy pass opium dens than saloons—the latter are more dangerous."

"Regulation is merely an attempt to make the devil respectable; and the more respectable the devil is the more dangerous he is."

"Viewed from every angle the liquor traffic is the most stupendous robber on earth. No county, state or nation that ever went dry is sorry for it."

"So-called 'revenue' doesn't figure when it threatens decency and honor. Besides, who pays the revenue? The liquor traffic? Ah, no. Every distiller knows that whisky costs only about twenty-five cents a gallon to manufacture. It's the government's 'regulation' that increases the price manyfold to the unfortunate consumers, who really pay every cent of 'revenue' going to the government."

"The most unbusiness-like business man I know of is the one who talks about 'revenue' and 'high license.' As if you could spend a dollar for liquor and for clothes and other necessities at the same time. The gain of the liquor traffic is the business man's loss."

"If buttermilk affected people like liquor does you'd kill every cow."

"They talk of 'personal liberty.' There is no such thing. You can't reconstruct your house, or do hosts of other important things, without getting permission. And you can't get permission to do any thing inimical to the public welfare—except to drink liquor. There were only two persons on earth who ever had absolute personal liberty—Adam, before Eve came along; and Robinson Crusoe before he met Friday."

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National W. C. T. U. Convention, Washington, D. C., December 2–7, 1917

NATIONAL PRESIDENT RETURNS FROM WASHINGTON

After an absence of nearly six weeks in the nation's capital, Miss Anna A. Gordon returned to Evanston, Illinois, Saturday, February 24. Great was the joy of her associates at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters at her return. It has meant much to the temperance cause and to the National W. C. T. U. to have Miss Gordon in Washington during the past months when Congress gave to the prohibition question a prominence unprecedented in the history of that venerable body.

"BALLOTS FOR BOTH" VICTORIOUS IN STATE LEGISLATURES

Eastward "votes for women" takes its course. Illinois, the pioneer suffrage state east of the Mississippi, yields place to Ohio and Indiana. The first named state has received at the hands of its lawmakers the privilege of voting for the President; the latter now enjoys by legislative enactment even greater suffrage rights than Illinois. Of equal interest in suffrage circles is the action of the Maine legislature in adopting by a large majority in both houses a resolution providing for a vote by the people on a woman suffrage amendment. Over thirty years ago Lillian M. N. Stevens began to appeal to the state legislature for this privilege, and until the day of her going to the other world she was tireless in her efforts to secure the ballot for her sisters. As the present president of the Maine W. C. T. U. says, "The action of the legislature is the result of Mrs. Stevens' wise and gentle leadership borne forward by the steadfast white ribbonors of the state." South Dakota and Maine are now definitely in campaigns for woman suffrage, the question to be settled at the polls at the next general election in the former state, and on September 10, 1917, in Maine.

Significant also is the keen interest in the subject in other states. A suffrage measure has passed one branch of the legislatures of New York, Minnesota, Nebraska and Arkansas, and so live a question in other states is "votes for women" that before this paper reaches our readers the above statement may need revision. A legislature has this year been defined as "a small body of individuals entirely surrounded by prohibition and suffrage advocates," and it will not be surprising if, before the law-making season closes, many other legislatures yield to the eloquent persuasions of the advocates of "Ballots for Both" and grant the women of their respective states equal rights at the polls with their brothers and husbands.

UNCLE SAM A "BONE DRY" ADVOCATE

The unexpected has happened. While state legislatures were arguing, disputing and wrangling over the advantages and disadvantages of "bone dry" amendments or "ultra prohibitory" statutes, Uncle Sam stepped into the arena and disposed of the whole question by bringing every state that has enacted a prohibitory law, whether with or without loopholes, to a condition of so-called "bone-dryness." The provisions of the measure are given in detail in the Washington Letter. The amendment to the postal appropriation bill, introduced by Senator Jones of Washington and amended by Senator Reed of Missouri, is more drastic than any measure yet introduced in the legislatures of prohibition states. It will abolish the mail order liquor business and close many liquor manufactories. It will give prohibition an opportunity to demonstrate how truly beneficent a policy it is when properly enforced, as it has been in some states. The amendment is in perfect harmony with the legislation now being passed in many states and in the words of the *Chicago Journal* will bring those states that have not yet been able to come to a decision on the merits of "bone-dryness" "from a condition of moderate drought irrigated by the original package to a state of absolute aridity." Of the twenty-five prohibition states, West Virginia, Idaho, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Utah, Tennessee, Kansas, Indiana, South Carolina and South Dakota have already enacted so-called "bone dry" measures.

While the general press in reporting the final vote on the question makes the assertion that "many of the wet advocates in Congress, particularly those with brewers among their constituents, declared themselves pleased with the outcome," there seems little enthusiasm on the part of the newspapers of Missouri, the state from which comes the author of the measure, Senator Reed, always and ever a violent anti-prohibitionist. The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* characterizes the measure as less defensible than that providing national prohibition "a fantastic proposal, and tying it to a great supply bill makes it still more reprehensible." The *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* calls it in unvarnished Billy Sunday English, "from the standpoint of democracy and sane, just legislation, simply 'rot.'" The president of the Manufacturers' and Dealers' Association of Chicago, a prominent pro-liquor organization, declares that "Congress has simply overstepped itself in violating the rights of the states in the passage of the bill." The leader of the United Societies of Chicago, the liquor organization of that metropolis, explains the inconsistency of the pro-liquor Representatives' vote by saying, "Probably many of the wets saw the measure was going to be carried and simply got into the band wagon."

If the liquor interests are enthusiastically joyful over this turn of affairs, which was certainly not contemplated by Senator Reed when he introduced the amendment, they are succeeding admirably in concealing their satisfaction.

The passage of the measure is regarded by many metropolitan journals of high standing as marking a new epoch in the history of prohibition, and in the words of *The Chicago Herald* will make "importing liquor into a dry state as difficult as smuggling dresses through the customs house." *The Chicago Journal* sees in it "the most tremendous stride toward national prohibition that has been made in twenty years. It will familiarize the country with the idea of prohibition by national enactment. Well may the camel caper in ungainly glee. He has won a triumph which makes all ordinary success seem tame."

The consensus of opinion among those who have studied the situation seems to be that the liquor interests unwittingly and unintentionally have brought about a piece of legislation that will speed John Barleycorn's departure from the United States of America.

GIVE IT A TRIAL!

Many women living in dry states and being pleased with prohibition would be glad to aid in securing the same blessing for other states if some feasible plan were mentioned. To such it is suggested that they clip from their local papers all items testifying to the good effects of prohibition and send them to their friends in other states urging that they interview their local editors and secure publication of these items in their own local press. In all cases the name of the paper from which the clipping is made and the date should be written on the margin. There is no better testimony than that of men who have had personal experience or observation as to the beneficial influence of prohibition. Merchants and other business men whose sales have increased and whose collections are better under prohibition than formerly are usually willing to testify to that fact through their local papers. The truth concerning reduced number of arrests, empty or near-empty jails, etc., can easily be secured. All such evidence exploited as news items in the press of wet states is of great value and the importance of this method of educating the public should not be overlooked.

Nearly all women have friends or acquaintances in other states. Doubtless most of them would gladly act as mediums of communication and if this plan is followed thousands of items will appear in the press of wet states that will be eye-openers to those who are accustomed to think of prohibition as a business depressant and a crime-producer.

Women who cannot do what they may consider active temperance work and cannot contribute money can follow the plan herein suggested. Give it a trial!

TWIN TRANSCONTINENTAL TEAMS FOR PROHIBITION

Two National W. C. T. U. traveling teams are to journey this spring from National Headquarters to the Pacific coast, one going by the northern route, the other by the southern route. They are to stop at strategic points for state and interstate prohibition and law enforcement campaign conferences, each tour to terminate at San Francisco, where June 3-4 a big rally with representatives from the western states will be held. The greatest possible interest is being manifested in these transcontinental tours. The responses received from the states through which the campaigners are to pass and from the cities at which meetings are to be held are most enthusiastic. Arrangements are being made for the participation of governors, mayors, and other prominent citizens, and civic parades and demonstrations of various kinds are under consideration. The southern team will pass through Omaha, Nebraska, at about the time the prohibitory law goes into effect. Further details concerning these tours will be given later

REORGANIZING THE BREWERIES, DISTILLERIES AND SALOONS

To what use are the saloons, distillerles and brewerles of the new prohibition states to be put when the law goes lnto effect? Is belng asked by some people. The questlon is a legltimate one and the hlstory of the states that are now firmly establlshed ln the prohlbition policy furnishes a satlsfactory answer. Mayor R. W. Speer, the chlef executlve of the city of Denver, only the other day in speaking of the lncreased prosperlty in his city sald: "The liquor business of the state, which prior to January 1, 1916, represented investments of $3,500,000, has been turned into legitimate enterprises with excellent results. The dealers were given ample tlme to get rid of their stock and go into other pursuits."

It is reported by the press that every brewery in Virginia has arranged to engage in the production of some other commodity than alcoholic beverages, many of them planning to produce food products for animals.

The saloonkeepers of Salt Lake City, when interviewed as to their future plans, replied either that they would change their places into first class cafes or engage in some other line of business. One man did express a wish to transfer hls stock and fixtures to some other state whlch was not dry or llable soon to become so. Alas, poor man, where will he find it?

The Detroit Citizens' League reports that steps have been taken to convert several Detroit breweries into artificial ice plants. The same report says: "Since 1908 many breweries have been put out of business in the dry countles of the state. In only one instance has brewery property decreased in value in prohibition territory, according to Pliny W. Marsh, attorney for the league, who has investigated the matter. In many instances, Mr. Marsh says, brewery property has greatly increased in value by converting it to the uses of productive industry. The Flint brewery is the only one that was not made over into a factory of some kind. The Flint brewery was converted into a church."

It is reported that some of the Indiana brewerles will be used for the manufacture of fertilizer, while others will be employed in making condensed and evaporated milk. Many distilleries will be used for manufacturing industrial alcohol. All tbe distilleries may be offered to the government for use in case of war.

PROFIT AND LOSS

Friends of the booze business reasoning from the numbers of permits issued to import liquor for personal use and the price paid therefor during the year 1916 in the state of Washington conclude that the state has expended about one and one-half million dollars for drink and is therefore so much the poorer by having that amount sent outside for drink.

However, it is estimated on the other hand that under the license system the cost to the state for intoxicants was not less than $30,000,000 a year, not considering at all the loss by reason of drunkenness, crime, etc., caused by the use of this thirty million dollars' worth of poison.

Therefore the state is $28,500,000 better off by having that sum remain in it to be distributed through the legitimate and upbuilding channels of industry, and in addition immeasurably richer and happier because of the sobriety of its people, their increased value as employers and employes, the decrease in crime, insanity, broken homes, delinquent children and the long train of liquor evils.

For the sum which it is estimated Washington formerly spent annually for liquor she can now build each year 5,000 homes at a cost of $3,000 each and have $15,000,000 left for furnishings, stock, food, clothing, etc. Which is better, booze or homes?

From still another viewpoint Washington is, and any state must necessarily be, immeasurably better off by having those establishments formerly devoted to the manufacture of alcoholic liquors diverted to better uses. One such which formerly made beer is now devoted to the preparation of sea foods for which there is a wide demand. Another prepares fruit juices in a wholesome and attractive manner. A third has become a cold storage and milk depot, and manufactures ice cream and provides pure milk for the babies instead of booze for their fathers. All these enterprises employ more people than formerly and minister to the actual needs and happiness of the whole community instead of being the prime factor in the degradation and shame of a large proportion of the people. Who that cares for the welfare of the human race would go back to the old regime?

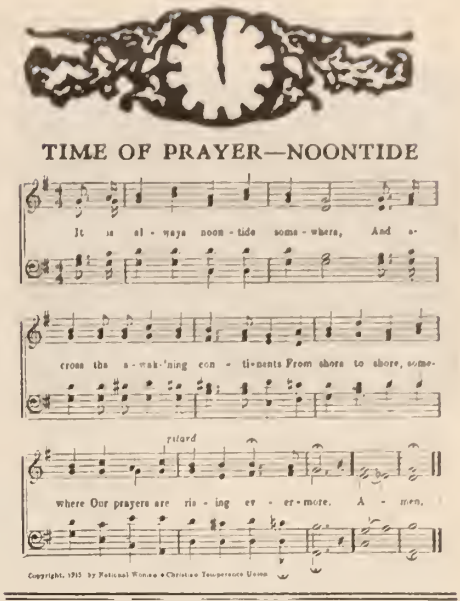
BANKERS OF PROHIBITION CITY REPORT INCREASED DEPOSITS

The city of Bristol which is situated partly in Virginia and partly in Tennessee is giving a most satisfactory report of itself since prohibition went into effect in the Virginia section on November 1 last. Not only are the beneficial results noticeable in the part of the city where the saloons were located but the Tennessee section which had been without saloons for a number of years has made a new record in the matter of crime, for the city has had fewer arrests since the closing of the saloons in the sister city than at any time in the last twenty-five years although the number of prisoners has not run high for some years.

"I have been a member of the Tennessee police force for fifteen years," said Chief O'Dell in discussing the situation with a reporter for the Bristol *Herald-Courier*. "In all that time I have never known a period when there was less disturbance than there has been since last Christmas. A review of the police docket for the past several weeks would indicate that a wave of reformation is passing over the city."

The merchants and bankers of Bristol are almost universally pleased with the results of prohibition. Grocers, druggists, furniture dealers are all telling the same story of increased business.

"I don't say that prohibition had anything to do with it, but our deposits and business have grown wonderfully," said a representative of the Dominion bank to a white ribboner. "Our deposits have increased over $150,000," is the report of the Bank of Bristol. "Our deposits have increased more than 25 per cent," said the First National bank. The only source of dissatisfaction is the fact that there is no one to occupy the fine new jail which cost the taxpayers many a dollar.



GIVE MORE

I Thess. 3: 11-13

To Thee who dost all need supply,
Thy servants, Lord, in prayer draw nigh,
While from each heart ascends the cry
More life;
While here we pray, give us this day
More life.

That those who now in darkness grope
May enter on a life of hope,
We breathe this prayer of largest scope—
More light;
Be gracious thus and give to us
More light.

Help us to rightly think and feel;
Help us to guard, and guide, and heal;
For this great work in us reveal
More power;
Thy presence show and now bestow
More power.

And, while we work with mind and hand,
To banish liquor from this land,
We need, that we may bravely stand,
More love;
This day impart to every heart
More love.

More life we need to earnest be;
More light we seek to walk with Thee;
For power and love this is our plea—
Give more;
Of life and light and love and might
Give more.

—*T. Watson in The Pioneer.*

NASHVILLE DRUGGISTS PASS RESOLUTION AGAINST SALE OF LIQUOR

The Nashville (Tenn.) branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association in joint sesslon with the Nashville Drug Club recently adopted a resolution favoring the full suppression of "the illegal sale of alcoholic or lntoxicating liquors in a drug store, even to the extent of endorsing a law that will absolutely prohibit the sale of alcoholic or intoxlcating liquors in a drug store, regardless of a physician's prescription."

"Every saloon is a life-destroying station," recently declared Congressman Addison T. Smith of Idaho. "And every one destroys more lives than all the United States live-saving stations save in a year."

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

March 1—Union Signal Subscription Day—Birthday of Lillian M. N. Stevens
March 20—Prohibition Rally Day—Birthday of General Neal Dow

OHIO TRAINING WORKERS FOR THE CAMPAIGN

Special Correspondence

The Ohio campaign for state-wide prohibition was officially opened at the time of the W. C. T. U. mid-year executive meeting at Lancaster, January 30-31. Plans for raising funds and prosecuting the work were carefully made. Mrs. E. L. Calkins, president of the Michigan W. C. T. U., Mrs. Addie B. Parsels, National organizer, and Mrs. Cornelia T. Hatcher, president of the Alaska W. C. T. U., were the guests of the occasion, and by counsel, instruction, entertainment and illustration added to the enjoyment of all who were present. The Ohio state president, Mrs. Florence D. Richard, is chairman of the women's forces in the dry federation. With the support of the state officers and the entire working force of the Ohio W. C. T. U. all are entering the conflict as enthusiastically as though victory was assured. We recognize in our enlistment the call of God and our Captain is the Great Jehovah whose cause must finally prevail.

As a means of training workers for the campaign the state W. C. T. U., just prior to the mid-year executive, held a school of methods for house-to-house workers and organizers. The effort received the unanimous endorsement of all who had a part in it and all who planned and provided for it. The proposition originated with the state corresponding secretary, Mrs. Viola D. Romans, who presented the plan at the Lakeside conference last summer. At the Akron convention it was proposed to try out the plan on a somewhat limited scale, confining it to an especial training for house-to-house workers who are expected to visit Ohio homes this year. Thirty or more registered and are on the endorsed list, and some others applied. The school was held at state headquarters in Columbus, January 22-29. Mrs. Carrie L. Flatter and Miss Rose A. Davison, both National organizers, and Mrs. Mary S. Powers were chosen to serve as instructors. The wisdom of this choice was manifest as the school progressed for each in her way seemed to possess an inexhaustible fund of information which was kept continually "on tap." Miss Davison dealt with the "Preparedness" phase of the work; Mrs. Flatter with "Theory and Practice," and Mrs. Powers with "Scientific Temperance Training." Each devoted an hour to her theme in the forenoons, and the afternoons were given over to actual practice, the workers having been assigned by the county president, Mrs. Van Kirk, definite territory in which to operate in the city and vicinity. Thus the lessons of the morning were put to the test in the afternoon. Thereafter one half hour of each morning was devoted to an experience meeting which was not only interesting and amusing but profitable as well. A large number of new members were secured; subscriptions to the state and National papers were taken, and much literature left in the homes. In return for the services thus rendered free lodging and breakfast were furnished the workers by the local unions.

Special services were arranged at church prayer meetings and Sunday schools and visits to the day schools for the instructors in the afternoons and evenings. The state met the expenses of the teachers and paid them a nominal fee. No tuition or matriculation fees were charged the pupils. State officers also contributed freely of their time, assisting and encouraging by their presence as opportunity afforded.

The social side was not entirely neglected for "This ought ye to do and not to leave the other undone" is a part of the "Do Everything" policy of our organization. Mrs. Helen Burns, one of the original Crusaders and a member of the board of trustees, assisted by her local union, gave a reception to the entire school in her commodious home. The state and county officers were also guests on this occasion. The closing evening a house warming was given Mrs. Viola D. Romans, which was a well carried out surprise, the daughter and husband both being parties to the plot. Gifts, flowers, speeches, music and refreshments were generously dispensed throughout the evening.

Ohio suffragists scored a victory in the passage of the bill to give women the vote in presidential elections. The measure passed the senate by a very close margin.

AMONG OUR WORKERS

Miss Roena Shaner, National organizer and lecturer, and vice-president of the Missouri W. C. T. U., in recent work in Pike county, Missouri, added fifty to the membership of the county, gave thirty-one addresses and secured eleven subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL and eleven to *The Young Crusader*. She not only inspired the workers to greater activity but in addition to paying all expenses of her trip left the county treasury in better condition than it was when she came. A new union was organized at Indian Creek with ten active and two honorary members, Mrs. Lydie Reid, president.

The Allegany county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. institute held at Scio, February 13-14, was well attended in spite of severe cold weather. Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, National superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, gave an evening address which was heartily applauded.

Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, National superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, was the guest of honor at a school of methods in Syracuse, N. Y., February 9, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. of the five counties of Onondaga, Madison, Oswego, Cortland and Cayuga. Mrs. Anna W. Oberlander, state superintendent, was the leader. Mrs. Davis gave a new impetus to the work of teaching scientific temperance in the schools. She also addressed an institute of grade teachers which was in session in the city at the time.

Washington's birthday, February 22, was also the fifth anniversary of the purchase of state headquarters for the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union at 541 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston. At a meeting and reception in celebration of this event, there occurred the burning of the mortgage against the property and other impressive exercises.

The Willard memorial meeting of the Willard union of Elizabeth, N. J., held on Sunday, February 18, was also the occasion of the celebration of the twenty-eighth anniversary of the organization of the union. A report of the year's work given at this time showed the union to be in a prosperous condition.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. LILA HURD, Gansevoort, N. Y., a sister of the president of the local union.

MRS. ZELIA K. GREEN, Bradford, Pa., for several years corresponding secretary of McKean county W. C. T. U.

MRS. ALBERT B. WILSON, Buffalo, N. Y., the organizer and president for twenty-seven years of Central union, one of the strongest unions in the county. Mrs. Wilson was chairman of one of the convention committees when the National W. C. T. U. convention met in Buffalo in 1897.

MRS. ELIZA SHOCKLEY, a long time member of the local union of Carlisle, Kentucky.

MRS. CYNTHIA A. BUTLER, Pittsfield, Ill., a Crusader and a devoted white ribboner through all the years of the organization. She was many times a delegate to county, state and National conventions.

MISS HATTIE WHITMAN, East Village, Ashtabula county, Ohio, a charter member of the local union and for five years recording secretary. Her promotion came shortly after that of her mother, Mrs. Horace Whitman, and in only a few days her father joined his loved ones. Mr. and Mrs. Whitman were also members of the East Village union. Death has claimed six from the membership of this union within a year.

MRS. JANETTE OSMUN, mother of Mrs. Mary B. Wood, recording secretary of the New York state W. C. T. U. Mrs. Osmun was a woman of warm sympathy for everything that made for the betterment of society.

MRS. LUCY F. MOREHOUSE, Big Rapids, Mich., a Crusader to whom the W. C. T. U. was always of foremost interest. For several years she served as district president, also as state superintendent of Institutes. The Big Rapids union has set apart her birthday, December 3, as a red letter day. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw said of her, "Whatever of good I may have done in my work, whatever strength of purpose I may have developed, I owe to her."

MRS. MARY S. CALDWELL, for many years a loyal member of the W. C. T. U. of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, having served for seventeen years as county president.

Feeling the Pulse of the Liquor Interests

"We are going through an evolution that is accompanied by an unreasoning hysteria, and it is important that the trade shall have confidence in the ultimate outcome, and that it shall act in all matters with the highest wisdom, and along the lines dictated by advanced thought," cautions *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular* in its report for the first month of the year. "Such states as Indiana, Michigan, Washington, Oregon, Colorado, Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, and Virginia, are PRACTICALLY CERTAIN to return to the license system within the next year or so, and more especially if the people in such states are fully advised as to how liquors may be sold without in any way giving offense to established prejudices."

Quite evidently many of the editorial utterances to be found in the liquor journals are for home consumption only and are intended merely to keep up the spirits of the members of "the trade" and make them believe that there is a good time coming. When one considers that Colorado, Washington and Oregon, after trying prohibition for a year, voted by increased majorities to retain it, anti-beer provisions and all, and that the two last states have adopted an ultra-dry policy, there seems no basis for the predicted reversion to the license system. Similarly Tennessee and Georgia after years of experience have made more drastic rather than weakened their prohibitory law. Alas, the "prejudices" of the people against the liquor traffic are becoming so well "established" that it taxes one's imagination to conceive the possibility of these states going back to liquor rule.

The liquor men of New Jersey are reported to have prepared a measure for introduction into the legislature to compel communities closing saloons to recompense saloon owners for the loss of business profits, loss on fixtures, leaseholds, etc.

That the liquor interests have given up hope is shown by their constant appeals for compensation. "Our trade has not been inclined to advocate compensation as an offset to prohibition," explains *Bonfort's*, "but if the states continue to vote prohibition it might be wise to consider the advisability of making it an issue." This plea for compensation is the "swan song" of the liquor interests, but like all their prayers will fall upon deaf ears and meet with no response from the public.

One advertisement of liquors represents a father as saying to his son, "Walk into a beer saloon whenever you feel the need of a mild stimulant." The average father would as soon think of advising his son to walk into an active volcano. The mails are burdened with this sort of advertising.

"The mere fact that Kansas City, Mo., voted in favor of the drys will have a very bad effect upon the business conditions of that city," remarks the *Champion of Fair Play*, a liquor organ.

The merchants of St. Louis who helped to swell the majority against prohibition last November, may find that their adventure in personal liberty is to prove somewhat expensive. Apparently, the people of the state who gave a majority *for* the amendment, resent having their efforts nullified by the wet vote of a single city. They have a deep-rooted conviction that the state of Missouri ought to be larger and more powerful than the city of which August Busch is a resident. They are calling attention to the fact that St. Louis is not the only big mercantile center of the state, and are giving valuable advertising to Kansas City, which rolled up a fine majority for prohibition on November 7, and are extolling it as a place in which to purchase goods, to the distinct disadvantage of St. Louis. In short, they are determined to test the truth of the old adage, "Money Talks," and hope to have it speak with eloquence and sonorousness to the effect that the people of the state prefer to give their support to a city whose voters are building on a foundation of sobriety rather than to one which depends for its growth upon the wealth of a millionaire brewer.

DELAWARE HAS DRY LEGISLATURE AND GOVERNOR

Special Correspondence

Praise God for the present general assembly of Delaware! The temperance people of the state have reason to be greatly encouraged. Interested citizens from all over the state were present at the state house February 13, the day set apart for the discussion and vote in the house on the Loose anti-shipping bill, a strong temperance measure for the protection of the two dry counties. Stirring speeches were made by both men and women in favor of the bill and the fight put up by the liquor people showed their dread of its passage. The final reading of the bill was interrupted several times by amendments offered by the wets, all of which were lost. The discussion lasted until nearly dark and when the vote was taken there were 27 yeas and 5 nays. This is considered a great victory. It is believed that the bill will pass the senate also. A bill has been presented asking for resubmission for Wilmington and New Castle counties, the wet sections of the state. All the temperance forces are working harmoniously. The Anti-Saloon League is doing good work. The Grangers are uniting with the temperance organizations. During the past year the temperance department of the state Sunday School Association offered nearly one hundred dollars in prizes for the best temperance essays written by boys and girls under twenty-one years of age. That these essays might help make temperance sentiment, they were required to be read before a public assembly and, as far as possible, were published in the local papers. Some excellent compositions were submitted. With a temperance governor and a dry legislature we can well say, Delaware is marching on to victory.

WHAT SHALL SALEM, VIRGINIA, DO WITH ITS JAIL?

Special Correspondence

All Virginia rejoices that Mrs. Sara Hoge, state president, has improved sufficiently to be taken to Atlantic City where she is making steady progress toward health. The state W. C. T. U. workers feel most grateful to Mr. Hoge for his regular bulletins concerning the condition of the state president and join with him in hoping that he and his faithful comrade may be able to return at an early day to Evergreen Home in Loudoun county.

County conventions and Willard Memorial meetings are keeping the unions busy. Mrs. Effie B. Clement, state treasurer, was the guest of the Dinwiddie convention held at Petersburg, February 14. The mid-year executive meeting will be held at Onley on the beautiful eastern shore. In this section are the homes of Senator Walter Mapp, the able patron of the prohibition measure bearing his name, and of Mrs. Sadie Savage, the bi-county president. Vice-President Shepherd is busily arranging the program for this meeting which will be held on March 7-8 and will be followed by an institute.

Mrs. Emma H. Howland, National organizer, and Mrs. S. H. Ropp, National lecturer, will begin work in Virginia at an early date, Mrs. Amy C. Weech, National organizer and a Virginia state worker, having already started in Albemarle and other counties.

In addition to Virginia's keen loss because of the illness of the state president, other troubles have come. Mrs. Mary E. Webb, for a long time prominent in purity work, a loyal, clear-minded white ribboner, passed to her reward in Norfolk, February 10, in her eighty-seventh year. Mrs. William J. Maybee, the gifted superintendent of Mothers' Meetings, recently underwent a severe operation at a Richmond hospital but is now recovering. Mrs. Sue C. James of Accomac county is bereaved in the loss of her husband. Mrs. James is the present superintendent of Red Letter Days and for a long time was state secretary of the L. T. L.

But whether the days bring weal or woe to the workers, the prohibition law is proving phenomenally successful. Some of the papers which most bitterly opposed prohibition during the campaign now boldly and frankly admit the success of the new law. One says: "All classes of citizens seem to be friendly disposed. There has been a transformation in the habits of the people. The police records over the state show very few arrests for drinking. Apparently all classes are pleased with the change. So far the execution of the law without any severe methods seems as perfect as it well can be."

Charlottesville, the university town and the place of the next state W. C. T. U. convention, according to a local journal, has doubled in population and visible wealth during its ten years of prohibition, it having been dry for this length of time before the state-wide victory.

Salem is wondering what to do with its new jail, no one having had his personal liberty taken from him to the extent of becoming an inmate since December.

LIGHTENING THE H. C. L. BURDEN

"Do you approve of prohibition?"

"Yes," replied Uncle Bill Bottletop. "With the present high cost of food I dunno as it's sensible to try to take care of a hunger an' a thirst both at once."—*Washington Star.*

"Ma, tigers can't bite people when they don't see 'em, can they?"

"What on earth do you mean, child?"

"I heard pa tell Mr. Smith he was going to find a 'blind tiger.'"—*Baltimore American.*

"Don't you find it hard these times to meet expenses?"

"Hard? Man alive! I meet expenses at every turn."—*Boston Transcript.*

"Did you get acclimated when you went to Cuba?"

"Yes, and by the best doctor I could find, but it didn't take."—*Baltimore American.*

Consultant—Don't you enjoy good health, madam?

Consulter—I certainly do, doctor. I only wish I had some of it!—*Judge.*

The Birmingham Chamber of Commerce is receiving so many calls for information on the effects of prohibition in Birmingham that Acting General Manager Everett is having 1,500 reproductions made of the recent figures published by the *Age-Herald* on the subject. The figures were very carefully compiled and show comparative conditions in city and county under the open regulated saloon regime and under the present prohibition laws.

ONE PLUS

FLORA SWETNAM

The Story of How the Minister and the School Teacher Cleaned Up the Town of Penbury

It was almost dark on an August evening when a passenger alighted at the small, dingy station of Penbury. He turned and took a look about him. The prospect did not seem to be a cheering one. The small town was dirty and it did not require much light to convince the stranger that this was a hard place. A crowd of loafers surrounded the station, and listening to their talk only confirmed him in his opinion.

Presently, an elderly man approached the newcomer with extended hand. "This is our new minister, I presume?"

"Yes, sir," replied the young man. "I have been called as pastor of a church in this place."

"Well, I am W. J. Manning," continued the first speaker. "You and I have been corresponding, you remember. You are to come home with me for the night, Brother Strong, perhaps for several days, then you can make such arrangements as you see fit."

As they walked along side by side, Mr. Manning was looking his guest over. "You are a much younger looking man than I expected to see when I read your letters," he ventured at length. "How old are you?"

"I am twenty-six," replied the young man quietly.

"You write like sixty-six, and that is the kind of man we need, but it's all right. You are here and I am going to stand by you. It does beat all, though," he continued, laughing, "how this town gets young men. I reckon it is just our luck to have to break them in. One minister came who wasn't young, but he didn't stay long enough to count. Our school teacher, Professor Romar, is just twenty-eight. He's a tack-driver, too."

"I should like to meet him," said the minister.

"You shall. I want you two to get acquainted. Then there is our editor. He is middle aged, but he is a bachelor and rates himself with the young men."

"I hope to make his acquaintance, also."

"You wouldn't hope so if you knew him as well as I do. He stands in the way of our church influence more than any other person in town. I am sorry he ever got hold of the paper. The old editor didn't get the sheet out regularly, and he made a lot of mistakes, but he didn't do any special harm. This man has just about spoiled every good work in town."

"Am I the only minister here? What about the other churches?"

"There is another one, but it is not very well supported and they can not keep a regular minister. They have only an occasional service."

"How about the Sunday schools?"

"There's almost half a one at our church, that is all. Well, here we are. Come in, Brother Strong. I will take you right up to your room. The bell will ring when supper is ready, but just take your time."

"So I have struck a hard place," the young man reflected aloud when he was alone. "Well, I'll fight it out. It takes a lot of struggle to test a man properly." With this thought he dismissed the subject.

He found Mr. Manning waiting for him on the stairs and was conducted at once to the dining room, where he met Mrs. Manning. She was a pleasant looking, elderly woman. Giving him a hearty handshake, she said laughingly, "My, how boyish you do look! But you needn't be scared, I haven't a daughter to set her cap for you, nor a son for you to convert. My children are all married and all members of the church."

"That's good," he declared, appreciating her spirit of fun; "when times get strenuous I will take refuge here."

"Yes, indeed you must. The latchstring will always be out. How do you think you are going to like Penbury?"

"It's too early to say, but I am convinced of one thing. I shall find plenty to do."

"You surely will find a great big burden to shoulder," she agreed. "Perhaps you will leave in disgust as our other minister did."

"I shall not quit," he said with an air of determination which pleased Mr. Manning. "If I should try to work alone, I might have to, but with God to help 'One shall chase a thousand and two shall put ten thousand to flight.'"

After their guest had retired for the night, Mr. and Mrs. Manning sat in their pleasant living room talking matters over.

"I declare, I feel like crying," said Mrs. Manning.

"Why?" asked Mr. Manning in some surprise.

"The idea of that innocent-looking fellow being sent here to undertake to do anything with the dens of iniquity in this town. He'll be like the last one; he'll never stay."

"He's no quitter," said Mr. Manning emphatically. "Don't you remember the scripture he quoted? He believes it, too."

Upstairs in his room the minister was facing his problem and seeking help and wisdom from the surest source.

The next morning Mr. Manning took the new minister to call on Professor Romar, who was renting rooms in a vacant dwelling and doing his own housekeeping.

"It seems to me," declared Mr. Manning, "that you two men would make a good combination. I have suggested to Brother Strong that he should live here if you have no objection."

"I should like to have him," was the professor's answer, so an arrangement was quickly made for sharing the work and expense and before night the minister was duly installed and prepared to lay out his plan of campaign.

"What is wrong with our editor?" Mr. Strong asked when he had opportunity. "Brother Manning says he is a menace to the young people."

"First," replied the teacher, "he openly sneers at creeds of all kinds and uses his paper to ridicule the church and everything religious."

The minister nodded. "I see," he said. "Is there anything more?"

"He publishes whisky advertisements and his political influence is for the ring that favors all these things. He calls it liberty and the right of every free man to speak and vote his sentiments—and so on. But even this is not the worst. He allows boys and young men to congregate in his office at night and have suppers and card parties at which strong drink is served. Now do you understand?"

"I think I do. Will you lend me a hand to break up this business?"

"I surely will. I have fought it ever since I have been here. You see, I came last year, and when they decided to keep me, I continued to do all I could, even through vacation, but I did not make much progress as his influence is so much greater than mine. Your predecessor and I worked together during the short time he stayed. I do not blame him for leaving. He had a son eighteen years old, and they seemed to think it would be a big thing to 'get' the young chap. They succeeded in persuading him to go to one of their suppers and they sent him home at midnight about half drunk. That decided Brother Reynolds. He is a good man, but he couldn't see his own son go to the dogs."

Mr. Strong's gray eyes flashed, but he only said quietly, "I am greatly indebted to you for this very helpful bit of information. It shows me what I have to fight and what to expect. I want to tell you, too, how glad I am to have so able an ally."

They sat far into the night planning and talking and retired at last filled with the hope and courage of youth.

It became evident to the congregation at Penbury from the first that the new minister was not going to quote poetry and preach a lot of pretty platitudes for fear of treading on somebody's toes. His sermons were sharp, incisive blows at evil, delivered with absolute fearlessness. At the opening of the new school term he was present and in a short but very appropriate talk he urged the parents to stand by the teachers in all their efforts for the good of the pupils.

As soon as the school work began to run smoothly, a literary society was organized for the purpose of training the young people in debating and other forms of public speaking. This was to meet at the schoolhouse each Friday night. Many of the girls attended from the beginning, but only a few boys ventured to put in an appearance. After the news became circulated that the minister knew more funny stories and recitations than anybody, curiosity prompted several youths to go. The result was that there was a falling off for a time in the crowd which usually gathered at the printing office.

The editor "came back" with an article which he intended as funny, in which he ridiculed the literary society as a kind of religious dope dealt out by fanatics.

Then followed a sermon which awoke many of the church members as well as the editor to a fuller sense of the situation. The minister urged those who stood for morality and decency not to support with their subscriptions a paper which was so manifestly opposed to both. "You would better have no paper to represent your town," he said, "than to have one which is so great an injury to the young and to the good name of the locality in which it is published."

After hearing this sermon, Mr. Manning, Deacon Walsh and Mr. Morris, the most influential merchant in the town, withdrew their subscriptions. Their action convinced the editor that he must be up and doing.

On the next Monday afternoon, while Professor Romar was away at school, the minister received a call from Mr. Scott Jason, editor of the *Penbury Gazette*. The minister had tried several times before to make the acquaintance of this man, but it was apparent that he systematically dodged him. Now he determined to make the most of the opportunity. He greeted Mr. Jason cordially and his advances were smilingly received.

"How do you like Penbury?" asked the editor after a half-hour's conversation on various topics, during which the minister found his visitor a well-informed and most interesting talker.

"I always try to like any place where there is work to be done, and I have found plenty of it here."

The editor nodded. "I have observed your diligence," he replied, carefully choosing his words. "A wonderful im-

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

From west to east, from south to north
We boys and girls are marching forth
To lay the liquor traffic low.
With happy hearts we are afield,
We're boys and girls who never yield,
The liquor traffic now must go!

Chorus:
In Nineteen Twenty comes the day,
Comes the children's happy day;
In Nineteen Hundred Twenty
There'll be prohibition plenty
When Columbia drives the drink away.
—*A. A. G.*

GRAN'PAP GRINGER'S EXAMINATION

DORA E. W. SPRATT

[The white ribbon women of Kentucky are doing a noble work in their settlement school at Hindman, where the children of the mountaineers are taught to read and write and *think*. This institution is doing wonders in driving out illicit distilling and in reducing drunkenness. The story shows how one old grandfather ascertained which of his children should be sent to the Hindman school.—EDITOR.]

On the low porch of a rambling log cabin among the mountains of Kentucky, a wiry old man was sitting in a high-backed, rush-bottomed chair. His sturdy, erect figure, his thick, iron-gray hair, his snapping black eyes, in whose depths there lurked the traces of an indomitable spirit, all seemed to indicate unusual vigor for a mountaineer who, if like the average one of his fellows, is apt, because of the monotony and hardness which mark his days, to wear out before he has lived the proverbial three-score years and ten. Outside of the porch, more than a dozen boys and girls from fifteen years old downward, were watching Gran'pap Gringer as he carefully stood a handful of green sticks in a row against the cabin wall.

"If yer wants ter know what them twigs is fur, I kin tell ye." Gran'pap turned his shrewd old face toward the group of young spectators. "I hearn tell o' zamernations an' I 'low as you-uns is boun' ter hev one. Now, Eliazer this hyar twig is fur you; an' this, Samanthy Ann, is fur you; an' another one fur Benjy Jim. A twig fur ary one o' ye, 'cepting the littlest. Samanthy Ann, what d'ye bring Peter fur? Hit don't stan' ter reason that babes kin come ter a 'zamernation."

"Mammy said as how I couldn't come 'less I brung 'im," replied the girl, half crying. To add to his sister's embarrassment Peter began to howl. "Kase Benjy Jim was hectorin' 'im," declared Samanthy Ann.

The noise brought a little toothless woman to the cabin door, whereat her husband looked relieved. "Pears like ter me ye jus' come in the nick o' time, kase how kin we-uns go 'long with this hyar 'zamernation, an' tote so many yearlings?"

When Granny had disappeared behind the closed door carrying rebellious Peter and leading little Suzanny, Gran'pap ran his sun-browned, toil-hardened fingers through his long thick locks and gazed earnestly into the young faces before him. "When I was little, like you-uns, I jus' was hungered to git a powerful sight o' booklarnin', but I never had no time nor teacher. Now I hear as there's a school down ter Hindman way. I calculate I kin pay fur one o' ye; so I wants ter find which o' ye kin work yer brain the bestest, so I 'lowed I was goin' ter hev a 'zamernation, like I hearn tell they has ter school."

The children, bare-headed, bare-footed, with just enough clothing to be decent, but not any left over for style, ranged themselves in a row on the hard-trodden earth just in front of the porch, and, like soldiers, awaited the command of their captain. He was gazing with far-seeing eyes across the hill-tops to the distant blue mountain rim that had been to him a wall, which hid forever the great world outside. He was dreaming dreams, not for himself, that day had passed, but for some of these, his own flesh and blood, whom he wanted to have the chance he had missed. He was thinking of his own grandsire, who had been a soldier in the Revolution and had received this "bounty land" from a grateful nation. When he and his wife and first-born had moved to this wilderness, they found themselves "on the roof of Kaintuck," where it took all their time and attention to keep from sliding off, so their children and grandchildren never had a chance to learn to read!

"Gran'pap, we-uns is stan'in like a row o' fence posts," cried Benjy Jim impatiently. The hale old man came back from dreamland and surveyed with glowing eyes his youngsters standing in a line, which extended the length of the porch. "Nary one of ye all kin read," shaking his shaggy head solemnly. The children looked distressed, because Gran'pap did. "But no more kin I." Whereat his audience showed relief. "It wan't nothin' so terribul to be like gran'pap," they thought. "Now," he continued, "I had you-uns come here apurpose 'kase I wants the keenest of ye ter git larnin'. Fur I thought as how you-uns warn't all plumb ignorant 'f ye can't read. Now, 'tention! Work yer brains 'less ye hev los' yer minds! Hyar, Joey's at top o' the row. I axes 'im fust off; but all you-uns what *knows* stamp yer footes. Ef yer *don't know* shake yer heads." The old man cleared his throat, looked sternly along the line, then fixed his gaze on Joey.

"Why am I yer gran'pap?" The bare feet came pattering down with force upon the hard earth. Every child knew the answer to the question, but Joey had the first chance to voice it. "Kase my mammy's yer gal." But Liza Lu continued to pound the ground with her bare feet, until her grandfather inquired, "Look-a-hyar, kin ye say any better'n that? 'f ye kin, say hit!"

"Ye air my gran'pap kase God set ye ter be."

With his sharp knife he cut a notch in each stick as the children presented them, but the watchful young eyes noticed that the notch on Liza Lu's stick was cut deeper than the others.

"Now, Samanthy Ann, do a jay-bird sing or talk?" Gran'pap's eyes twinkled as he saw the whole line evidently working hard. Some answered one way, some the other; but Benjy Jim's answer brought the deepest notch, also a chuckle from Gran'pap. "Ole jay-bird can't do neither. He jus' cusses!" The old man paused a moment to closely inspect this boy with his shrewd bright eyes, his shock of sun-bleached hair, his round freckled face; who just then somehow reminded Gran'pap of himself when he was a restless, quick-witted lad.

The next three questions were about snow which all had seen covering the hills in winter. "What is snow made of?" brought a notch for every stick. "How do you know?" was easily answered by those children, who had seen that the melting of snow on the hillsides turns the small mountain brooks into torrents of water. But when the old man, out of pure mischief, asked a question which he did not expect them to answer, because he himself did not know the reason why, he was more than pleased when Liza Lu said thoughtfully, "I 'low snow air *white* kase it comes through the blue sky, like my mammy puts little Janey's Sunday clothes through blue water ter make 'em white." This won another deep notch for Liza Lu's stick, making her brown eyes shine with pleasure.

"Has a houn' dog got a soul?" was suggested to the mind of the examiner by the presence of Boomer, Gran'pap's hound, who always wanted to be in the middle of things; therefore, he was lying at his master's feet, even while half a dozen other dogs were rollicking around the yard. The children disagreed in their answers to this psychological question, while the old man looked puzzled as he tried to decide whether any stick deserved a nick. Ten-year-old Malinda's yellow curly head had been close to Boomer's soft ears as she looked carefully into his honest brown eyes. Then she raised her pretty face, and her blue eyes looked straight at Gran'pap as she drawled, "Boomer says as how he have a soul; but hit am littler than folkses'." So that notch belonged to the child, who was, according to the constrained compliments of the mountaineer, "The likeliest lookin' o' ary o' the Gringers."

Gran'pap's questions were getting him into deep water; so he decided to give a few that he thought the children could answer. "How d'ye make batter bread?" put a notch on every girl's stick. Then he made it right with the boys by asking, "What kind o' nest do foxes hev?"

The old man leaned back in his chair, and his gaze wandered over the familiar scene searching for another question. The lush grass in the spring lot gave him a suggestion, so he said, "Now hyar air one, tough as hickory. Why is grass *green?*" Slowly and regretfully the tousled heads began to shake. The self-appointed examiner looked along the line. Every head was wagging except Liza Lu's. Both her sun-browned hands covered her eyes. She was evidently "working her brain." Gran'pap waited until her brown eyes shone out, as her foot began slowly to beat the ground. The old man and children eagerly listened for her answer, which she gave with some hesitation, "Mightn't hit be kase the leaves from the trees air all crumbled up at snow-time, an' drop their green fur th' grass ter wear in the spring."

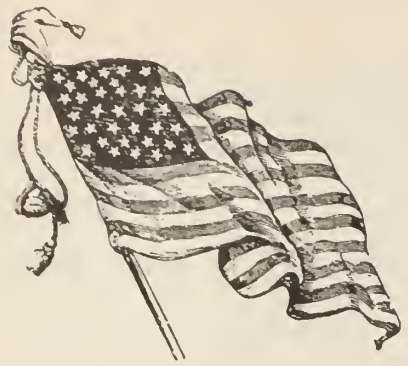
Gran'pap Gringer was delighted. He might have felt like saying, if he had known the verse,

"And still the wonder grows
How one small head can carry all she knows."

After a few more questions about common things the examination was declared

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

Your Flag and My Flag



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AS A KENTUCKIAN SEES IT

"It is manifest to everybody that the cause of prohibition is gaining rapidly not only in this country but all over the world," said United States Senator J. C. W. Beckham, for seven years governor of Kentucky, in a recent address. "The people have learned that the liquor traffic is not only morally and socially an evil but that it is a great economic waste. I have been interested in a number of issues in this state and in this country since I first came to manhood and took an interest and part in the political affairs of the state and country, but I say to you there has never been any question in which I am more interested and in which I can see more of far-reaching, incalculable benefit to the people of this state than I do in prohibition, and the elimination of the liquor traffic, not only from Kentucky but from this entire nation. I rejoice in it more than I have ever rejoiced in any personal success of my own to see the growth of this sentiment throughout the country. You see it here in Kentucky. You can go to the national capital and see it there, and you will be as surprised as I have been to see the strength of that sentiment in Washington."

ONE PLUS

(Continued from Page Twelve)

provement you have made in the Sunday school—wonderful. But this is a hard place, Mr. Strong."

"So I have been told," was the noncommittal answer.

"Yes," resumed the editor in a most sympathetic voice, "it is a hard place, indeed. The Reverend Mr. Reynolds found it so trying he could not stay. A fine man, too, was Mr. Reynolds, but he could see it was not best to remain. I have no doubt you will feel the same way, Mr. Strong. It does not pay a man of your talents and ability to spend his life in a place like this. You will go, also, and I shall not blame you at all—not at all."

Mr. Strong smiled. "No," he said, "you would not blame me, but you would despise me for a quitter. Besides, where could a man better spend the best years of his life than where there is good to be done?"

"Where, indeed?" agreed the editor, smiling now more blandly than ever. He arose to go, holding out his hand. "For all that, I think you will think Mr. Reynolds was right in going."

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

"I think so now, and I also think I am right in staying."

When Professor Romar came home, he was informed of the visit. "It flattered me in a way," admitted the minister, "by showing me that he considered me no mean opponent. He would not have resorted to such a method of trying to get rid of me if he had not felt that way."

"His visit was a warning," said Professor Romar decidedly. "I know him better than you do. He puts on that smooth, smiling front when he is plotting bad business. He is warning you to preach a little less vigorously. Mr. Manning and several others have stopped their subscriptions on account of your last sermon. Others will stop theirs, too, after they get their minds made up. They can't quite at once reach the point of going back on their town paper. It requires time and education. Just keep hammering away."

"I intend to do that very thing, and it would take a more persuasive man than Mr. Jason to convince me that I shall have to follow Mr. Reynolds. While we are on this subject, there is one thing I want to find out. Where do these young men get their liquor?"

"It is shipped in from other states. One man is thought to be back of it. In reality it is Jason, but he uses this other fellow for a 'cat's paw.' We have never succeeded in getting evidence against them. Jason seems to know all the ways of dodging the law. He got so angry with me last year that he vowed I should go, but you see I am still here. The directors are on my side and I am not afraid of him. But he can do more to you than he can to me. My staying depends on the will of a few men, but your staying depends on whether or not he can make things too hot for you."

The minister smiled. "I think I can stand a pretty warm climate," he said quietly. "Just the same, we will find out about this liquor business. We shall not make much headway till we do."

(To be continued)

Northern California W. C. T. U. Pushing Law Enforcement

DORCAS J. SPENCER

The last state convention made a record for devising liberal things. A year of strenuous campaigning was finished, but there was no resting by the wayside, only an unbroken, steady, onward movement. The new year is rich in its plans and richer in the faithful workers who will carry them out.

Mrs. Sara J. Dorr, the state president, has been at the legislature since it convened faithfully waiting for every opportunity to promote our work. The vice-president-at-large, Mrs. Addie G. Estes, has been with her some of the time and Mrs. Anna Pettit, the first vice-president, the entire period.

The legislature of California has a way of its own of putting a recess of a month right into the middle of the session. During the first weeks bills are introduced in great numbers, but few but emergency measures are passed. Then the solons return to their homes and are expected to employ the month of February in mutual discussion with their constituents regarding the bills to be acted upon at the remainder of the session.

Needless to say, both wets and drys are very anxiously watching each other as every move is made for legislation that most concerns them. In the last days of January many bills relating to the liquor traffic were introduced and out of the mass some measure will be fought out. Only the thrilling interest of the war news detracts attention from the study of the bills to be considered.

Mrs. Estes is now in the field. Miss Anna E. Chase, National lecturer for the department of Scientific Temperance Instruction, is also afield and engaged far ahead for her very successful school lectures, for which she has had made new slides and charts.

Mrs. Louisa J. Taft, state superintendent of Moral Education and Race Betterment, has been ordained to the ministry. She does not desire to take a pastorate but is widening her avenues of usefulness, she believes, by this step. Our state Press superintendent, Miss Mary Helen McLean, has become editor of the *White Ribbon Ensign*. It goes without saying that a woman who does things is an enthusiast and eager to enter every open door. When Dr. Sara E. Wise, a practising physician of San Francisco, who has long specialized on work with mothers and children and whose medical knowledge and moral sense have made her an authority, heard the call of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, sounded in the interests of humanity, she responded at once by locking her office door and beginning a lecture tour which is proving a brilliant success, from "baby clinics," an important feature, to local lecture courses, and every variation that suggests itself as an aid to the domestic education of mothers.

Mrs. Frances C. Gilmore, president of San Francisco county, has been for some months addressing woman's clubs and other societies emphasizing the enforcement of the Red Light law, sponsored by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. A vast amount of work was done creating the sentiment that secured its passage. It was next adopted by popular vote as a constitutional amendment, and since then the tug of war has been its enforcement in San Francisco. The criminal indifference of city officials has thrown the prosecution of this work upon unofficial and voluntary organizations and individual efforts. The W. C. T. U. has contributed generously to the moral and financial support and public interest is again directed to "cleaning up the city."

Comments of the Indiana Press on the Prohibition Victory

"The legislature has removed from state politics a question that for many years has been a disturbing element and frequently has impeded wholesome legislation," says the Richmond (Ind.) *Item*.

"The commercial life of the state has no fear of the effect of the legislation upon financial affairs," remarks the Logansport (Ind.) *Tribune*. "Once the stalwart antagonists of the anti-liquor forces, business interests have had a mathematical change of heart. Once anti-liquor legislation was opposed on the ground that to eliminate the liquor industry would work a hardship on business; a different view is held now and it is confidently predicted that the merchant class of the state will find ledger approval of the law which eliminates the saloon."

"We do not recall an action in state legislation where supporters of the defeated interests have come so near to conceding that, after all, the victory is for the welfare of the state and the rising generation. Those who favored prohibition are, of course, happy and the most of those who opposed it seem to be at least resigned," is the comment of the Indianapolis *News*.

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GRAN'PAP GRINGER'S EXAMINATION

(Continued from Page Thirteen)

over and to each child was presented his own notched stick for purposes of comparison. It was found that Liza Lu had the most, and the deepest nicks; while Benjy Jim and pretty Malindy tied for second place.

After this important matter was settled the old man rose to his tall height and said, "You-uns tell yer pappys and mammys that Liza Lu air going ter Hindman 'ith me next week ter see 'f she kin be kept thyar ter school. An' when they larn her ter read I calculate ter take Benjy Jim an' afterward little Malindy, 'f my money holds out. Liza Lu kin teach the rest o' you-uns next year, when I calculate she oughter be eddicated."

For a moment all the children stared with open mouths, then Benjy Jim started off with a shout and ran down to the spring-lot to let off steam. Gran'pap's eyes followed him smilingly; but he said, "I hope he arn't teched in the head." Little Malinda looked half frightened at the thought of leaving her mammy and her mountain home. But when her sister, Samanthy Ann, whispered, "Honey, ye won't be 'bliged ter go while yer so little," the blue eyes cleared and the yellow curls bobbed with glee over present and future prospects.

But Liza Lu just threw herself into her grandfather's arms and cried. Surprised, the old man said, as he smoothed her long brown locks, "'f yer don't want larnin', yer needn't ter hev hit."

"Gran'pappy, I never wanted nothin' like I want ter learn ter read. Hit's jus' goin' ter pleasure me nigh 'bout ter death."

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1917—SUBSCRIPTION RATES—1917

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The birthday of Lillian M. N. Stevens may be observed all through the month of March by increasing the circulation of the official paper. If you were not able to hold a Union Signal Day meeting on March 1, plan to do so later on.

What Our Friends Say

"I am enclosing one dollar for renewal of my subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL, for which I get the full value of my investment. I do not understand how so many white ribboners get along without this paper and spend their money and time on cheap magazines. Their excuse is, 'I have no time to read it.' I take the time and then pass it along to others who enjoy it."

"I am greatly pleased with the 'Resurrection of Blanktown Union' in THE UNION SIGNAL of February 8 and am writing our superintendent of Literature to send out letters to each local president asking that it be used at a UNION SIGNAL Day meeting in March, the members taking the several characters as suggested. I believe if this is done we can about double our subscription list."

"Dear UNION SIGNAL: Literally true for THE UNION SIGNAL fills a peculiar place and for years and years I have taken it and feel I cannot do without it. Enclosed find $1.00 for a year's subscription for another to whom I think it will do good."

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An Appeal To Physicians

"Knowing what you must know of the tragedy of alcohol, how can you for a single day lend the influence of your example to its use as a beverage in your community?" is the question Henry Stauffer, superintendent of the Fox River Valley Efficiency League, in an open letter, recently asked of the physicians of his state.

"It is with some hesitation that I, a layman, address you on the burning issue of today—the beverage and medicinal use of alcohol. My reason for so doing is the fact that my conversation with hundreds of physicians in Wisconsin and Michigan, has led me to believe that but few members of your noble profession fully appreciate the great value to the community of the physicians' testimony on the injurious effects of alcohol.

"During the last few months, one hundred and eleven physicians in Michigan, willingly signed for publication, a statement containing the following:

"'Alcohol is poison . . . we positively condemn the beverage use of all alcoholic liquors, including beer and wine, because, by their effect on the germ plasm they curse the unborn child; because even their moderate use has been proven to reduce the efficiency of the user; and, because in multitudes of cases, the continued use of alcohol in moderation proves to be impossible. The moderate drinker is a social menace.'

"It pains me to be obliged to say, that on their own testimony, or that of fellow physicians, but a small per cent of these men are abstainers. The majority are occasional or moderate drinkers. Some bear the unenviable tag, 'boozefighter,' and a few of them are sad examples of the tragic truth of the resolutions which they signed.

"The unbiased, unbought testimony of a physician on this particular subject is the most valuable that can be given. Now, in view of the fact that your opinion and example are certain to have great weight in shaping the conduct and public policy of the community, in all seriousness I urge on you the necessity of setting an example of total abstinence, and also of wholly discontinuing the use of alcohol in your practice. You must be well aware of the fact that the example of the drinking doctor goes far toward neutralizing the positive testimony of scientists and efficiency experts regarding the effects of alcohol.

"The average man is not able to free himself wholly from the influence of such conduct. To him such example simply means: If booze were bad the doctor would not drink it.

"Knowing what you must know of the tragedy of alcohol, how can you for a single day lend the influence of your example to its use as a beverage in your community? Whether you will to have it so or not, the boys and young men look up to you as a learned and successful man. 'The higher one's position in society the greater is his obligation to set a good example.'

"Those who are informed on the subject know that the use of alcohol as medicine is wholly unnecessary and dangerous. Dr. Robert E. Minahan, of Green Bay, says: 'The administration of alcoholic beverages in the treatment of disease has practically ceased among intelligent physicians.' In his letter to me Dr. S. J. Crumbine, secretary of the Kansas Board of Health, says: 'Physicians pretty generally are now convinced that the use of liquor as a medicine is a delusion and a snare, and it is rarely, if ever, indicated in any disease.'

"I shall not soon forget the shock experienced when a physician of high standing in Michigan confessed to me that time and again he had killed patients by the use of alcohol while still under the old delusion that alcohol was a stimulant. The common sense of mankind rightly condones the practice of this man because he did the best he and the profession knew at the time; but the time of ignorance on this subject is past. If its use be so dangerous and if it be unnecessary, why use it at all?"

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Evanston, Illinois

SEATTLE'S POLICEWOMEN VALUE PROHIBITION

"No greater factor has entered into the sum total of human happiness in Seattle than the prohibitory law and its most excellent enforcement by the mayor and the chief of police," declares Blanche H. Mason, superintendent of the women's division of the Seattle police department, in a report published in the *Policeman's Monthly*. "The destitution and poverty formerly dealt with in this division in family cases has appreciably decreased owing to the fact that heads of families are now able to hold steady jobs and spend their money for legitimate needs in the home, instead of over the saloon bar for their own gratification."

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLIII | EVANSTON, ILL., MARCH 8, 1917 | No. 10

PROHIBITION MEASURES PASSED BY SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS AND SIGNED BY PRESIDENT WILSON

ALASKA PROHIBITION BILL, passed by the Senate and House without the formality of a roll-call.

PORTO RICAN CITIZENSHIP BILL, containing a provision for prohibition, with a referendum to the people if desired by them.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BILL, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages in the District.

AMENDMENT TO POSTOFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, prohibiting the use of the mails for liquor advertising purposes, and also prohibiting, excepting for scientific, sacramental, medicinal and mechanical purposes, the shipment of alcoholic liquors, through the channels of interstate commerce, to individuals in states that now prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

SWEEPING PROHIBITION VICTORIES: PASSAGE OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PROHIBITION BILL—POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL CARRYING "BONE DRY" AND ANTI-LIQUOR ADVERTISING MEASURES

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Word was received at the Capitol on Monday, February 26, that the President would appear before Congress at one o'clock. Again the galleries were filled and every member of the lawmaking body who was in the city seemed to be in his place. At five minutes of one the Senate was announced and filed slowly into the chamber to the seats reserved for it. Promptly the announcement was made, "The President of the United States." This brought every one to his feet with a burst of applause as the President ascended the rostrum, shook hands with the Vice-President and the Speaker of the House and, turning to the assembly, began his address. President Wilson speaks without effort; his voice is clear, with a fine carrying quality, and it does not rise above a conversational tone, but is heard distinctly in all parts of that vast audience chamber.

Declaring he is not proposing or contemplating war, or any step that leads to war, yet insisting upon the rights of American commerce on the seas, President Wilson asked Congress to authorize him to proceed to a course of "armed neutrality," to arm American merchant ships with defensive arms and take such steps as may be necessary. He also asked for sufficient credit to enable the government to provide adequate means of protection.

The President's Message

The President spoke for fifteen minutes and, bowing to the assembly, left the chamber. Then the buzz of tongues began, the Senate withdrew and the sharp, resounding whack of the Speaker's gavel, with the well-known and oft repeated phrase, "The House will be in order," summoned the Representatives to routine work.

The visit of the President to Congress was followed by the calling of committees on Foreign Relations in both Houses to so formulate the requests of the President that they could be presented in proper shape to their respective bodies.

There is a wide divergence of opinion among Senators and Representatives respecting the request of President Wilson, and this is not confined to party lines, Democrats and Republicans being equally divided in their expressions of approval or disapproval. It is evident that there will be great disinclination on the part of many to give the President broader powers than he now has.

The same day, the evening papers brought the account of the sinking of the Cunard liner, "Laconia," by a German submarine. This aroused a feeling of indignation in Congress. Secretary of State Lansing was summoned to the White House and, after an hour's conference with the President, the following statement from official quarters was made: "The President regards the sinking of the 'Laconia' by a German submarine as a clear-cut case requiring no further investigation."

District of Columbia Prohibition Bill Passed

Prohibition has won another victory in Congress. On Wednesday, February 28, the House, by an overwhelming majority of 273 to 137, passed the Sheppard dry bill for the District of Columbia. The measure, already approved by the Senate, now only requires the signature of the President to make it a law.

Prohibition in Effect November 1, 1917

The terms of the bill provide that at midnight on Wednesday, October 31, 1917, the doors of the saloons of the capital city shall be closed, God grant it may be forever. The victory was preceded by the fiercest parliamentary battle that has been fought in many a long year. It will be remembered that, after passing the Senate, the measure went to the District of Columbia committee of the House, before which hearings were held day after day. When the friends of the bill declared they had finished their side of the question, the opponents, although they, too, had been presenting their views in conjunction with our side, urged more time for all to be heard and the members of the committee, a majority of whom were against the bill, in every way possible maneuvered for delay. This action on their part became so apparent that our friends appealed to the Committee on Rules to discharge the District committee from further consideration of the measure. This was most humiliating to the latter committee, which rose to the situation and promised to report the bill Tuesday, February 27. Chairman Johnson did this promptly at the hour of noon. At once the friends and enemies of the measure lined up. Representative Crisp of Georgia and Representative Randall of California were on guard, watching for pitfalls, and up to eleven o'clock at night the question was still unsettled. The next day the battle was renewed for hours by a stubborn filibuster, which kept the House in a wrangle all day and up to nine o'clock at night, when the final vote was taken with the result as above stated. Ten tiresome roll-calls on various amendments had failed to stem the tide of opposition. It takes forty-five minutes to call the roll of the House, but victory came at last.

The passage of this bill will affect 264 retail establishments and close 91 wholesale places and four breweries. Under the terms of the bill, the manufacture and sale of liquors, or the gift of liquors are forbidden in the District of Columbia after November 1, 1917. The District excise board will be abolished on the date the act goes into effect.

If there was any lingering doubt in the minds of saloonkeepers as to whether Washington was to be in the "bone dry" class on inauguration day, it has been definitely removed by action of the excise board. Just to make the matter absolutely certain, the board, in executive session, decided to give full notice to the public and licensees that it demands strict adherence to paragraph six of the excise law, which provides for the closing of saloons "on Sundays and inauguration days." This means that all saloons will be closed from one o'clock Saturday night till seven o'clock Tuesday morning. The notice is intended to convey a warning to the general public and licensees that any infraction of the law will be strictly dealt with.

Postoffice Appropriation Bill Carrying Reed "Bone Dry" Amendment Passed

The Postoffice Appropriation bill, with the Reed "bone dry" amendment, passed by the House a week ago, had gone to the conference committee, because of a few changes in the main bill, and word reached us Wednesday afternoon that they were in a deadlock and the bill was, in all probability, lost, but later it was reported the committee had reached an agreement and, in this case, the Reed amendment is virtually assured of adoption.

To the surprise of all the flood-control bill, concerning which a battle has raged for several years, was agreed to Tuesday evening in the Senate by a vote of 40 to 15. This commits the government to an ultimate expenditure of $50,000,000 on the Mississippi and Sacramento rivers.

Senator Borah of Idaho introduced a resolution in the Senate appropriating $6,000,000 for relief in the present food crisis and providing for a thorough investigation of the cause of high prices.

Washington is rapidly assuming a gala appearance in readiness for the inauguration. Streets are having the finishing touches added in the way of decorations and extra forces are working to complete the various courts and stands. Major Raymond W. Pullman, superintendent of police, and chairman of the inaugural committee on public order, has issued a series of instructions for members of his command and advice to the public which is aimed to save the people cash, valuables and embarrassment.

Inauguration of President Wilson

It is possible that President Wilson will take the oath of office as President of the United States for the next four years at the Capitol on Sunday. This is because of the fact that March 4 falls on that day of the week and the public inauguration ceremonies will take place at the Capitol on Monday, March 5. It had been President Wilson's intention to take the oath in a more or less informal manner at the White House Sunday at noon, and there has remained the possibility that he again would be sworn in Monday in public at the time of delivering his inaugural address. The legislative situation in Congress may make it necessary for President Wilson to be at the Capitol Sunday for the purpose of signing bills passed at the last minute, in which case, it is said today, it is quite possible that arrangements will be made for him to take the first oath at the Capitol, rather than at the White House. Up to date, thirteen state governors have signified their intention of taking part in the inaugural parade and, in addition, the mayors of many large cities will be here.

On Monday last, just after Mrs. President Wilson had left the Capitol, where, with her mother and other members of the family, she had listened to the message of her distinguished husband, word reached her of the sudden death of her sister, Mrs. Maury of Roanoke, Virginia. It was but a few weeks ago that Mrs. Maury was a guest at the White House where she spent several weeks. This is the first break in Mrs. Wilson's family circle and the sad event has been a severe blow. Her death will halt all White House social affairs for the present.

National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Hotel Driscoll, Washington, D. C., Friday, March 2, 1917

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE PASSES REFERENDUM PROHIBITION MEASURE AND CONSIDERS FAVORABLY OTHER BILLS

On March 1, the senate and the house of the Missouri legislature voted to submit a constitutional amendment providing for state-wide prohibition at the November 1918 election; if adopted to take effect January 1, 1920. The following telegram received from Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, president of the Missouri W. C. T. U., announced this victory for prohibition: "Prohibition referendum in 1918 sent to engrossment in Missouri house and senate and final passage is certain. Honest election bills have also passed the senate and will pass the house. The bill for Frances E. Willard Day, which has already passed the house, has been favorably reported in the senate, and will certainly pass. A great victory and a great day."

New Mexico's Prohibition Submission Bill Signed by Governor Lindsey

The bill passed by both houses of the New Mexico legislature, submitting to the people in November, 1917, the question of a prohibition amendment to the constitution, has been signed by Governor W. E. Lindsey, who by virtue of his office as lieutenant governor, upon the death of Governor DeBaca became the chief executive of the state. The amendment if adopted becomes effective January 1, 1918.

The wife of the new governor, Mrs. W. E. Lindsey, is the vice president of the New Mexico W. C. T. U. and the governor has been prominent in the prohibition movement.

Woman Suffrage Scores New Victories—Ontario Women Assured of Suffrage

The women of Ontario, Canada, were virtually assured the right to vote when the government, through Premier Hearst, endorsed the bill providing for equal suffrage. The premier said the government would try to devise some plan under which women might vote at the next general election.

"Having taken our women into partnership with us in our tremendous task," said Premier Hearst in announcing the government's decision, "I ask can we justly deny them a share in the government of the country, the right to have a say about the making of the laws they have been so heroically trying to defend? My answer is, I think not."

Governor Arthur Capper of Kansas Signs "Bone Dry" Bill

The Kansas "bone dry" law was signed the morning of February 23, in Representative hall, by Governor Capper, while 150 legislators stood around the speaker's rostrum and sang with gusto, "No One Knows How Dry I Am." It went into effect a few hours later when published in the official state paper. According to advance notices, the railroads have ceased accepting shipments of liquor for Kansas points.

The signing of the measure turned out to be more of a ceremony than was expected. The governor had intended to sign the law much in the regular course of business, with members of the temperance committees of the two houses and a few active temperance workers gathered in his office. But the legislators wouldn't stand for it. They wanted to be present and add some noise to the last words said over John Barleycorn in Kansas. The members of both houses sang the affecting dirge already mentioned as Governor Capper signed the law. The signature, by the way, was affixed with a Kansas pen, picked from the governor's desk at random, and then presented to the Kansas W. C. T. U.

Most Important Law of Session

Just before signing the measure the governor expressed the sentiments of Kansas in regard to the new law in a few words. He said:

"Gentlemen of the Legislature:

"No act of my term as governor of the state of Kansas gives me greater pleasure than the one you have invited me to come here and perform this morning. I believe the measure which I am about to sign is the most important that will be enacted by this legislature, and I think no measure that you will pass this session will give more satisfaction than this one. No measure will have the approval of the state of Kansas so unanimously as this measure, known as the 'bone dry' law. Not only because it will bring about a more effective enforcement of the law, but it will, in my judgment, come as near cleaning out the bootlegger and the jointist as it is possible for state legislation to do it. One very satisfactory phase of this legislation is the fact that this bill seems to meet with the approval of all political parties in this body. It passed almost unanimously, emphasizing, I think, the very important fact that the people of Kansas, without regard to party or class or creed, stand back of this great measure—the wiping out of the liquor traffic in the state. I think it will aid very materially in doing that. The people of Kansas undoubtedly are more deeply interested in this great question of wiping out the liquor business than any other one before the country today, and I believe that we shall, within a very short time, see the saloons absolutely wiped out of business from one end of this country to the other.

"Now, I am very proud of the fact that Kansas is recognized throughout this country for its leadership on this great question. In Kansas, and in the country generally, the good people are saying more emphatically than ever before, the public health, public peace, public morals and the public welfare demand the abolishing of this traffic from the country.

"I take pleasure in affixing my signature, because I think this will make Kansas the cleanest and the soberest state in this Union."

ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE GIVES RIGHT TO VOTE IN PRIMARIES

The senate and house of the Arkansas legislature have passed a bill permitting women to vote in all primary elections in Arkansas.

Woman suffrage measures have been voted down by small majorities in New Mexico and Delaware legislatures during the past week.

NEW JERSEY CITY ABOLISHES INTOXICATING LIQUORS

The city commission of Millville, N. J., on February 16, by unanimous vote adopted a most drastic and sweeping ordinance abolishing intoxicating liquors from the city. The ordinance prohibits the importation by any common carriers, the hauling by expressmen or the receiving by any consignee of any alcoholic liquors within the city limits. At the time of the passage of this ordinance the city hall was packed by members of the organized Bible classes and brotherhoods and churchmen generally.

IDAHO ADOPTS MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS

The senate of the Idaho legislature has adopted a memorial to Congress asking the submission of an amendment to the Federal Constitution to prohibit the manufacture of intoxicating liquors.

THIRTEEN REASONS WHY THE DAYS OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC ARE NUMBERED

CLINTON WUNDER

Mr. Wunder, a graduate of the University of Cincinnati ('14), for over two years served as publicity manager of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of America. A year ago he turned his back on his old life and has since given himself to Christian work.

There has been so much said about the liquor question that I am sure it would interest you to know some of the reasons why I believe the liquor traffic of the United States will rapidly become a thing of the past. I have therefore outlined thirteen points which seem to me reasons why the liquor forces are losing ground and eventually will be stamped out. I make these statements after personal observation of the problems that the organized liquor traffic must meet.

(1) There are five great divisions of the business, each division warring upon some other branch. These are: the wholesale liquor dealers and distillers, the brewers, the importers, the mail order liquor dealers and the retailers. The brewer and distiller fight over the alcoholic content of their respective beverages, each blaming the other for the evils resulting. The retailer, because of the high cost of operation and the fact that he is often controlled by the manufacturer and the wholesaler, is bent only upon his immediate profit, and therefore refuses often to "behave," causing trouble for the more enlightened men of the business. The importer feels that his fine wines would not be affected if it were not for the unlawful actions of the domestic trade, and he feels that he is in a class by himself. The mail order dealer fears only national prohibition and thrives upon state prohibition laws, which permit him to ship into a state without being forced to pay high license.

(2) There are no volunteers in the wet camp, and all who work for that cause must be well paid.

(3) There is a general lack of enthusiasm on the part of many in the business.

(4) The evidence to be found of the evil results of the use of alcoholic beverages is becoming greater every day..

(5) The argument of efficiency, which has been so rapidly developed in late years by industry.

(6) The moving picture and its constant portrayal of scenes showing drunkenness and its results.

(7) The press of the United States.

(8) The action of a number of European countries that have adopted dry measures.

(9) The organized church sentiment against the traffic.

(10) The fact that the best type of men in the liquor business are withdrawing and investing their capital in other enterprises. This is especially true of the second generation of the families whose financial interests are largely in the brewing and distilling business.

(11) The increased taxation, cost of operation and cost of campaigns. The latter, consisting of large contributions, usually in proportion to the amount of business done, has been an increasingly heavy drain on the resources of the liquor men for many years.

(12) The general insecurity of the traffic due to constant attacks and an ever increasing number of victories on the part of the dry forces.

(13) The knowledge on the part of the trade that strict obedience to regulatory laws, including sales to minors, closing hours, sales to drunkards, would practically mean the elimination of profit.

When I became convinced of the impossibility of my continued alliance with the liquor forces, in view of my new vision of the social principles which Jesus Christ stood for, I resigned from the position I held with them. It was at a social service dinner that I heard an International Association secretary give the message that changed me. It took me back to the Sunday school days of long ago, back to ideals long submerged. The speaker told of college graduates who were "niched." I saw myself such a man and decided to get out of the niche. And I did get out.

The months since that dinner have been one long succession of answers to prayer and happy fellowship with Christ, in my new field in His kingdom.—*North American Student.*

RUSSIAN BANK INSPECTOR SAYS RUSSIA IS "BONE DRY"

"The most appealing Americanism I have encountered since I entered the United States is the term 'bone dry,'" remarked Nicholas Iserguine, inspector of state savings banks of Russia, to a representative of the Chicago *Daily News.*

"It exactly describes the condition of Russia," declared Mr. Iserguine. "Our country is 'bone dry' to the extent that not even beer or mild wines can be obtained. We are fighting in the world war, with every available man at the front, yet since the outbreak of the war the deposits in our state savings banks have increased from 1,800,000,000 rubles to 3,600,000,000 rubles.

Three Years' Work Equals Seventy-three

"Thus in deposits we have about doubled in less than three years the amount accumulated in seventy-three years previous to the outbreak of the war, for our state banks are about seventy-five years old. This vast increase means the enrichment of the poorer classes. They have become the capitalists through the mass of their savings.

"Abolition of all alcoholic liquors—a 'bone dry' regime—brought about this wonderful prosperity. Of course, the war expenditures have gone back to the people, but they have put the money to their credit in the government's banks instead of wasting it on orgies of drink.

Sees Decrease in Insanity

"There have been many other gratifying results," he continued. "Insanity has decreased to a minimum. There are almost no mental disorders among the soldiers at the front, whereas in the Japanese-Russian war these formed a serious problem. Most of the Russian homes are of wood, and in olden days the fire menace was constant and dreaded. Conflagrations have been reduced ninety per cent in towns and cities.

"The Russian peasant was not a regular drinker in the old days, but he expended his earnings about once a month on an orgy which ended in deep intoxication. Now he is sober all the time, not only because he has to be but because in the light of fresh experience he desires to be."

COMPLETING THE JOB —*Los Angeles Evening Express.*

PASSAGE OF DISTRICT PROHIBITION BILL CAUSES REJOICING ON UNION SIGNAL DAY AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

MISS GORDON GIVES REVIEW OF NATIONAL PROHIBITION TRIUMPHS WITNESSED AT NATIONAL CAPITAL

March first, the birthday of Lillian M. N. Stevens, the beloved leader for many years of the white ribbon forces, and editor-in-chief of the official paper, is a day of sacred memories. It is observed at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters by an informal gathering of the workers at the noontide hour, to talk of matters which may help to promote the work and to rejoice over victories.

The day is associated not only with our heroic leader, Mrs. Stevens, but with one of the greatest triumphs of the prohibition cause, the passage, March 1, 1913, of the Webb-Kenyon bill by the House of Representatives, over the veto of President Taft. Again this year the day marked the passage of another momentous piece of national legislation, for the morning of March 1 the Associated Press announced the news that the House of Representatives, by a gratifying majority of 273 to 137, had passed the District of Columbia prohibition bill.

Another cause for rejoicing by the Headquarters family was the presence of Miss Anna A. Gordon, the National President and editor-in-chief of THE UNION SIGNAL, who had returned the Saturday previous from Washington, where she had been for nearly six weeks. In response to an urgent appeal from the entire company, Miss Gordon told a fascinating story of the events in Congress relating to prohibition during the past month and a half.

Four Important Prohibition Bills Passed During This Session of Congress

At the beginning of her talk she called attention to the fact that before this session of Congress ends President Wilson will have had the privilege of signing four prohibition measures: The bill providing for a drastic prohibitory law for the territory of Alaska; the Porto Rican Citizenship bill, which provides for prohibition, with the privilege of a referendum to the people if they desire it; the District of Columbia prohibition bill, and the Postoffice Appropriation bill, carrying a rider providing for an anti-liquor advertising and "bone dry" anti-shipping measure.

Speaking of the personnel of the present Congress which has put through such worthy legislation, Miss Gordon said, "We have always had in Congress strong Congressmen to champion our cause, but their tribe is increasing with remarkable rapidity. The fact that never before have we approached a temperance program of the magnitude of the one of this year proves that we have a fine set of men on both the Republican and Democratic side of the House and Senate. There has been more prohibition legislation in this short session of Congress than was ever attempted in any long term of Congress. Never has there been a year when prohibition has been so frequently the theme at banquets, in hotel lobbies and on the street corners. As the boys say, 'It has had the center of the stage in Washington.'"

Mrs. Stevens' Long Years of Effort to Secure National Legislation to Protect Prohibition Territory

To the decision of the United States Supreme Court sustaining the constitutionality of the Webb-Kenyon bill Miss Gordon ascribed much of the added interest in the question. She recalled, in a most interesting review of history, the long period of years that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union had been working for an anti-liquor shipping law, the yearly visits made by Mrs. Stevens to Washington to speak in committee hearings for this measure, variously known through the sixteen years it has been agitated as the Littlefield-Carmack, the Hepburn-Dolliver, the Kenyon-Sheppard and the Webb-Kenyon bills. She told of its passage by Senate and House and its veto by President Taft, followed promptly by its passage in both Senate and House over the veto of the President; the testing by the liquor interests of the constitutionality of the measure in the lower courts, the carrying of it to the highest tribunal of the land, the United States Supreme Court, and the last dramatic chapter—the decision of the judges of this court, by vote of 7 to 2, that it was constitutional, the opinion being delivered by Chief Justice White in a speech that in its advocacy of prohibition might have been made by an ardent temperance reformer. "Undoubtedly the effect of this significant decision was felt by the Senate and influenced its action in voting upon the District of Columbia Prohibition bill on January 9, and passing it by a vote of 55 to 32," said Miss Gordon. An incident connected with the passage of the bill, which Miss Gordon modestly failed to relate, was reported to us by Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, our National Legislative superintendent. On the day of the passage by the Senate of the District bill there was born to Congressman Cooper of Ohio, a son. Meeting Mrs. Ellis soon after, he informed her of the happy event and volunteered the information that the little one had been named "Gordon Sheppard" Cooper. "For whom is the name 'Gordon'?" asked Mrs. Ellis. "For Anna A. Gordon, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union," replied Mr. Cooper, who is a warm friend of the temperance cause, and evidently desired to honor his son by giving him the name of the leader of the white ribbon forces and the name of one of the authors of the District bill, Senator Sheppard, in commemoration of the great event of the day of his birth.

Testimony of Liquor Representative

An especially enlightening part of Miss Gordon's talk was her word pictures of certain hearings on the various prohibition bills, among them the anti-liquor advertising measure introduced by Senator Bankhead of Alabama. At this hearing appeared Tom Gilmore, president of the Model License League of America and the owner of *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular*. The passage of the anti-liquor advertising measure meant the wiping out of the mail order liquor business, and Mr. Gilmore pleaded, as for his very life, for the saving of his publication from destruction. When cross-questioned, Mr. Gilmore cheerfully admitted that he had such a poor memory he could not tell the circulation of *Bonfort's* and did not know the number of pages devoted to advertising, although being the owner, regular reports were furnished him of these facts. He volunteered the belief that liquor of some kind was good for all people; that it agreed with him, his wife and children, and that he was quite willing to raise his family in a saloon environment.

Miss Gordon said that at the hearing the liquor representatives advanced not a single new argument. "It is the same old tune of 'Personal Liberty'," she explained, "with very little variation. Once in a while there is a reference to state rights, but that argument has been completely demolished by the vote on the 'bone dry' amendment to the Postoffice Appropriation bill. The advocates of the prohibition cause, however, have an abundance of new arguments to advance, for continually there is coming to them from the newer prohibition states, as well as from the older ones, evidence of the benefits, economic, social, hygienic and moral to be traced directly to prohibition."

"One of the most significant things to be noted in Congress is the change of attitude on the part of men who have formerly opposed prohibition," she continued. "Each member of the House and the Senate declares that he must vote to represent the sentiment of his constituency, but the prohibition territory is so rapidly increasing by vote of the people or act of the legislatures that the members of Congress need frequently to readjust their mental attitude to conform to the sentiments of their respective states. There is no doubt that many a man with a liquor constituency would gladly vote for prohibition, if he dared, and the satisfied look on the faces of the men who represent dry states speaks eloquently of their gratification at being in a position to do the popular as well as the virtuous thing."

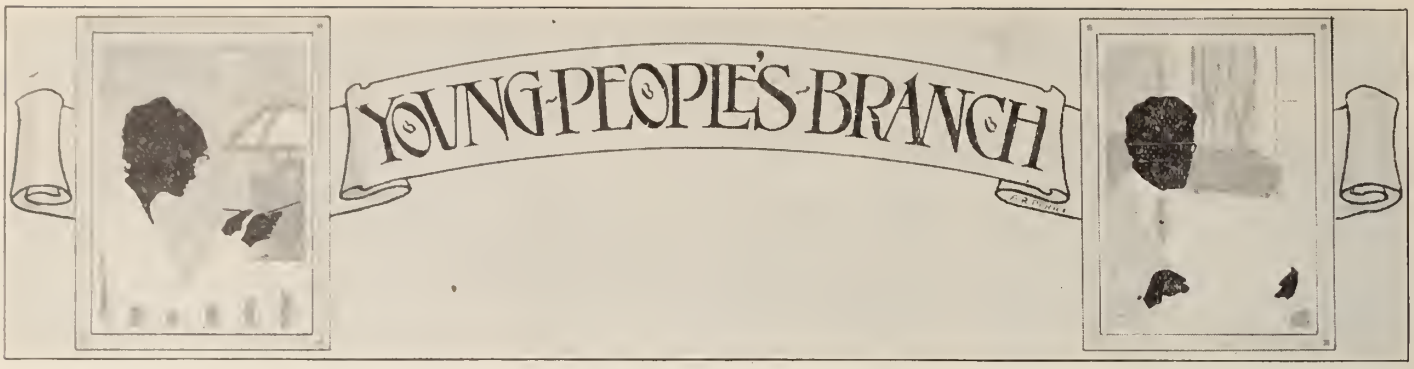
No One for a Dry Representative to Pair With

"An incident that was brought to my attention at the time of the vote in the House on the 'bone dry' amendment to the Postoffice Appropriation bill strikingly illustrates the trend of popular sentiment. A member of the House stopping at the Driscoll Hotel was in very poor health and consequently had not been away from the hotel for some days, but being an ardent friend of prohibition was insistent that he be taken to the House to vote on the measure. His wife demurred, promising to find another member of the House to pair with him, ordinarily a very easy thing to do. She went from one office to another in the Capitol, interviewed dozens of men, but not one could she find who was willing to admit that he intended to cast his vote against this dry measure, and she was obliged to return to her husband and confess that she could get no one to pair with him."

"As we were going down in the elevator on the House side of the Capitol after the vote," said Miss Gordon, "we met this man in his wheeled chair on his way to cast his vote. You can imagine his disappointment at arriving too late."

"Another sidelight on the high type of character of the average man elected to Congress comes to mind: There is a well-known Gospel mission on Pennsylvania avenue, the entire building being given over to humane and Gospel work. Congressmen and their wives have done a great deal to help this enterprise. Almost every Sunday night while I was in Washington I noticed the speakers at their meetings were Members of Congress. Recently the Hon. Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, gave a very telling address, taking for his theme, 'The Bible.' His talk was optimistic, and in it he compared conditions in Congress twenty or thirty years ago with those of today, telling of the marvelous improvement, especially in the drinking habits of the members."

In closing her talk, Miss Gordon said, "And thus as the tide of temperance sentiment keeps rising higher and higher in Congress we know that the day is drawing near when our national lawmaking body will go on record in favor of a referendum to the states on the question of National Constitutional Prohibition. Every resolution adopted, every speech made, every letter written by our workers throughout the country is seed sown that will bear fruit in influencing our representatives in Washington to grant our appeal for the passage of the Sheppard-Gallinger-Webb-Smith bill."



"Attempt Great Things for God.
Expect Great Things from God."

MARY FRANCES WILLARD ANDERSON, National General Secretary Young People's Branch

MESSAGES FROM THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U. GENERAL OFFICERS

APRIL—NATIONAL Y. P. B. MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN MONTH

THE HIGH AND HOLY PRIVILEGE OF YOUTH

ANNA A. GORDON, National President

Some of us who have seen many blessed years of active temperance service are almost tempted to envy those who are in the beginning of their devoted toil for God and our country.

The phenomenal program of national temperance measures enacted by the Sixty-fourth Congress leads us to believe that by 1920 we may be sure of the crowning victory of National Constitutional Prohibition. In the states the tide of prohibition sentiment is rising so rapidly that the United States Congress must speed up with its referendum on National Constitutional Prohibition if it gets ahead of a demand for this amendment from thirty-six commonwealths already free from the legalized liquor traffic.

The young people in our ranks are to enjoy the high and holy privilege of helping establish and maintain the "Golden Age" ahead of us. I congratulate you, members of the Young People's Branch, and bid you Godspeed upon the future's widening way. My heart rejoices in your plans for membership gains and for more adequate equipment for the service of this glorious today, and the still more glorious tomorrow of our redeemed republic.

EVERY COMMUNITY NEEDS A Y. P. B.

ELLA A. BOOLE, National Vice-President-at-Large

Every activity in life is calling for young people. The business world wants youth, vigor, and enthusiasm. The temperance reform, especially that part of the work under the leadership of the W. C. T. U., needs young men and young women, and the young people need the temperance work.

The young people are interested in schools. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is a university of reforms, and through membership in the Y. P. B. young people may learn of all reforms. Identification with one reform begets interest in other reforms.

"Birds of a feather flock together." "A man is known by the company he keeps," and we have only to attend the great temperance demonstrations to be impressed with the fact that a great reform develops strong character in men and women. Every community ought to have a Young People's Branch.

OUR 1917 MEMBERSHIP GOAL

FRANCES P. PARKS, National Corresponding Secretary

Recognizing the vital importance of extending our organization to every hamlet and rural community in the land, of multiplying members and adding to our fighting force, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union has set a goal of twenty per cent net gain for 1917. With the hearty approval of state presidents, my co-secretaries of the various states by signing the following have pledged their earnest co-operation in the effort to reach this goal:

"I resolve to meet the Challenge of a Big Task by doing all I can to expand organization and to reach the membership goal, a net gain of ..... members, set for my state by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union."

To you, dear young comrades, comes the privilege of launching the membership campaign of 1917 as a nation-wide movement. When you are extending your boundaries, adding one society after another to the Young People's Branch, you are not only strengthening the Branch, but you are contributing to the result hoped and prayed and labored for by state and National unions, and are helping along the great cause to which we are pledged. The Master is expecting great things of the young people of the nation. I am hoping and believing they will see a great vision and that April 14 may indeed prove a red letter day for the Young People's Branch.

OPPORTUNITY SPELLS RESPONSIBILITY

ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON, National Recording Secretary

I write unto you, young men and young women, because you are strong. I congratulate you that you may put the strength of your youth into this last great drive against the age-long enemy of humanity, John Barleycorn. No generation which follows will have the opportunity you have to render the same glorious service to our beloved native land. There must be no slackening of effort until the white banner of prohibition floats over a redeemed country. Your fire, energy, and enthusiasm are needed, not only to aid in the last stage of this great battle, but also in the work of law-enforcement which must follow.

Your splendid optimism and your powers of persuasion are needed to enlist the young people of this country—in schools and colleges, in shops and factories and on the farms—in this most patriotic service for God and Home and Native Land.

RECOGNIZE GOD'S CLAIM

MARGARET C. MUNNS, National Treasurer

These glowing days of victory for the temperance cause make us all rejoice. The patient seed-sowing of our elders has resulted in a greater harvest, as was to be expected. The once unpopular subject has come to occupy largely the thoughts of the people, the front page of the daily paper and the attention of legislatures and Congress.

Our greatest incentive in the work of the past years has been the welfare of the young people, whose futures depend so greatly on their environment. Because of their vital connection with the home protection issue, it is fitting our young people should be alert to hasten the victory. A contribution to the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund will advance the work of the organization on the outposts; a contribution to the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund will assist in the state and national campaigns for prohibition, and the special missionary fund of the Young People's Branch will naturally appeal to its members.

While few young people have large incomes, it is well to recognize God's claim—"A tithe is the Lord's"—for to use for self one's entire income, be it large or small, is to rob God. "Bring ye all the tithes into the store house that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of Hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it." If you prove God and give to his work, which includes the temperance cause, even the one-tenth that belongs to Him, you help to hasten the coming of the Kingdom "on earth as it is in heaven."

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

BE A TALLOW CANDLE IF YOU CAN'T BE A POWERFUL LIGHT

HAVE YOU ENLISTED YOUR NEW MEMBER?

MARY FRANCES WILLARD ANDERSON, National Y. P. B. General Secretary

"A snowflake is so very small
We scarcely think of it at all,
And yet enough of them will make
A barrier we cannot break.

"A drop of water is so light,
That as it falls it fades from sight,
And yet enough of them will be
A torrent, or a raging sea."

You see what I am leading to—the power of small things, of tiny things—if there are enough of them. It is the accumulation of small things that makes the large things.

It is the accumulation of effort persisted in that makes success. We hear about genius, but genius is only the result of continuous effort. The trouble is, many of us falter. We throw up our hands just when a little more effort, a little more patience, would bring us success.

It is a very fine line between success and failure, between profit and loss: so fine that we are often on the line and do not know it.

Did you win that new Y. P. B. member you went after? Did you secure his or her name under our pledge? Perhaps you came very near winning out and then failed. A little more persistence, a little more effort, and what seemed hopeless failure might have been a new member for your Branch.

One new member—just one—secured by you, then multiplied by 20,000 secured by the other members, would nearly double our power and helpfulness.

April, our great National Y. P. B. campaign month, is at hand. Will you try to win at least one new member? There is no failure except in no longer trying and we know that the one who endures is the one who wins. We are winning new members, but we want more, *more*, MORE and then *some more!*

You are the only person in the world who can win them over. Go after them! Excellent work is being done in some states and prospects are good for further improvement and increase, but we want to have a feeling of confidence, enthusiasm, persistence in a special degree throughout our campaign month.

D. L. Moody once told of a meeting held away out in a log school-house of the prairie regions. The announcement was this: "A meeting will be held by early candlelight." The first man who came brought a tallow dip with him. It did not light the building much; but the next man brought his candle, and the next family brought their candles. By the time the house was filled there was plenty of light, and so, "If we cannot all be powerful lights, we can at least be a tallow candle."

Your part, and mine in this campaign may seem small. It is small, measured alone, but then,—remember the snowflake; the drop of water; the tallow dip!

WANTED—RECRUITS FOR THE COLLEGE Y. P. B.

CHRISTINE I. TINLING, National Y. P. B. College Secretary

April will be our membership campaign month. I hope our college members are planning to have a large share in the enterprise of winning new recruits.

There is a splendid opportunity ready at hand in the State Normal Schools. As far as I can hear we have very few Branches in these institutions. The Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, which is so strong in the colleges, is leaving the Normal Schools chiefly to us. They consider that work among prospective teachers, chiefly young women, is specially suited to the W. C. T. U. Let us gladly accept the responsibility.

Recently in the course of a talk at a public school, I asked the children how many of them had ever heard of Frances Willard. Very few hands were raised. This is not an isolated case, either. We cannot afford to let her influence wane, for mere lack of knowledge of her wonderful life. The rising generation needs the impress of that God-possessed personality. We must reach the teachers, and the best time to reach them is before they begin work, and the best place is the State Normal School.

We ought to have a strong Y. P. B. in every State Normal. It is especially suitable to emphasize this during membership campaign month. By organizing a Normal Y. P. B. we may win a large number of members in a short time.

Now whose business is it, do you think? Is it not the business of every Y. P. B. member who is a student in a Normal school, of every white-ribbon mother who has sent a daughter there, and of every local union that is situated where there is such a school?

There is probably not a Normal in the whole country which has not one of these three points of contact with the W. C. T. U. Please remember the prize offered to every student who will organize a Branch in his or her school. See THE UNION SIGNAL for February 15, page 11.

"The work of the world is done by few; God asks that a part be done by you."

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR APRIL, YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH CAMPAIGN MONTH, "A CALL TO THE COLORS"

ENLISTING	MARCHING
ORGANIZING	FIGHTING
TRAINING	VICTORY

Countersign or Password — "WON ONE."

We are in a campaign for 10,000 new Y. P. B. recruits. To win them we need volunteers. The call is given! Let every Y. P. B. member in the United States answer, "Ready!"

What more patriotic service can you render your country than to help banish its deadliest foe?

Let us enter this 1917 membership campaign with an enthusiasm which will refuse to even think of failure.

First Meeting

Song—"A Nation to Save," page 28.

Roll Call—"What I will try to do toward the enlistment of my friends into our Y. P. B."

Brief talk by young woman—"Our April Red Letter Day; Why We Observe It." (Send 15 cents to National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill., for life sketch of Frances J. Barnes.)

"What it means to become identified with our organization." By many members.

Signs of Victory—Temperance advances in our own community or state. Talk by young man.

A welcome service to new members.

Song—"A Charge to Keep I Have," page 63.

Second Meeting

Study.

Department Review—(Send 10 cts. to National W. C. T. U. for Superintendents' Manual).

For the special feature of this month a "Cold Water Banquet" is suggested and a reception to the new Y. P. B. members.

DO NOT FAIL
TO OBSERVE
APRIL 14
Y. P. B. DAY.

Other Y. P. B. articles appear on page eleven.

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR MARCH Y. P. B. MEETINGS

UNION SIGNAL Subscription Day (birthday of Lillian M. N. Stevens). (At this meeting there should be a discussion of plans for April, the Y. P. B. campaign month.)

First Meeting

Song—"Rise for the Day is Passing," page 25.

Roll Call—UNION SIGNAL "Tidbits."

Brief talk by W. C. T. U. member, "The History of the W. C. T. U. during Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens' presidency."

Signs of Victory—"How our Popular Magazines are Going Dry." Talk by young man.

The Best One Dollar Investment—THE UNION SIGNAL. Talk by a reader. (Distribute sample copies of THE UNION SIGNAL, secure subscriptions for the Y. P. B. or regular edition.)

Song—"Temperance Rally Song," page 17.

Second Meeting

Study.

Department—Christian Citizenship.

Social Meeting—Poverty Party—(Members come dressed in old clothes and during part of program each tells one way in which drink causes poverty.)

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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Evanston, Illinois, March 8, 1917

TRANSCONTINENTAL CAMPAIGN TEAMS PREPARING FOR TOURS

The first feature of the transcontinental tours arranged by the National W. C. T. U. will be a luncheon tendered the two teams, to be held at the Auditorium hotel, Chicago, on the afternoon of Monday, April 30. It will be attended and participated in by men and women of national prominence, who will give the two W. C. T. U. teams an enthusiastic send-off. The party taking the southerly route to the Pacific Coast will consist of Miss Anna A. Gordon, National W. C. T. U. president; Mrs. Florence E. Atkins, National lecturer, and Miss Mary Frances Willard Anderson, National general secretary of the Young People's Branch. It will stop at the following cities: Des Moines, Omaha, Kansas City, Mo., Oklahoma City, Fort Worth, Austin, San Antonio, Clovis, Albuquerque, Santa Fe, Phoenix, Prescott, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

The party following the northerly route will consist of Mrs. Ella A. Boole, vice president of the National W. C. T. U. and president of the New York W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, president of the Colorado W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Linnie Carl, National Y. P. B. field secretary. The following cities will be visited en route: Minneapolis, Fargo, Aberdeen, Miles City, Bozeman or Helena, Sandpoint, Spokane, Seattle, Boise, Portland, Medford and San Francisco.

At San Francisco the two teams will meet and a big rally participated in by representatives from the western states will take place.

At each stop it is planned to hold a state conference morning and afternoon and a mass meeting in the evening. In some of the states, where the city visited is the state capital, the meetings will be held in the capitol. Governors, mayors and citizens of prominence are to be among the speakers. Among the topics to be considered at these meetings are the necessity for total abstinence, law enforcement, the relation of state to national prohibition, equipment for campaign work, and in non-campaign states, equipment for service, press and publicity, successful team work, methods of increasing membership and co-operation with other reform organizations. Prohibition parades and other spectacular demonstrations are to be features of the occasions. The response received from the states and cities which are to be visited indicates great enthusiasm over the coming event. Nebraska expresses its delight that the team is to arrive in Omaha about the time the prohibitory law goes into effect.

AT THE NOONTIDE HOUR

Although the gravity of the war situation seems not to lessen, we still hope that war with Germany may be averted. Every day at the sacred noontide hour of prayer the hearts of all white ribboners, not only in this nation, but in Europe, are lifted in prayer that through the intervention of Divine Providence peace may come to this war-stricken world. Meanwhile, we must continue to work with greater diligence for prohibition of the liquor traffic in state and nation.

THANK YOU!

Contributions of $32 for the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund and $35 for the Philanthropy Fund of THE UNION SIGNAL have been received from the Board of National Superintendents, through its chairman, Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher. Enclosed with it was Mrs. Thacher's personal gift of $100 for the Campaign Fund.

THE 1917 CATALOGUE OF THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

Many have been ordering the 1917 Catalogue. It will be READY MARCH 10.

It is a most interesting book of one hundred pages that every local union and every W. C. T. U. worker will need to study carefully in order to become familiar with the large and varied output of the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House.

Aside from the supplies issued by the publishing house, the catalogue contains a complete list of all National superintendents' publications, thus aiding the worker by having all W. C. T. U. literature grouped in one supply book. Much time and careful study have been given to the compilation of this new catalogue, as the greatly increased and constantly advancing cost of paper, ink and other material has made changes in prices imperative. Kindly note these changes and please remember that each price has been carefully worked out upon a basis that gives the customer the best possible price, with the closest margin of protection to your publishing house.

On and after MARCH 25 all orders will be filled and charges made according to the 1917 catalogue. Please destroy all old catalogues and order from the new one, thus avoiding confusion in titles, numbers of leaflets and prices.

When ordering it is always best to give the title of the leaflet as well as the number, as numbers are often duplicated in various series, thus making it difficult to fill the order correctly.

GETTING AHEAD OF UNCLE SAM

It is really a pity that so much perfectly good oratory, logic and eloquence should have been wasted in the state legislatures during the past six weeks in agonizing over "bone-dry" laws. The Greenville (S. C.) *News*, remarking on the futility of the efforts of its law makers, says: "South Carolina's hard-fought and long-drawn out legislative wrangle between the 'bone-dry' forces and the champions of modified prohibition seems almost a comedy in view of the action of Congress in passing the 'bone-dry' federal amendment to the Post Office bill."

"It is positively funny to see the way Congress upset all calculations on the liquor question," comments the Adrian (Mich.) *Telegram*. "We in Michigan were having a beautiful squabble at Lansing, and we were getting ready to fight it out at the polls again, when all of a sudden Congress beat us to it. While we were debating the question of what the people had in their heads when they voted dry, Congress went right ahead and did business without asking any questions. While our wise men at Lansing were struggling with the problem of just how much booze a man ought to be allowed to bring into a dry state, Congress made the state dry at one stroke, and at the same time brought sudden 'bone-dryness' to a score of other states that were not expecting it."

The state of Kansas had no intention of trailing in after Uncle Sam on the "bone-dry" proposition. Spurred on by telegraphic information that a federal measure was about to pass, it enacted its law just three hours before Congress put its measure through.

While the efforts on the part of state legislatures may now seem to have been quite unnecessary, we doubt not the states that had the foresight to enact super-arid laws will consider it well worth while to have gotten ahead of the national government in this particular.

Let the states not yet in the prohibition fold ponder well the moral of this tale. The commonwealth that delays longer to outlaw the liquor traffic may go down in history as having been ignominiously forced by the federal government to abolish the business for the sake of the nation.

UNION SIGNAL QUIZ

Do You Know the Answers to These Questions? They May Be Found in THE UNION SIGNAL of March 1

Ten questions, the answers to which will be found in the preceding number of THE UNION SIGNAL, will appear each week. The use of these questions as a part of local union programs is suggested.

1. Why ought every physician to be a total abstainer?
2. If a liquor dealer from the Old World should desire to engage in the business in this country, in which of the forty-eight states would he find himself unable, because of a prohibitory law, to secure a license for that purpose?
3. How many states got ahead of Uncle Sam in enacting "bone-dry" laws before the Reed amendment to the Post Office Appropriation bill was passed by both houses of Congress?
4. Who are the two governors who during the past month signed bills passed by their respective legislatures, providing for statutory prohibition to go into effect in the near future?
5. In what states have state-wide campaigns been precipitated by the passage of submission measures by the legislatures?
6. Can you name the four dry bills that have been passed by the Sixty-fourth Congress at its short session?
7. From the point of view of the medical profession of Russia, how has that country been benefited by prohibition?
8. Have the liquorites any foundation for their prediction that in the next few years the prohibition wave will recede?
9. "Votes for Women" has achieved triumphs in what three states during the past month? What states are to vote on the question?
10. If a woman from a non-suffrage state desired to secure the right to vote, to what location might she remove to secure the privilege?

PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY WOMEN ORGANIZE TO PROTECT THE YOUNG PEOPLE FROM INTOXICANTS

The festive highball, the cocktail and the wine cup are losing their supremacy all over this broad land. Big business has raised its voice against them, and in the industrial world they are being tabooed. And now is society looking with glances of lessening friendliness at these hoary-headed aids to festivity. An evidence of this is the formation of a Young People's Conservation League in the city of Philadelphia with fourteen society matrons of the city, the mothers of one-fifth of the next season's debutantes, as members. The pledge taken by the members of this league declares, "I believe in closing the doors of intemperance to the youth of America. To that end I should never offer intoxicants to young people, and I would thus safeguard the young girl just making her entrance in the social world and the young boy at college away from home." The motto of the organization is "Thrift, Total Abstinence, Patriotism." A public mass meeting under the leadership of Bishop Rhinelander is to be held shortly, it is announced.

"Our girls and boys do not want to drink," was the way one of the matrons expressed it in discussing the question, according to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. "Champagne and cocktails do not appeal to them, but when they are urged to drink by an attractive hostess they find it hard to say 'no.' We who entertain should be ashamed to tempt them into drinking."

Mrs. Porter Bradford, of the Lighthouse, an institution for the care and guidance of young girls, told what this action would mean to her. "In my work with girls who come to the Lighthouse," she said, "I find myself facing the example of the society woman at every turn. Many of the girls are governed by a desire to follow the lead of the society women. They read of society women serving drinks, and when I try to tell them that it is wrong they answer: 'Why can't we do it? The best people do it.' And the worst of it was that I could not contradict them or fight them on that ground."

To this remarkable league came a letter from President Lowell of Harvard, in which he said that in recent years the decrease in drinking among college men had become greatly noticeable and that he was doing everything in his power to prevent college youths from drinking.

As to the drinking habits of the society people of Philadelphia the hotels of the city, where many of the debutante parties and balls are held, are in a position to know, and they have said repeatedly that the tendency of the times is toward moderation. Mr. J. M. Frazier, manager of the Bellevue-Stratford, rises to the defense of the young society women and declares that they are very modest in the use of champagne and cocktails, and that among the elite in Philadelphia there is comparatively little drinking.

"What I note as regards the use of intoxicating beverages," says Mr. Frazier, "is that people today are using good, hard, common sense in drinking. There are some banquets today where drink is tabooed altogether, and in every dinner, public or private, scores who do not touch a drop."

COME ON IN—THE WATER'S FINE!

With wonderful unanimity the leading newspapers of dry states record the benefits of prohibition and recommend that it be given a trial in other states. The newspaper man is in a position to know whereof he speaks. There is no reason to discount the truthfulness of the statements made by the *Spokane* (Wash.) *Chronicle* in reply to the question recently propounded by the *Literary Digest:* "Do you regard prohibition as a success in your state and do you recommend it to other states?" To this the *Chronicle* answers unequivocally as follows:

"Yes; and yes.

"One year of prohibition has saved millions of dollars in money and man power to Washington. It has restored husbands to wives, fathers to children. It has given men better homes, better clothes, better health, better consciences and money in the bank. It has quickened commercial life, stabilized rental values, filled empty houses, lifted the plane of living of thousands whose wage earners once threw their dollars across the bar.

"Prohibition has not stopped entirely the drinking of liquor in Washington. But in one year the people of this state cut down their liquor bill by $20,000,000.

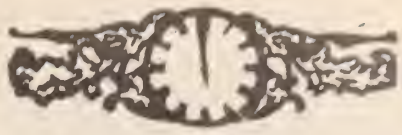
"The *Chronicle* has yet to hear of a case where prohibition has caused one little child to hunger, one honest man to go bankrupt, one home to be wrecked, one grave crime to be committed, one human life to be cut short. The business districts are crowded with people who jingle money in their pockets. The butcher and the grocer are growing fat. Where saloons moved out busy markets have moved in. The poor farm has lost half its people. Arrests, prison inmates, insane cases have decreased consistently. The refuge for unemployed men is closed for lack of business. The community respect for law has been strengthened. Authorities have been inspired to keener vigilance in the discharge of all duties because of the moral demand aroused in the people for law enforcement.

"Washington recommends prohibition to other states—recommends it in the same spirit that it would recommend happy homes, health, vigorous commercial life, sobriety, sanity and civic progress."

VIRGINIA'S EFFECTIVE PROHIBITION

The Danville (Va.) *Register*, under the above caption, makes the following gratifying statement:

"While local prohibition had been effective in about 75 per cent of the counties and cities of Virginia for several years, state-wide prohibition as the result of a referendum vote, followed by statutory legislation effectuating the decree, began November 1, 1916. Already the newspapers throughout the state, irrespective of their attitudes as to the wisdom of the plan, bear testimony to the reduced arrests for drunkenness, disorders and minor offenses of every character. In several cities the jails are being depopulated, and sheriffs and sergeants are decreasing their deputies. While some friction is being encountered in enforcing the stringent statutes, appellate court constructions of the phraseology and intent of the enactments is expected to clarify the situation and make law enforcement even more effective."



TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

VOICE OF PRAYER IS NEVER SILENT

As o'er each continent and island
The dawn leads on another day,
The voice of prayer is never silent,
Nor dies the strain of praise away.

The sun that bids us rest, is waking
Our sisters 'neath the western sky,
And hour by hour fresh lips are making
Thy wondrous doings heard on high.

So be it, Lord; Thy throne shall never,
Like earth's proud empires, pass away;
But stand, and rule, and grow forever,
Till all Thy creatures own Thy sway.

—*Woodward*

A LESSON FROM THE BOOK OF LIFE

G. W. TUTTLE

The labor of the day was over and the peace of the evening was settling about us. The crimson and gold had faded from out the western sky. Slowly, slowly the curtains of the night were being drawn about us. It was prayer-meeting night. The clear tones of the bells were ringing out upon the still evening air. They seemed to say, "Come! Come!"

I mounted my wheel in the gloaming to hasten to the meeting that I loved so well. Half way to the corner I saw a tin can in the street, battered, shapeless—probably left there by some thoughtless children in their play. It was a menace to unwary wheelmen and I should have dismounted and thrown it from the street, but instead of doing so I thought, "In the morning, when I pass this way again, I will throw this tin can out of the street lest some wheelman meet it and suffer defeat."

When the meeting was over and the hand clasps exchanged, I mounted my wheel and started homeward. As I rounded my corner, I was probably thinking of what Brother A. said, or of Deacon B.'s prayer — certainly nothing was farther from my thoughts than tin cans. The next moment my wheel stopped, but I kept right on. I had met the tin can and suffered defeat. I had left a stumbling block in my brother's way and fallen over it myself.

This lesson was not profitless to me. Many years have passed since this never-to-be-forgotten little incident, but I still think of that real bit of experience when I see some stumbling block that should be removed from a brother's pathway. God pity the church member who will not lift so much as a finger to help remove the stumbling block of strong drink; who can never rise to holy indignation against sin; who will never heave with a willing shoulder and a God-given will to throw out the stumbling blocks from the pathway of life, and make smooth the way for those who come after us. The man who smooths the way for his fellow men shall walk therein himself, and he who helps another to achieve a victory shall be himself a victor.

"We are all roadmakers of one kind or another, making the road rougher or smoother for those who come after us."

"It is a great thing for a young man to be a total abstainer, but it is still greater for him to let his principles be known by working for them."

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

March 20—Prohibition Rally Day—Birthday of General Neal Dow
April 14—Young People's Branch Day—Birthday of Frances J. Barnes

PRIZES TO BE AWARDED BY THE MEDAL CONTEST DEPARTMENT 1917

ADELIA E. CARMAN

1. The banner will be given to the state that holds the largest number of contests.
2. The silk flag will be awarded to the state holding the largest number of contests in proportion to membership.
3. A set of contest books will be given to the state superintendent who reports the largest number of members gained directly through the Medal Contest department.
4. A contest pennant will be awarded to the state superintendent whose state holds the largest number of high grade contests.
5. Gold honor stars will be given to the four local superintendents who hold the largest number of contests.
6. Silver stars will be given to the next four local superintendents who report the largest number of contests.

NOT QUITE THREE CENTS!

Every W. C. T. U. member knows a young man or a young woman whom she covets for our cause. Here is something definite you can do to help open the gate of mind and heart. Send your young friend our Y. P. B. Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL. This act of yours may be the means of winning a leader for our cause. The Y. P. B. Edition is 35 cents per year. *That is not quite three cents a month!* We desire many new subscriptions.

RHODE ISLAND W. C. T. U. TO HAVE CIRCULATING TEMPERANCE LIBRARY

Special Correspondence

The day of prayer for National Constitutional Prohibition was quite generally observed by local unions throughout Rhode Island. In one district the local unions held a union service. The state W. C. T. U. is about to establish at headquarters a free circulating library of temperance reference books. The need of this is great because of the many books with misleading titles that are being given away by the liquor interests.

Sunday, February 11, was observed as temperance field day in the churches. At this time pastors presented various phases of temperance and a part of the Sunday school hour was given over to temperance teaching. The following evening in one of the largest halls in the capital city was held the Carlisle-Pierpont dialogue debate, "Wet vs. Dry," which was enthusiastically received by the large audience.

A bill has been presented to the Rhode Island legislature providing for presidential suffrage for women.

AMONG OUR WORKERS

Mrs. Amy C. Weech, National organizer and lecturer, is in Alabama working under the direction of the state W. C. T. U. Following the National Convention Mrs. Weech gave several weeks to field work in Virginia with most excellent results. During January she gave two addresses before the Y. M. C. A. in Hopewell, Va., and held a rousing temperance meeting in McKendree church, Washington, D. C.

The permanent address of Mrs. Lila Carlin Moore, National W. C. T. U. organizer, remains as heretofore, Raton, New Mexico, and has not been changed to Van Buren, Ark., as given in the Annual Leaflet.

A chain of W. C. T. U. teas is a social feature which is proving popular among the white ribboners of Little Rock. The president of the Arkansas W. C. T. U., Mrs. Minnie U. Fuller, who is a resident of Little Rock, at each of these teas has assigned a definite legislative task.

Western Missouri is becoming aroused for prohibition in 1918. Much of this territory has been wet or indifferent to the matter. Now there is life and even enthusiasm. Rich Hill had a good house for a temperance lecture in the face of a blizzard. In Cass county where it had hitherto been impossible to make sufficient sentiment unions of good strength, with a fine corps of officers were organized at Garden City and East Lynne in one day, February 10, only six hours apart. Mrs. Lora S. La Mance, National W. C. T. U. organizer, calls them her twin unions. Wet Lafayette county had some exceptionally good meetings. In that county, which has always been a trial to the white ribboners, the Y. P. B.'s have interested three talented young people who may revolutionize the entire district. These are Rev. A. B. Bradford, a young Christian minister, and Miss Anna McZentmyer, a bright young girl, both of Higginsville, and Miss Lila Kleinschmidt of Corder. One feature at Higginsville was the prohibition orchestra of the Rahm family. The father, son and four daughters all take part. The significant thing about this territory is that the younger German-Americans are coming out squarely for prohibition.

The school boys of Council Bluffs, Iowa, a correspondent reports, have organized a No-Tobacco, No-Profanity Club, with a system of fines for swearing and for using tobacco.

Before an audience of more than five hundred people the first silver medal declamatory contest ever held under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. in a Rescue Mission, took place Jan. 30, 1917, at Inasmuch Mission, Philadelphia, under the direction of Alice M. Rutter, Medal Contest superintendent of the A. Elizabeth Thomas union. George Long, superintendent of Inasmuch Mission, presented the medal, which was won by Miss Edith Derr. Seven young women, representing as many different schools of oratory, participated. Mrs. A. G. Diefenderfer, mother of the Philadelphia county superintendent of Medal Contests, made appropriate remarks, and Mrs. Caroline A. Moore, Evangelistic superintendent, presided. The affair was a decided success.

TEMPERANCE AND MISSIONS ACTIVITIES OF OHIO WHITE RIBBONERS

Mrs. Rose Rinehart, a county superintendent of Temperance and Missions in Ohio, is rejoicing in the achievements of some of her local superintendents. She writes: "The Cuyahoga county superintendent of the department of Temperance and Missions is trying to enlist the unions of the county in the support of Bible women in Africa, at ten dollars each, under Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Springer. One Bible woman was supported personally by the superintendent and credited to the Berea union, which recently sent six Sunday school wall rolls and 575 Sunday school lesson cards, contributed by the president to missionaries. Five unions in the county, Central, Ensign, East End, Chagrin Falls and Berea, have contributed $2.00 each toward the support of a second Bible woman. A third Bible woman has been helped by contributions of $2.00 each from the Frances Willard and Pryor unions. Pledge cards and white ribbon pins have also been sent to them. All these Bible women are being taught by these unions something of W. C. T. U. work, with the hope that it will help them in their battles for temperance and purity. The Bible women are the wives of the native preachers. The Bedford (Ohio) W. C. T. U. has contributed $10 for the support of another Bible woman in the Belgian Congo, Africa, and two more shares of $2.00 each have been taken by Mrs. Barnard, president of the East End union, and the Shepard W. C. T. U., both of Cleveland.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. ABBIE BOTTS, Kirklin, Indiana, a zealous member of the local union and a faithful worker in the county organization.

MRS. P. E. STEINBACK, president of the Portage Lake (Mich.) W. C. T. U., and a loyal worker.

MRS. M. E. GOLLADAY, Holden, Missouri, for many years a prominent figure in local, district and state work. At the time of her promotion she was state superintendent of Medal Contests.

THE VALUE OF INTENSIVE WORK BY A COLLEGE Y. P. B.

EXPERIENCE OF THE SOMERSET Y. P. B. AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY

MRS. CORA D. GRAHAM

Every leader of a college Y. P. B., before she becomes an effective leader, must answer definitely in her own mind the following questions:

1. What is the special need in this university for education and influence such as can be supplied by a Y. P. B.?

2. What conditions must be met before that goal is reached?

3. How can we overcome—or utilize—such conditions, so as to most effectively reach individuals and influence college activities?

Since the main purpose of a college Y. P. B. should be to influence the teaching in classes where the subject of alcohol can be logically introduced (and that includes many departments), as well as to influence the customs prevailing in living centers and in department, class or college functions, one thing must be very strongly emphasized—the value of intensive work.

By this method our Somerset College Y. P. B., at Ithaca, N. Y., has been declared by a well-known university lecturer to be one hundred per cent true to its purpose. It has been proved that a college Y. P. B. with a handpicked membership of thirty can exert a very positive influence in all the above ways, whereas it is possible for an organization with an enrollment of three figures to be lacking in true efficiency, and rated as only "fifty per cent or less, pure." Let me illustrate what I mean by "handpicked," intensive advantages.

A study is made of the different departments, such as biology, sociology, economics, etc. We choose girls whose major lies in one of these lines. They have charge of one Somerset meeting in which they bring out the relationship or interdependence of their major subject and alcohol. They read with more interest current events; they talk the matter over with their professors; they study with increased understanding the books in their department libraries, as well as those in our own Somerset library, which is housed in the university library. Other departments are each so represented, and in the general discussions which follow much valuable information is given out, and a girl with a major in a department catches a clear view of other departments. She grows in knowledge and breadth of vision. Respect for herself and for her organization is created.

Through a varied program during the year, total abstinence and prohibition, with other vital principles of our organization, are discussed, and the girls are acquiring the habit of looking for current events along these lines. We find, usually, those things we seek in current literature, as elsewhere.

A Somerset library is not a luxury, it is a necessity. Every book bought by the girls is given to some girl to study and review for the next meeting. They enjoy "our books." A write-up of the book is put in the college paper before the book is turned over to the library. The girls call the attention of others in their class or living center and much quiet but telling work is done. In passing, let me mention some of the real gems we own in a collection of valuable books, pamphlets, Congressional Records, leaflets, government bulletins, etc.: "The Drink Problem" (Kelynack), deals with the question in its medico-sociological aspects, with contributions by fourteen authorities, English. "The Progress of Eugenics" (Saleeby) is rich in material for both our medical and biological students. "The Psychology of Alcoholism" (Cutten) is more interesting than a novel and full of helpful suggestions. "The Anti-Alcohol Movement in Europe" (Gordon) and "Alcohol and the Human Body" (Horsley and Sturge) are probably better known than the other three books.

Observance of Mothers' Day (on the preceding Saturday) by faculty and students, floats in university parades, musicals, etc., are some of the other ways in which, as an organization, we gain friends and recognition. We make much of our installation service, annual reception, senior banquet, etc. We have our seasons of informal talks on the white life for two, and other dear, intimate subjects suggested by events of the college world, which, however, are to be met with outside.

Another way in which intensive work helps is this: The Woman's League controls all matters pertaining to other women's organizations, and living centers (of women), etc. No woman's organization has any standing unless recognized by the League (and not if it has men members). Its position is indicated by the "counts" given to the offices by the League. And an organization's counts depend largely upon its recognized value to the university. Our Somerset stands higher than the other minor societies on this basis. It is true that if a girl seriously identifies herself with any such line of work while in college she will be unhappy out of college if not identified with some form of social service. The few years that girls have to give to this work during college seem all too few to teach and impress them as we would. Let us then emphasize this intensive form of our work. They will be better workers in city and country for having learned in college to study the need of the hour and the best way of meeting that need. We must more fully consecrate our concentration, rather than become intoxicated with the idea that to scatter the girls' time among college, city and other outside work, is training them. Give them the vision and the knowledge and their own souls will find expression when the real need knocks upon the door.

WORKING PLAN FOR 10,000 NEW BRANCH MEMBERS THIS YEAR

In view of the great work being advanced for National Constitutional Prohibition, our young people have declared for an increase in membership of 10,000 during the coming year and in order to obtain these dues-paid members the following plans are submitted:

1. That each state not already engaged in Branch work be urged to appoint a state Y. P. B. secretary and appropriate a sufficient sum to enable her to visit and organize Young People's Branches.

2. That each Y. P. B. state secretary, at her own or state W. C. T. U. convention, present prizes or other honors to the individual, the Branch and the county securing the greatest number of paid members during the year. That state secretaries also make it their aim to have a county Y. P. B. secretary in every county in the state.

3. That April, the birthday month of our first "Y" secretary, Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, be especially recognized as Y. P. B. campaign month, and that all through this month special effort be made to secure new members and new organizations as a birthday offering to the Young People's Branch of the W. C. T. U. We urge that April 14, our Y. P. B. Red Letter Day, be observed by an especially prepared program with social meeting. If possible hold an all day Y. P. B. conference on Saturday, April 14.

This year in order to stimulate interest in our Y. P. B. red letter day and campaign month an award will be given the state making the largest net gain in paid-up members during the month of April.

A PLEA TO THE W. C. T. U.

It is our earnest hope that each local W. C. T. U. will plan to observe April 14.

A committee should be appointed at once to arrange an attractive program for this important day.

Do the young people of your community know you are interested in their welfare? Here is an opportunity to tell them. The white ribbon will be pinned upon the breasts of thousands of young people if each local union observes this day.

YOU'LL NOT FAIL US!

(Send two cents to National W. C. T. U. Publishing House for Y. P. B. Year Book containing suggestive programs, etc.)

SEND FOR IT

Send to Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson, Plainfield, N. J., or to National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Illinois, for biographical sketch of Frances J. Barnes. Price 15 cents.

APRIL 14—NATIONAL Y. P. B. RED LETTER DAY

FRANCES J. BARNES' BIRTHDAY

Local, city, county, state Young Peoples' Branches! If possible hold an all-day Y. P. B. Conference on SATURDAY, APRIL 14.

"RUNNERS FOR PROHIBITION"

Daniel A. Poling, associate president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, was the speaker at the Suffolk county (Mass.) Y. P. B. rally held recently at the state headquarters. We quote excerpts from his address:

"One of the vice presidents of a big National Liquor Association said recently, 'It is my belief that all the people engaged in the alcohol beverage business should be thoroughly prepared and equipped for an up-to-date, authoritative and intelligent discussion of the pros and cons of prohibition. We liquor men may not be eloquent orators but there is no man engaged in this business who cannot present arguments *against* prohibition to at least one man at a time. It is our business to do personal work.' The liquor interests are arming themselves with arguments and fallacies which we will have to meet. Unless we study and know the facts we will be worsted. There is not a young man or woman in our ranks who cannot equip himself or herself to present arguments to at least one young person at a time. It is *our* business to do personal work. In old Indian times news was always spread by runners. We are runners for prohibition, and if we are shod with truth and carry aloft the torch of knowledge we will not fall by the way but gain our goal. Your state paper and THE UNION SIGNAL are splendid text-books and we cannot be unequipped when we read their columns. I wish every Y. P. B. member could take one of these papers, but the next best thing is to have one member take it and have a report at every meeting."

ONE PLUS

FLORA SWETNAM

(Continued from last week)

Synopsis of Foregoing Instalment

Mr. Strong, a young minister, arrives in a town in which the young people are surrounded by conditions not conducive in any degree to their uplift. Among other agencies of evil the clergyman discovers the illegal sale of liquor to boys. Facing the determined opposition of the editor of the local paper, who, by underhanded methods in promoting wrong doing, has sent two other ministers, discouraged, from the field, Mr. Strong enlists the school professor as an ally, calls upon God to help him in his efforts for righteousness sake, and goes ahead to win the battle.

On the next Wednesday evening, as the minister and teacher were preparing to go to the mid-week prayer meeting, the janitor of the church appeared before them with the announcement that something was wrong with the acetylene gas lights. The two men went to investigate and found that the works had been tinkered with in such a way as to preclude the possibility of illuminating the church.

"What did I tell you?" reminded Professor Romar. "I knew the editor's call wasn't for nothing. I suppose we shall have to close the church tonight."

"Not a bit of it," declared the minister. "I will have the service if I have to hold it by torch light. Come on with me, Romar." Turning to the janitor he said, "As soon as you have rung the bell, Fred, follow us to Brother Morris' place. Don't speak to any one of this."

"Well, friend," requested the minister when they had arrived at the store, "can you lend us some oil lamps?" Mr. Morris looked his amazement, but a few minutes' talk changed the aspect of things. Soon afterward Mr. Morris began to close the store.

"We are going to prayer meeting," he said in answer to a clerk's inquiry. "Please don't ask any questions now, but if you wish to oblige us, you will all come."

So it came to pass that a procession carrying oil lamps made its way quickly to the church. The second bell rang, and by the time the people began to gather, the house was well lighted. Back in the crowd the minister saw Mr. Scott Jason who was wearing a rather puzzled expression. The minister's face displayed his most cheerful smile. An interesting program had been arranged, and everything went forward without a hitch, though there were a few questioning and mystified glances cast toward the lamps.

At the door, the minister shook the hand of every one who passed out, and had the pleasure of greeting the editor. He squeezed his hand heartily, and for the second time the gentleman's face expressed surprise. He said nothing, but the next week's *Gazette* carried a paragraph on the editorial page which referred in a jocular way to the old-fashioned oil lamp as a most useful article.

In the meantime, Mr. Strong and Professor Romar had added to the literary society another for the purpose of training those who wished to sing. This was announced for Tuesday evenings, and as there were many young people who liked to pour out their souls in music, it proved so great an attraction that the opposing side was compelled to hunt up something new. Consequently, a dance was held in an old building of the town. None of the Penbury girls attended, but women were not lacking, for in the city not many miles away were found those who had no scruples against such social functions.

"It looks like a losing game, old fellow," said Professor Romar, after the dance. "I don't see what we can do about it. I hate to desert you, but I think when this school term ends, I shall seek another job. What about you?"

"I should be very sorry to lose you," answered the minister. "As for myself, I still believe the scripture which I quoted to you when we first met."

Professor Romar took a turn or two about the room, came back to the minister's side and held out his hand. "Strong, you're a brick," he said huskily. "You can count on me to see you through."

The pendulum continued to vibrate. For every gain made by the minister and his ally, the editor and his gang planned something to offset it. A few weeks later the minister and teacher received an invitation to a moonlight picnic to be held at a certain grove a little out of town. Word was passed that a platform would be built for dancing.

"What do you say to that?" asked Professor Romar. Mr. Strong shook his head. "I'll have to think it all out," he said. "Go on to school, Romar, and let me solve the problem while you are performing your duties."

When the professor returned home in the afternoon, the minister greeted him with a hearty slap on the back as he pointed to a large pile of envelopes on the table. "The plot thickens," he cried boyishly.

Professor Romar took up one of the missives and found it contained an invitation to their home for the same evening on which the dance was to be held. It promised plenty of music and lots of ice cream.

"Well, of all the cheek!" he exclaimed. "How are we to entertain in such style when we have no piano or any other kind of instrument, and who is to furnish the frozen refreshment, pray?"

"I have been holding a conference today," said the minister, "and the Lord is surely on our side. Sister Manning and two or three other ladies will see to it that there is more cream than any number of boys can destroy."

"But the music," insisted Professor Romar. "You will have to be a magician if you keep that promise."

"Among us we raised the money to hire a band from the city."

"Good!" exclaimed the professor. "Remember to count me in on that."

"What's more, Romar, I've invited our friend, the editor," concluded the minister.

The much talked of evening came, but instead of the moonlight for which the other side had hoped and prepared, the rain descended in torrents. The young people talked the situation over and decided that it would be better to go to an indoor party at the minister's than nowhere at all, so the house was soon filled. It was brilliantly lighted with fancy lamps, borrowed for the occasion, and as it was a warm evening early in November, all the doors and windows were thrown open. Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Manning, Deacon Walsh and his wife, and several others were present to assist in entertaining, and the guests were warmly welcomed in every way. There were sleight of hand tricks, games, and all kinds of amusements. One impulsive youth finally exclaimed, "Say, this isn't half bad. We're having a heap of fun."

"I have a proposition to make, boys," announced the minister. "This town has no band. Suppose we organize a first rate one. Each boy could raise the money for his own instrument and Professor Romar and I would give instruction. In a short time you should all be able to play well enough to give a grand entertainment for the purpose of securing any other money necessary for expenses. The girls can be honorary members if they choose."

"I will loan you boys money and allow you to pay me in work," volunteered Mr. Morris.

"So will I," said Mr. Manning.

"I want to belong," excitedly cried the boy who had first spoken.

"Me, too," shouted several others.

Professor Romar took the names and everything was speedily settled. One stipulation was made—the boys must keep straight. This they promised.

For a time it seemed that a death blow had been given to the other side. The boys were so enthusiastic over their new project they steadfastly refused all invitations to the printing office. During this period, the minister used every effort to turn the tide of public opinion in favor of right living. He induced the boys and some of the older men to join in a "clean up" campaign, which was a great success.

The boys quickly learned to play and a date was set for the entertainment. The holidays came and went without any disaster, the Sunday school continued to improve and things began to look very hopeful, indeed.

The editor praised the minister's efforts, praised the band, and wrote up the coming "affair" in flattering terms.

"We might think we had him beaten," Professor Romar remarked, "if he had not been so voluble about our entertainment. I have learned to know his methods. He is always smoothest and sleekest just when he has a trap set ready to catch the enemy."

"We must be on guard," said the minister. "It is our business to keep awake."

A short time later suspicions were confirmed. "I am now able to tell you with certainty," Professor Romar said one evening to the minister, "that something is going on. When I passed the printing office a little while ago I noticed Scott Jason and old Jared Jones standing off in a corner of the room laughing over a big express package which had just been received. Through the window I caught the words, 'Turn about ought to be fair play.'"

"Who is Jared Jones?" asked the minister. "I don't seem to be able to place him."

"He is the man who is accused of getting those whisky packages and letting the boys have them. He's Scott Jason's tool."

"Oh, I see. But he will not be apt to distribute any of the stuff tonight. He has to have time to send the word around. Tomorrow we must take a little walk after supper, Romar, and carry a flashlight along. We may accomplish something worth while."

When darkness had fallen the next evening the friends went forth. They walked slowly down to the station and watched carefully everybody about. Suddenly a boy who belonged to the band came out of the building and turned cautiously toward a dark corner. They followed silently till a hoarse whisper warned them to stop. It was answered by a low voice not far away. Instantly the flashlight was turned on, revealing the lad just receiving a package from Jared Jones. The minister sprang forward and seized the boy, recognizing him as James Walker, a youth who had been difficult to influence. "Give me that package," he commanded, but at that instant, Jared Jones cleverly knocked the light from the hands of Professor Romar and under cover of the darkness both parties to the underhanded transaction escaped.

"I shall have Jared Jones arrested as a blind pigger," declared the minister. "In the meantime I shall try to see James and his parents and have a talk with them."

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

THE ANTIDOTE

A TALE OF THE RATTLESNAKE COUNTRY

J. BRADLEY VANDAWORKER

NOTE:—The belief of the chief characters of the story that whisky is an antidote for snake bite is, of course, not now held by the medical profession. Prof. W. Watson Cheynem, surgeon of Kings College Hospital, London, says, "The idea that the saturation of the body with whisky is beneficial in cases of snake bite is in the highest degree erroneous. What is required is to keep the patient alive until the poison has been eliminated. Whisky will not do this, but actually aids the poison in its fatal work by lessening the resistance of the patient, and hence lessening his chances of recovery."

Down the sun-glinted canon blew a breeze from the mountain. A miner came out of the cabin. He was a big, splendid man. He cast a glance overhead and then crossed to the horse shed.

Within the doorway lay his pard, Bill Mason, dead drunk. Such was the man who had won the girl of Woolsy's choice; it had been in her memory that he had shared his belongings and prospects with Mason.

Carefully the sober man removed the bottle from the other's pocket, and gently shook him into consciousness. "With the education you had to start with, you ought to be ashamed of the mess you've panned out—nothing but a booze sot." His tone was sad and touched with sympathy.

"Education don't count," grunted Mason. "You had the right kind of home influence. No college can beat that."

"Martha chose you," argued Woolsy, "so you must have some good in you."

Mason felt his pocket.

"I took it," explained Woolsy. "If 'twasn't for rattlers I'd smash it."

"Don't do that," whined Mason, trying to sit up. "I got to have it. Since Martha died there hasn't anything been right with me."

"Seems to me you owe her something yet," said Woolsy, kindly. "What did you do for her? Nothing while she lived. And she cut a good home to come out here with you. When luck went against you she was brave enough to teach school over the mountain in the settlement and stick to you. And she gave you the boy, didn't she?"

"Yes," said Mason proudly, "and he's a fine little man. If the new hole pans out as we think it may, I'll make him governor of this state. I tell you, Woolsy, I'm going to start the boy right."

"What do you call right? Laying around drunk?" Mason winced, but kept still. "You've said good home influence counts for more than college. Are you setting the kid a good model, and are your booze sprees giving him the right kind of home influence?" Love for the boy, and consciousness of his guilt mingled in the expressions on Mason's whisky-red face. Woolsy asked, "Don't you think the kid's mother wishes he was with her?"

"Yes," trembled Mason. "And it's those big blue eyes of hers staring out of his curly head, reproachfully, that keeps me from tramping out there, barefooted, among the rattlers."

"You wouldn't need to go out there," said Woolsy. "They are under every rock around here. Bill, I'm going to take the kid to the mine. You're too drunk to be trusted with him." The big miner knew that Mason loved that boy of his, but the look in his bleary eyes showed that he had caught sight of the neck of his bottle in Woolsy's pocket. So, determined to outwit the drunkard, Woolsy pushed the bottle clear to the bottom of the half-filled oat bin.

Putting the boy up before him the big miner rode off. Fleecy clouds danced across the heavens. The boy watched them interestedly while he listened to Woolsy's tales. His mother had told him that angels rode behind the sunny clouds, and the child wondered.

Coming to a little clearing in the gorge below the mine, Woolsy cautioned the boy to see that the horse did not stray away and shouldered his pick. "I'd take you along, but the climbing is too hard." Half-way up to the hole he called back, "Keep your eyes open for pesky things!" Of course the boy knew well enough what he meant by pesky things.

It was near grub time when a scream reached the miner above the sound of his pick and sent him quickly to the opening of the hole. The frightened boy was just shaking a big rattler from his wrist. With leaps and bounds Woolsy made his side, grabbed the boy and vaulted into the saddle.

In the bottom of the oat bin, he thought, was enough whisky to save that young life. The trail was pretty well open and his horse could easily make it in plenty of time, unless he should miss his footing and fall into the raging stream below. But the horse never had lost his footing, so there was a good prospect of getting home in half an hour, by hard riding.

The kid bore his pain like a brave little man. He had learned that from the big miner. All the way he watched the clouds dancing above them and Woolsy knew he was thinking of his mother.

"Will my daddy be scared?" he finally asked. Woolsy nodded. When they had covered more than half the trail the boy looked into the eyes of his protector to ask, "If I die, will I ride behind the clouds with mamma?"

"Yes," nodded Woolsy, "but you're not going to die from the snake bite." Then he urged the horse a little harder.

Arriving at the cabin the big miner laid the boy on the bench beside the door.

"I don't want my daddy scared for me," began the boy.

"Keep quiet, kid," smiled Woolsy. "There's plenty of medicine in the horse shed for Mr. Snakebite."

"But I don't want my daddy scared," persisted the boy. "And I don't want to take the medicine in the horse shed. It always makes daddy sick."

Praying that Martha would forgive him for giving her boy booze, Woolsy ran to the stable. On the ground were all the oats the bin had held. They had been shoveled out. The bottle was gone.

In the shade of the horse shed he found Bill Mason sitting on a rock. In his hand he held the black bottle.

"You miserable galoot!" slowly growled Woolsy. The terribleness of his tone was its softness and slowness—it foretold the dreadfulness of all that had happened.

Mason looked up with a jerk as though he had come out of a deep trance. Much to the surprise of Woolsy he was sober, and a touch of pity tinged the cruel words, "The kid's been struck by a rattler!"

"The kid!" Mason's red face and blotched nose paled.

"Yes. If there's any whisky left he needs it."

"It's all left, yet," said Mason clutching the bottle tightly.

"None of that!" growled Woolsy. With a quick wrench he tore the bottle from his pard's hands. "You beast!" he snarled, and started for the cabin on the run. Mason was lumbering behind and Woolsy held up the bottle to see. It was half full. Bill couldn't have touched it. What was the matter! Maybe he had only just found it.

As Woolsy reached the cabin bench he pulled the cork and was about to place the bottle to the boy's lips, when a superhuman grip tightened on his wrist, and a quick hand snatched away the whisky.

And before he could catch his breath Bill Mason smashed the bottle on the rocks a hundred feet below.

"No, Woolsy, you shan't give my boy booze. I'd rather see him die. I'm sober now. I know what I'm talking about. For hours I sat with that bottle fighting the battle of life and salvation. I never tasted a drop. I won, and now you shan't give it to the boy. He'd better be dead than go through a time like that."

The unexpected change in Mason confounded Woolsy. He became the silent man and his partner became the man of action.

Grabbing the boy's wrist in his mouth Mason sucked hard and steadily. Woolsy prayed that Martha might know and turned his head to wipe away a tear. She had been right. Bill Mason was a bigger man than he was after all. The next thing he knew Mason called him to take the boy and lay him on his bunk in the cabin. Though his daddy had got most of the poison out of the wrist the kid was going to be awfully sick. For a long while Woolsy watched, but finally went out to see Mason. He found his pard white as chalk from the poison he had swallowed from the snake bite, but stretched out with a peaceful look on his face, smiling straight up at the white, fluffy clouds.

"I guess Martha'll know I've sworn off," he said half questioningly.

"Sure, Bill," answered Woolsy with conviction.

ONE PLUS

(Continued from Page Twelve)

But every effort to see James Walker was in vain. He could not be found and his people could give no information concerning his whereabouts. When several boys were questioned about him they exhibited a good deal of uneasiness, but failed to disclose anything.

On the day before the entertainment, the Penbury *Gazette* came out with a very clever cartoon in which a small man in minister's attire, and carrying a big flashlight, was shown chasing a ghostly figure through the darkness. Beneath were the words, "This town needs a searchlight."

Jared Jones attended to the circulation of the paper. He saw that every member of the church received a copy, and publicly made so many jokes and laughed so much, that Mr. Morris called the minister's attention to the matter. "What do you suppose that signifies?" he asked.

The minister understood at once. "They honored me, too, with a marked copy," he said, after he had explained matters. "This cartoon," he added, "gives me an idea, and some time when I own that paper, as Romar and I are planning to do, I shall name it, 'The Searchlight,' and it will reveal a better way."

"Well, well," exclaimed Mr. Morris. "If you and the professor are equal to running it in addition to your other heavy duties, I am with you, hand and pocketbook."

"Oh, thank you," beamed the minister. "We can do it all right, for a while, anyway. We'll get the boys on our side and they'll help us. You will have to manage the deal for me, though, for Scott Jason would never sell to me."

"He will have to give the paper up to somebody soon," remarked Mr. Morris, "for because of your work here he has

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

ANTI-TOBACCO POSTERS

Post Them in Public Schools, Sunday Schools, Academies and Colleges

The

CIGARET

Is Condemned By

EDUCATORS—90% of smokers have low rank or fail in studies, have weak will, weak character, bad habits, disordered nerves, undeveloped bodies.

ATHLETES—Smokers have uncertain "eye," unsteady hand, short wind, weak heart.

EMPLOYERS—Edison, Ford, Carnegie, and others, as well as manufacturers and railroads. Two million positions are closed to cigaret smokers.

PHYSICIANS—Paralyzes nerve cells, interferes with lung and heart action; causes arterial degeneration, stupidity, unreliability, perverseness, etc.

SCIENTISTS—Edison, Maxim, Burbank, Wiley. Burbank says, "Cigarets make a boy a useless, soulless, worthless thing."

JURISTS — "Ben" Lindsey, Judge Burke, Judge Black, and others agree that "Cigarets contribute more than all other causes combined to make the 'bad boy.'"

PUBLISHERS — Who are refusing cigaret advertisements.

TEMPERANCE WORKERS — Cigarets lead to alcohol.

STATISTICS—Twelve hundred boys daily begin the cigaret habit.

Size, 28 by 42 inches
Price, 10 cents each; 3 for 25 cents

Studies of

COLLEGE SMOKERS AND NON-SMOKERS

By Dr. J. W. Seaver, Yale College

Show this

COMPARATIVE GROWTH IN

Weight
Height
Chest Girth
Lung Capacity

(A comparative table in colors)

Students entering college in 9 years: Non-Smokers averaged 15 months younger than regular smokers—gained 77% more in lung capacity—24% more in height.

Size 25 by 30 in.
Printed in colors.
Price, 15 cents each; two for 25 cents

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Ill.

ONE PLUS

(Continued from Page Thirteen)

lost many of his subscribers and all of his advertising except that from a whisky house. Lots of us have refused to have our ads stuck up by the side of a liquor layout."

"I wish he and I could have worked together," said the minister earnestly, "but since we could not, we necessarily had to be enemies."

The school auditorium had been selected as the most suitable place in which to hold the entertainment, and it had been prettily decorated for the occasion. The weather was fine and fortune seemed to smile on the minister's plans. It was not for long, however, for as the people began to gather, a boy came in great distress to the minister and said that at least half a dozen of the members of the band were missing. "I've hunted for them everywhere, Mr. Strong," he said, "and can't find a single one."

The minister saw Scott Jason in the audience regarding them with a leering smile. He resolved not to be beaten and turning to Professor Romar, who had come up just then, told him of the predicament.

"Oh, well," Professor Romar commented, "we are prepared for the emergency. We have a good program even if we must do without the band." He could not help noting as he spoke the bitter disappointment in the boy's face. The minister saw it too, and placing his hand affectionately on the lad's shoulder said: "Never mind, we'll have the music," and the boy knew that the promise would be kept.

The three moved down the aisle and were stopped by the editor. "Were you looking for some one?" he inquired politely.

The minister answered with a calm countenance, "Yes, for some of our boys."

"The band boys?" asked the editor.

"Yes."

"I saw some of them going into the cellar as I came in."

"Thank you," replied the minister.

In the basement the six missing boys, James Walker among them, were found stupidly drunk.

Fifteen minutes later the minister walked rapidly through the now crowded auditorium and was again halted by the editor. "Did you find them?" he asked suavely.

"Oh, yes," was the reply.

Going hastily up into the balcony where the other members of the band were stationed, anxiously waiting, the minister cheered them by saying, "I've sent for substitutes by the next train. They'll be here in fifteen minutes. We'll have the music all right. It's a sure thing." The boys waved their instruments to express their joy, while the drummer, a comical chap, went through a silent but vigorous performance.

The program was carried out with the greatest enthusiasm and was well received. The music was all that could be desired. Scott Jason's face was a study; it was plain he could not solve the problem. Taking the opportunity when the band was playing a very loud-toned selection, he stole down to the basement. There were the boys still in a drunken stupor. He returned to the audience room more mystified than ever.

When the entertainment was over, congratulations came pouring in from all sides. Many prominent men, and some of the fathers of the boys, were detained and taken to the basement.

The next morning a deputation of determined citizens waited on the editor. "You may take your choice," the chairman announced; "you must either discontinue your disreputable sheet or be kicked out of the place."

"Your charitable, kind-hearted preacher has ruined my business," answered Scott Jason, doggedly. "I put up a fight against him. I was looking out for number one, of course. In this 'land of the free and home of the brave,' a man ought to be allowed to run his affairs to suit himself. I didn't bother the minister, and a man is a fool who won't take his own part."

"You could have worked together and bettered the conditions in this town and at the same time made a grand success of your paper," remarked Mr. Morris. "You still have a chance."

"Excuse me, please," drawled Scott Jason. "When I head the Salvation Army or a Band of Hope, just tell me about it."

"It would be a better occupation than you have been engaged in," retorted Mr. Morris decisively.

"That may be. I don't mind telling you I don't like my business myself," said the editor. "At the same time I don't propose to let any flaxen haired preacher hand me points on it. I do want to leave this town, though, and begin again somewhere else. Why don't you buy me out, some of you?"

"I will," offered Mr. Morris instantly. "Name your figure."

After some discussion terms were agreed upon and Mr. Morris gave the editor a check. The committee filed out and the matter was ended.

The presses and other machinery belonging to the paper were moved to the building occupied by the minister and the professor, and in due course of time, the first copy of the *Searchlight* appeared. It was received with enthusiasm.

A day or two later Scott Jason called on the minister and found him with his sleeves rolled up, his face smeared with black spots, but beaming with delight. Two or three young fellows were assisting him. "Come in," he cried cheerily. "I have found this a wonderful adjunct to the work of a minister."

"You seem to have mastered the art rapidly," was the reply, "or have you hired some man from the city to bear the brunt?"

"Not a bit of it," laughed Mr. Strong. "I have helped to get out a college paper, you see, and every experience counts."

Scott Jason held out his hand. "It is nearly time for my train," he said. "I am leaving here but I want to tell you that I have no hard feeling against you. I admire a good fighter and that's surely what you are. For one little tow-headed boy, single handed and alone, to do what you have done is a big thing. You see I don't count the professor," with a wink, "I handled him easily enough before you came."

The minister walked slowly over to the editor and looking him squarely in the eye, said, "Jason, I have none but good wishes for you, but you are mistaken in thinking I was alone. I was one plus. In that lies the power. Nobody can fight against God and win. I don't like to say goodbye, but I'll remember you in your new life. You can think of me as continuing to weed out the blind pigs in this town and everything else that hurts youth. You see things from my viewpoint now, don't you?"

A smile of good fellowship and a muttered, "Here's luck to you," was the editor's reply as he walked to the door and let himself out.

PROHIBITION MAP

25 White States
Size 19x25 inches
Revised to March 1, 1917
Price, 15 cents; two for 25 cents.

Prohibition Map Leaflet

Size 6x9 inches
Map on one side and list of prohibition states, with date of enactment of the prohibitory law, on the reverse side.
Price, per fifty, 15 cents; per hundred 25 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois.

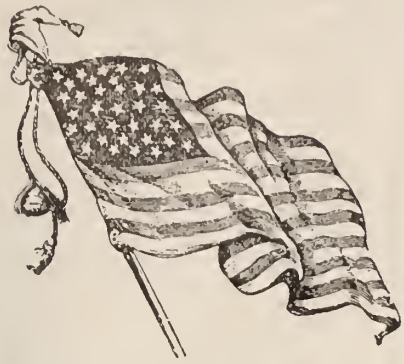
PENNANTS

With name of prohibition state and year of passage of prohibitory law.

26 PENNANTS
(25 states and Alaska)
made of paper 18 inches long, with name of state printed in blue.
Price, per set, 35 cents.
Orders filled for sets only.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois.

Your Flag and My Flag



"Your flag and my flag,
And how it flies today
In your land and my land
And half a world away!"

A hand-colored post-card with poem by Wilbur D. Nesbit.
Price, 5 cents each; 50 cents per dozen.

A Motto Card with same poem, also hand-colored, suitable for framing. Size 11x14. Price, 30 cents.

FLAGS FOR DECORATION

Printed Muslin, mounted.
2½ in. by 4 in., 50 cents per gross.
3½ in. by 6 in., 80 cents per gross.
11 in. by 18 in., 50 cents per dozen.
12 in. by 22 in., 70 cents per dozen.
20 in. by 36 in., $1.50 per dozen.
Orders not filled for less than gross or dozen lots.

SILK FLAGS
(Unmounted)
8 in. by 12 in., 15 cents each.
36 in. by 60 in., $6.00 each.

WOOL BUNTING
(Unmounted)
3 ft. by 6 ft., $4.00.
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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

WORDS OF CHEER

For Temperance People. A very Beautiful Book. Printed in Gold and Colors on Every Page. Size 4x7 inches. Gems of Art. Artistic Binding. Sample copy mailed to Readers of This Paper for TWO DIMES. Address W. B. JONES CO., SILVER CREEK, N. Y.

BURNING UP POWER

GEORGE STEWART, Jr., of Yale University
In the *North American Student*

The world war has brought us face to face with reality in many forms. The men of our colleges, as true scholars and honest men, should face every issue squarely, dissect the *corpus* of it, extract the irrelevant, eliminate the "unmoral" from the discussion, laud the moral and beneficent, and utterly destroy the immoral. There are certain evils in our colleges today which the saner, wiser, more loyal students should root out at the cost of popularity, fraternal association, grand stand applause and selfish indulgence; for if they do not these evils will continue at the cost of honest scholarship and university honor. To get at evil number one; I mean *cigaret smoking*.

When our fathers and mothers come upon a modern campus, they are shocked at the sight of the number of men inhaling cigaret smoke instead of fresh air. They feel something is wrong. Freshmen come to college, trained to believe smoking is contrary to every tradition of training and good physical health; they, too, see men they knew as seniors in prep. school, pulling away at "pills." They feel something is wrong. Scientists make accurate studies as to the relative scholastic standing of smokers and non-smokers, and they see something wrong in the smoky atmosphere of college halls.

Coaches urge men in training to quit smoking. Cigaret smoking does not produce the clear head and the nerve needed to push a ball over the line. These trained coaches, scientists, professors, efficiency experts—are all these witnesses to the destructibility of cigarets, liars and impostors? A growing number of sane teachers and students, who look at the real aim of learning, are inclined to think they are not.

A theological seminary senior told me that he could see no "moral" side to smoking. A man is to preach by example as well as by word. How about the young, growing boys in his parish? These boys deserve the best from their minister, the Lord's under-shepherd. A man's message is no bigger than the man.

Then there is that argument about the point of contact smoking gives a man. Every one knows men in college, in business and in the ministry who are the very best sort of mixers, and who do not defile their breath and injure their influence with smoking. Do you have to booze to get a point of contact with boozers? Do you have to be immoral to get a point of contact with those who have a disordered sex life?

If our college graduates go out setting an example of selfish, harmful indulgence, if our seminary graduates cannot see a "moral issue" in a vice which is cursing the growing boyhood of our country, who, pray, is to see the issue and further the crusade? It will be unpopular, but God has rewards for the John Browns.

The difficulty of the task consists in the fact that it is one of these social, pet, habit-forming indulgences, commonly accepted, tremendously hard to break, which has gotten hold of our country until now more money is spent for tobacco than for bread. To say it has no moral significance is to deny our Lord's whole principle of stewardship. Men claim they can break the habit, quit when they want to do so. As a matter of fact they cannot. One of the curious psychological phenomena of habit-forming drugs is that men cleave to the fallacy that they can quit any time. The cigaret smoker is nervous, irritable and grouchy if without tobacco. He is not united in his faculties, he tries to concentrate while his system cries out for the drug to dope him. Men continue smoking for the most part because they cannot quit. The reason most smokers regard smoking as harmless is because they cannot quit and are ashamed to acknowledge their defeat. Will power is at a low ebb or conquered, and anyone who has worked with young men who are cigaret smokers can call to mind men defeated, consciously wrong, and helpless to break the habit. The arm of flesh fails here and only the power of God can succor their weakened will power. Let him who denies this take the young men on his street and make the test.

Let us have light. Why cloud the vision of our growing youth with cigaret smoke? Let the press, the pulpit, the lecture platform, the professor, the *entrepreneur* give us the facts. We will vote yes to a rational conclusion. Every great issue has a prophet and a seer. Take your choice—there is a place for you.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. STEREOPTICON OUTFIT, with more than 100 slides, including two temperance lectures and six illustrated songs. For particulars address H. W. Davis, Providence, Ky.

Why Be Thin?

I can improve your figure—build up your strength—make you weigh what you *should*.

I know I can because I have helped over 35,000 women gain 10 to 35 pounds—not only gain flesh, but they are now oh, so well—and rested!

One pupil writes: *"One year ago I weighed only 100 pounds—now I weigh 126, and, oh, I feel so well!"*

I want to help *you* attain *your* proper weight, in your room, without drugs, by scientific, natural methods such as your physician approves.

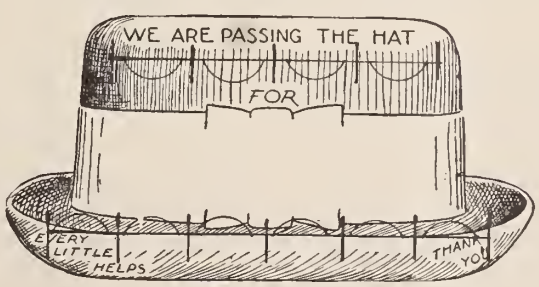
If you only realized how surely, how easily, how inexpensively your weight can be increased, I am certain you would write me at once.

You will surprise your family and friends.

Do write! I want so much to help you as only a woman can. I've had a wonderful experience. Let me tell you about it. Write for my Free Booklet, No. 22.

Susanna Cocroft
Dept. 37 624 Michigan Avenue, Chicago

PASS THE HAT



A Unique Coin Collector—A Novel Way for the Local W. C. T. U. to Raise Money

Each hat holds ten coins, nickels or dimes, which are slipped in the hat card in the little compartments toward the outer edge of the hat. The object for which the money is raised may be written or printed on the hat bands.

These little hat collectors are finished with blue or red bands and orders will be filled in equal parts of each color, making it possible to easily conduct a contest by giving the blues to one side and the reds to the other.

Price, per dozen, 25 cents; fifty, 75 cents; one hundred, $1.25; five hundred, $5.00, postpaid.

An extra charge for printing the name of the local union or the object for which the money is raised will be made and estimates upon same gladly furnished.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

THE UNION SIGNAL . . . . $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) . . 35c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . . . 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each . . . Per 100, $1.75

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THE UNION SIGNAL . . . . $1.52 a year
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THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . . . 37c a year

Address Evanston, Ill.

1917—SUBSCRIPTION RATES—1917

UNION SIGNAL, weekly edition, $1.00 per year.

UNION SIGNAL, Campaign Edition, 35c per year.

UNION SIGNAL, Y. P. B. edition, 35c per year.

UNION SIGNAL MEETINGS ALL THROUGH MARCH

Reports of March 1 meetings and subscriptions for the official paper taken on those occasions are being received in every mail. We gratefully acknowledge these evidences of continued and increased interest on the part of our friends. May we again remind all local unions that UNION SIGNAL Day meetings may be held at any time during March, the natal month of Lillian M. N. Stevens. In no way can we so definitely help to promote the prohibition cause as to educate the people by placing in their hands THE UNION SIGNAL.

WHAT OUR FRIENDS SAY

THE UNION SIGNAL is a welcome visitor in my home and has been for many years. I wish every mother could take it. I have raised four girls and five boys. All except one of the girls are active W. C. T. U. workers. Their husbands are honorary members, as are my own four boys. That is what THE UNION SIGNAL will do if it is put into the home. I have been a member since 1881, when our beloved leader, Frances E. Willard, organized the union. As a thank offering to my Heavenly Father for my Christian home and sober boys, I expect to work and pray until the victory is won for National Constitutional Prohibition.

—MRS. A. M. VERCHEY, *Augusta, Ga.*

I am hoping we can induce more of our women to take THE UNION SIGNAL. They need it and it grows better all the time.

—MARY J. M. STIEKLE, *Toledo, Iowa.*

"With every issue, your excellent paper gives me renewed hope and courage."

$150.00 SALARY FOR 60 DAYS' WORK PAID WOMAN OR MAN in each town to distribute Free circulars, and to take orders for White Ribbon Concentrated Flavoring.
J. S. ZIEGLER CO., 7 G-E. Harrison Street, Chicago, Ill.

"JIM AND ME" and 41 other choice soogs on temperance and prohibition including "A Saloooless Nation 1920" are in *Songs and Sayings*. A great book. Price 25c, 5 for $1. *A free* copy of new booklet contaioing "My Father Knows," pronounced "a glorious soog," to all who order, mentioning Union Sigoal.
REV. L. L. PICKETT, Wilmore, Ky.

HOTEL MAN WOULD NOT ACCEPT A LICENSE IF HANDED HIM ON SILVER PLATTER

Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, has been dry for nine years, and so well satisfied are the citizens that at the regular session of the license court held the last week in February no applications for license and no remonstrances were filed.

"Industrial conditions are at high tide," says the Philadelphia *North American*, in discussing the economic effect of prohibition in the county, "deposits in savings banks have doubled several times over, taxation has been lowered, the public debt of thirty years' standing cut in half, petty crimes reduced eighty per cent and the trend of modern improvement maintained.

"Four of the hotel properties of license regime have been sold for good prices and remodeled for legitimate industry. W. W. Cunningham, proprietor of one of the hotels, says he is making better rentals from the business and would not accept a license if handed him on a silver platter."

THE SPREADING DROUGHT

The wetter grows the weather, why, the
dryer grows the land—
The drought is spreading like a leak out
far on every hand,
Dry states are getting dryer, the wet ones
grow less humid—
It's "high and dry" is living, for the moisture all is doom-ed.

It's Southern states, and Western, East,
North and Central, too,
The districts, territories and the island
spots a few—
They are all a-hieing, drying, one or two
or three a day—
It's the pro-hi and the so-dry is this anti-wetness way.

They won't let you make it, keep it, sell
it, give it to a friend,
Can't store it, ship it, imitate it—no one
will defend
Old Demon Rum these sober times, and
few will drop a tear
For this departed spirit, or put flowers
on his bier.

—*D. G. Bickers in Macon (Ga.) Telegraph*

FUNNYGRAPHS

Two women were leaving the theater after a performance of "A Doll's House."

"O, don't you just love Ibsen?" cried one ecstatically. "Doesn't he just take all the hope out of life?"—Everybody's Magazine.

"I'll tell you, old man, Angy is a bright girl. She's brains enough for two."

"Then she's the very girl for you, my boy."—Exchange.

"I think there is some misapprehension about the freedom of the press," declared the editor of the Plunkville Palladium.

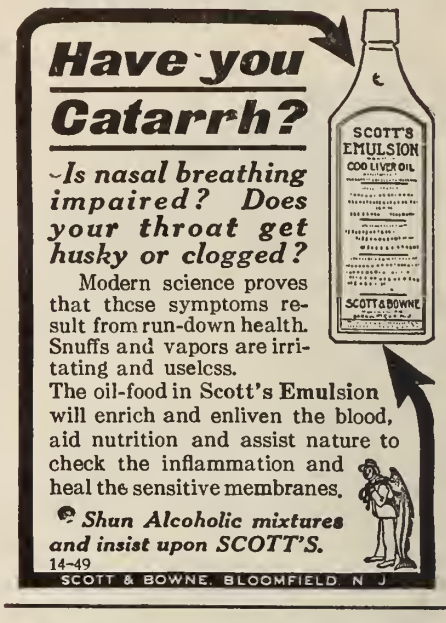
"In what way?"

"A lot of people seem to think they are not expected to pay for the paper."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Margaret, aged five, had been very rude to a little guest, and after the child had gone home Margaret's mother told her very feelingly how grieved she was at her rudeness.

"I've tried so hard to make you a good child, Margaret, to teach you to be polite and kind to others; and yet, in spite of all my efforts, you are so rude and so naughty."

Margaret, deeply moved, looked sadly at her mother and said, "What a failure you are, mother!"—Harper's Magazine.



Anti-Beer Publications

LEAFLETS

Beer From an Economic Standpoint
Truth About Beer
Beer, Fact and Fiction
Beer a Dangerous Drink
What a Beerless Army Did
Beer Drinking and Its Effects Upon Human Progeny
Beer and Wine
Beer an Insidious Poison
Boy or Beer Barrel (cartoon)
The Brewer's Slaves (cartoon)
Is Beer a Liquid Food?
Beer or Flour
Revelation of Science Concerning Beer
The Food Value in Beer
What Two Beers a Day Will Buy
Price, per fifty, 15 cents; per hundred, 25 cents.

Beer Not a Hygienic Drink
Price, per fifty, 10 cents; per hundred 15 cents.

Beer Drinking Injures Health
Price, per fifty, 20 cents; per hundred, 35 cents.

Beer the So-Called Temperance Drink
Price, per fifty, 50 cents; per hundred, 90 cents.

POSTERS

Beer
Beware (English or German)
Price, 5 cents each; per fifty, $2.00; per hundred, $3.50.
Beer or Flour
Price, 10 cents each; per fifty, $2.00; per hundred, $4.00.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

What Prohibition Has Meant To Colorado

By Governor George A. Carlson

An artistic booklet, full of convincing campaign arguments, issued especially for distribution among

BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERS
REAL ESTATE FIRMS
ASSOCIATIONS OF COMMERCE
COMMERCIAL CLUBS
BANKERS

and business men in general.

Size, 4x9 inches. Price, 5 cents each; per fifty, $1.50; per hundred, $2.50.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLII | EVANSTON, ILL., MARCH 15, 1917 | No. 11

The Hour of Destiny Is Striking

Slogan of the World's W. C. T. U.

THE European war has brought the great alcoholic tragedy home to the governments and to the hearts and minds of men throughout the world as nothing else could have done, advancing by decades, perhaps by generations, the fulfillment of nation-wide and world-wide prohibition.

It does not take a prophetic eye to see the fast approach of the day when the whole world will be sober. Our generation, of course, contains many old drinkers who will continue to drink until they die, but the debauching of the young will end with the prohibition of the liquor traffic and no new drinkers will rise to take the places of the old.

In the generations to come men will call prohibition the greatest reform in the history of the world—a reform that ushered in a new era in the life history of the human race.

—Hon. Richmond Pearson Hobson

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

SPLENDID TEMPERANCE RECORD OF SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT—CLOSING MOMENTS OF CONGRESS—WASHINGTON AT NIGHT A MAGNIFICENT SIGHT

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Two immensely important events have taken place during the past week, the closing of the Sixty-fourth Congress and the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson to succeed himself as President of the United States for the next four years. The weather for the inaugural ceremonies was not all one could wish, but was much better than it was feared it would be. For five successive days it had rained and rained hard. Sunday, March 4, it sleeted all day. Early Monday morning it was cloudy, but by nine-thirty the sun came out and a strong wind arose, which carried the sand that had been sprinkled on the streets to absorb the dampness, into the faces of the crowds of people who lined the streets; it was like a veritable sand storm.

Not since the second inauguration of Lincoln had such precautions been taken to protect the chief executive of our nation. An open carriage, drawn by four horses, carried the President, with Mrs. Wilson beside him, from the White House to the Capitol, one mile distant. The vehicle was entirely surrounded by troops, police and secret service men. On either side of Pennsylvania Avenue, a few feet apart, were stationed soldiers, each with loaded gun, just returned from the Mexican border. On high buildings, at various points overlooking Pennsylvania Avenue, were special detectives, watching the windows and the crowds below. Secret service men had come to Washington to aid in identifying crooks of all kinds who had swarmed here from different sections of the country.

A great concourse of approximately 40,000 people was assembled in the plaza fronting the Capitol. While the coming of the President, who was in the Senate Chamber witnessing the ceremony of swearing in the Vice-President and the new Senators, was awaited, some one in the crowd started the hymn, "America," and such a volume of sound as rolled up the words, "My country 'tis of thee" one seldom hears. The great stands erected outside the Capitol were crowded to their capacity by notable men and women. The scene was most impressive as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in his judicial robes, faced Woodrow Wilson and administered the following oath: "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States and, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, so help me God." When the Bible was opened at random for the President to kiss, on taking the oath of office, he pressed his lips to this passage: "The Lord is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble." Upon the conclusion of this solemn ceremony, the President shook hands with the Chief Justice, then turned to Mrs. Wilson and clasped her hand. Mrs. Wilson carried to the White House the little Oxford Bible used, having brought it with her. It is the personal property of the President, having been used when he took the oath of office as governor of New Jersey and again when taking the oath as President at his first inauguration in 1913.

President's Inaugural Address

In beginning his inaugural address, the President touched on the international crisis and declared there could now be no turning back from the tragical events of the last thirty months, which have brought upon Americans a new responsibility as citizens of the world. He declared anew that America must stand for peace, stability of free peoples, national equality in matters of right; that the seas must be free to all, and that the family of nations shall not support any government not derived from the just consent of the governed.

Around the President was a great gathering. Many of the men have worked with him in the past four years and will continue to uphold his hands in the coming term of his administration. Many were in the same great concourse four years ago to hear him utter the words of his first address as President, and today recalled, that as they looked into the future at that time, they were not permitted to see the great burden which the world has since received upon its shoulders.

The procession took nearly five hours in passing a given point. One of the features that attracted great attention and caused much enthusiasm was the Americanization section, which included several thousand "new citizens" representing every one of the many nationalities that go to make up the populace of the United States. On the banners borne by these adopted sons one supreme idea was set forth: "America First." Roumanians, Italians, Serbs and Poles were in line. Real live Indian chiefs in feathers and paint, and mounted on frisky horses, attracted especial notice. The entire pageant, arranged by the inaugural committee, was, in the opinion of persons long familiar with such ceremonies, one of the best ever witnessed.

—*Washington Evening Star*

On the Way to the President

Jones-Works Law Clears Jail of Intoxicated Persons Inauguration Night for First Time

Police stations did not contain the large number of intoxicated persons found therein on previous inauguration nights. This was due, officials say, wholly to the fact that the dry provision of the Jones-Works law was in operation. It was the first time the saloons were closed on such an occasion, and the recent enactment of the anti-saloon measure means that they will be closed at all times after the last day of next October. Officials are well satisfied with the manner in which the law was observed and not a single instance of a complaint against a licensed dealer for violation of the measure was reported.

Promptly at noon Sunday, March 4, Speaker Clark brought down his gavel, saying, "According to the terms of the Constitution, I declare the Sixty-Fourth Congress adjourned, sine die." There had been hurried, exhaustive sessions for a week or longer in both Senate and House, often extending far into the night. The House had kept up its speed and had almost cleared the docket, but the Senate was in a most unusual state of excitement over the armed neutrality bill requested by the President. A filibuster was started early on Saturday by Senator La Follette, Republican, of Wisconsin, and Senator Stone, Democrat, of Missouri, which lasted up to the hour of adjournment. Mr. Stone's attitude was surprising, as he was chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and had been up to this time the spokesman of the President. So the closing hours of the Senate session were dramatic. Senator Hitchcock, in charge of the bill, and other supporters of the measure determined that, if no vote could be had upon it, at least they would close the debate and they held the floor until the end despite the efforts of Senator La Follette to obtain recognition, which at one time nearly precipitated a riot in the Senate. The galleries were crowded and the throngs watched proceedings with intense interest.

Just outside the Senate chamber, in the President's room, sat President Wilson, signing such messages as were pre-

(Continued on Page Three)

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

(Continued from Page Two)

sented to him for approval, while the battle over his bill raged in the Senate.

Although the supporters of the bill were unable to get a vote on the measure and pass it, they had a round-robin signed by seventy-six Senators who supported the measure, showing that the Senate overwhelmingly stood by the President. This was put in the *Congressional Record*.

The extraordinary situation prevented the ceremonies usual at the close of Congress. Vice-President Marshall, worn out with the long hours of work, was not present and Senator Robinson was in the chair when the gavel fell at noon, bringing to an end the debate on the armed neutrality bill and closing the session. There were none of the usual complimentary speeches by the Senators and Vice-President.

Much important legislation, strongly advocated by the administration, was still awaiting final action when the Sixty-fourth Congress closed.

Besides the armed neutrality bill, the appropriation bills which failed of passage were the Army bill, the Sundry Civil bill, the General Deficiency bill and the Rivers and Harbors bill. The Public Buildings bill also failed to receive action by the Senate.

Splendid Temperance Record of Sixty-Fourth Congress

The Sixty-fourth Congress will always be remembered with gratitude by temperance people for its splendid temperance record. Never in the history of the American Congress have so many temperance measures been passed at one session and this despite the fact that great appropriation bills were pressing for consideration. Our bills are prohibition for Alaska and Porto Rico; the bill for anti-liquor advertising, with the "bone dry" act quickly following, and finally the bill making the District of Columbia dry after November 1, 1917. This last bill was passed by the House last week, by a vote of 273 to 137, and signed by the President on Sunday, March 4. Surely this is a magnificent record.

As the fiscal year closes June 30, the neglected appropriations must be forthcoming to keep the wheels of the government running. A special session of Congress is, therefore, being considered.

Washington now presents at night one of the most beautiful sights within the range of human vision in the illumination of the Capitol by powerful electric lights. Nothing can equal the spectacle of the white edifice floating as it were above the city, the incomparable dome of perfect proportions shining in its purity against the sky, ethereal, yet tangible, a token of the stability of the government. It is a sight that never will be forgotten by those who are fortunate enough to witness it. Nowhere else in the world can such a sight be offered to view and Washington is proud to possess the opportunity of presenting it.

As Congress has adjourned, the National W. C. T. U. headquarters at Washington will be closed and the Washington Letter be discontinued until another session convenes.

Washington, D. C., March 8, 1917

VERMONT GAINS PROHIBITION TERRITORY

The no-license forces made a gain of six towns, according to incomplete returns, at the city and town elections of March 6.

A bill allowing women taxpayers to vote on most appropriations and all town officers except road commissioner at town meetings was passed by the lower branch of the Vermont legislature by a vote of 101 to 89. The bill now goes to the senate.

HONOR ROLL

—of—

STATES AND TERRITORY WHICH HAVE OUTLAWED THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Maine	Indiana
Kansas	Colorado
North Dakota	Iowa
Oklahoma	Arkansas
Georgia	Idaho
Mississippi	South Carolina
North Carolina	Virginia
Tennessee	Nebraska
West Virginia	South Dakota
Arizona	Utah
Alabama	Michigan
Washington	Montana
Oregon	Alaska

STATES TO VOTE ON STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION

Wyoming	Missouri	New Mexico
Iowa	Utah	Minnesota

WOMEN PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA ENDORSE PROHIBITION

The Women's Medical Association has gone on record as the first medical organization in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, to publicly favor prohibition. At a recent meeting of the association the women physicians pledged their support to the poster campaign against liquor which is being planned by the Philadelphia W. C. T. U.

"We are proud of the fact that it is a woman's organization which leads in medical endorsement of prohibition in Philadelphia," said Dr. Lida Stewart Cogill, one of the leaders. "We have tried for more than two years to get the Pennsylvania State Medical Association and the Philadelphia County Medical Association to come out in favor of prohibition. Each time they refused to act on the ground that it is a political question. We women have felt it is simply shifting the burden of decision to say it is a political question, when it is clearly a moral issue.

"We endorsed prohibition in the hope that other medical organizations here would follow. Although not enfranchised, and therefore, without power to enforce their principles, the women physicians feel that they can at least let the public know how they stand on this most important question."

ALCOHOL CALLED AID OF PNEUMONIA GERM BY NEW YORK CITY BOARD OF HEALTH

The New York City health department's bulletin of March 6 says:

"Alcohol in whisky, patent medicines or otherwise is one of the most powerful allies of the pneumonia germ. Even moderate drinkers when they get pneumonia are more apt to die than abstainers."

Pneumonia caused 228 deaths in New York City in a week recently.

MERELY A MATTER OF TIME!

Courtesy Woman's Journal.

SUFFRAGE STATUS—States and Territories Where Women Have Full Suffrage:

WYOMING	UTAH	KANSAS	NEVADA
COLORADO	WASHINGTON	OREGON	MONTANA
IDAHO	CALIFORNIA	ARIZONA	ALASKA

Limited Suffrage:

ILLINOIS OHIO ARKANSAS NORTH DAKOTA INDIANA

CHICAGO PAPERS AND PROHIBITION

Mida's Criterion, Prominent Liquor Paper, Tells of Inability to Get Liquor Ads. Into Metropolitan Journals

Remarkable State of Affairs Recently Revealed by an Advertisement

"In the February issue of *Mida's Criterion*, mention was made of a very silly and extremely inane editorial in the Hearst newspapers regarding a row of bottles. These bottles, as our readers will recall, were supposed to have been opened at the bottom by the use of an electric needle. The story is too old to need repeating again.

"The Charles Boldt Company had prepared an answer to this attack. This answer was in the form of an advertisement, and the advertisement simply went into details and explained what those marks were. And it also exploded the Hearst theory. Mr. Wm. P. Carroll of Chicago, representing the Chas. Boldt interests, sent these ads to the *Daily News*, *The Tribune* and the *Herald*. In fact, took them himself. Each one of the papers accepted the advertisement. But one after another refused to send him proofs, and it was evident that they were all holding out, and that none of them would accept the advertisement. In fact, the *Herald* came out flat-footed and said that it could not accept anything favorable to liquor. The only newspaper in Chicago that would accept the advertisement was the *Journal*.

"Now, here was an advertisement that simply refuted something that was of a malicious nature. If anything ever deserved publication, it was that advertisement. We know exactly what it stated, and it said nothing that was not true. In fact, the papers should have been glad to take up the matter without pay, but they were not. *They did not care to say anything in favor of liquor even in their advertising columns. They preferred to let the public be blowed and be d——*, and a few other things. This is a good idea to keep in mind, because it certainly reveals the attitude of the press of Chicago toward the liquor interests."

Even the papers of license Chicago recognize that the newspaper-reading public have no use for John Barleycorn!

Odette Souet, First French Orphan Adopted by the W. C. T. U.

This is the picture of Odette Souet, the first French orphan adopted by the W. C. T. U. The Suffolk county (Mass.) W. C. T. U., through the department of Flower Mission and Relief Work, is contributing ten cents a day toward the support of this child. There are about 300,000 children in France whose fathers have been killed in the war. The French government allows ten cents per day for the support of each, and a society formed for the relief of French war orphans asks that this sum be supplemented by another ten cents to make the child more comfortable. Many local unions are co-operating with this society and contributing to the support of these children through the Flower Mission and Relief Work department of the National W. C. T. U., Lella M. Sewall, superintendent.

NO BOOZE IN REGIMENT ARMORIES, RULES PENNSYLVANIA COMMANDER

"No booze today—or any other day," is the order recently issued by Colonel Maurice E. Finney of the Eighth (Pa.) regiment, not long since returned from the border, relative to the regiment's armories and other buildings in Harrisburg, Pottsville, York, Carlisle and other places. "The officers of the Eighth regiment have placed a positive and bone-dry prohibition upon the use of liquor in any form in or about armories," said Colonel Finney. "This not only applies to the guardsmen themselves, but to all others. We'll be enlisting a lot of new men shortly, and we don't intend subjecting them to criticism that might arise from affiliation with an organization that permitted booze in its official home."

During the time that the troops were on the Mexican border other commanders took similar action against booze. And in the New York National Guard alone not less than eighteen thousand men were on the water wagon for months due to the no-drink regulations of Major General O'Ryan, commander of the New York Division stationed at McAllen, Texas. Two of these rules which were posted on the army bulletin boards and strictly enforced were as follows:

"Officers and enlisted men of this division are directed not to use alcoholic drink in any form during their service on the border, except on prescription of a medical officer given in the line of duty.

"Soldiers are prohibited entering houses of prostitution, and saloons where liquor is sold, except under orders for the performance of duty."

BEER TEAMS FORBIDDEN TO USE COAL COMPANY'S ROADS

Orders were recently issued from the Shamokin (Pa.) offices of the Susquehanna Coal Company forbidding teams hauling liquor to use the roads of the company in the delivery of intoxicants to residents of Sagon, Hickory Ridge and other mining patches. "The order is in keeping with a plan to bar from these mining villages all intoxicating drinks except those carried in by residents themselves," comments the Philadelphia *North American*.

WASHINGTON "BONE DRY" LAW COMMENDED BY SEATTLE PRESS

As indicative of the attitude of the press generally toward prohibition in the states which have had a year's experience under dry conditions a recent editorial in the Seattle *Daily Times* is interesting to the friends of prohibition and should be provocative of considerable hard thinking on the part of the traffic managers of John Barleycorn.

Says the *Times*: "The state of Washington will be 'bone dry' on June 6 . . . ninety days after the adjournment of the legislature, unless held up by the referendum.

In Line with Popular Sentiment

"There is no present reason to anticipate a successful campaign of this nature. The 'bone dry' law is in line with popular sentiment in this state. Of that there can be no question. Up to the last general election there might have been some doubt as to the attitude of the people on this important question. The legislature was correct in assuming that there is none now.

"After many months under prohibition, the voters of Washington emphatically endorsed the system and made it very plain that they were desirous of strengthening rather than weakening the existing law. The 'bone dry' act was a logical response to this expression of the popular will.

No Out-of-State Liquor Interference Will Be Tolerated in Washington

"The suggestion that liquor houses in California and Montana might foster a referendum campaign directed against this measure is interesting, but not particularly convincing. The booze interests in those two states are not so strongly entrenched at home that they would care to foment trouble in other states.

"Furthermore, the people of Washington would very quickly resent outside interference in their local affairs and promptly would find means to punish the offending liquor interests or their agents in this commonwealth.

"This community is going 'bone dry' on June 6. It is reasonably safe to 'bank on' that prediction.

"It is going 'bone dry' in response to the desire of its people. The law that the legislature has enacted is one that the public wished to see enacted and which the public will approve, now that it has been placed on the statute books.

"Furthermore, the change from present conditions will be less of a shock to Washington than was the change from wet to dry on January 1, 1916—and that 'shock' was accompanied by such unpleasant incidents as increases in bank deposits, decreases in crime and a general expansion of business."

PROHIBITION BOOSTS BUSINESS

More than $2,000,000 worth of new buildings is announced for Spokane, Washington, to begin this year. Contractors, architects and dealers in building material are expecting the best year since 1910. A Spokane correspondent to *Business Chronicle* says:

"Spokane Dry Goods Co. will start erection of a seven-story home for Crescent Department Store, costing $400,000. Several automobile concerns will build large garages and repair shops; among them Overland Co., which will expend $150,000.

"Two hospital associations are planning structures, each calling for an expenditure of about $200,000. Several large additions are to be made to school buildings, a half dozen bridges put up by the city, and freight yards and buildings laid out by O. W. R. & N.

"Big orders already are being booked by brick and cement manufacturers, and factories are to be speeded up as early as weather will permit."

PROHIBITION IN RUSSIA PROVES LAW ITSELF IS SCHOOLMASTER

ERNEST GORDON in "Russian Prohibition"

Russia, we may fairly say, has soived the drink problem. She has donc morc. She has discovered to thc world how simple the problem realiy is. It is the old story of Columbus' egg. Russia has demonstrated that we need no graded course —reguiation, Gothenburg System, locai option, education of scntimcnt up to prohibition. No people had less anti-alcohol education than the Russians. The law itself is schoolmaster. Nothing educatcs more effectually either upwards or downwards. Thc bcst education for prohibition is prohibition. Only thc law must be enforced. In Russia enforcement is possibie through centraiized autocracy; in thc United Statcs it will be possible by federal action backed by the women's vote.

Thc more radical and general the prohibition the morc successful. Prohibition "fails," not because there is too much of it, but too little.

SWEDEN'S PROGRESS ON THE ROAD TO PROHIBITION

A. SYMONDS OHLIN, Assistant Secretary W. C. T. U. of Sweden

The temporary standstill in the march to victory which the temperance movement in Sweden is now experiencing—caused primarily by internal political changes—weighs heavily on the hearts of all workers for prohibition. A certain listlessness in the ranks, arising partially, no doubt, from high hopes suddenly dashed to the ground, does not make matters brighter, and yet, in our heart of hearts, we are sure this is only a temporary cloud obscuring a noon-day sun, a little delay on the road to total prohibition.

A far-sighted government, we believe, would long ago have prevented, by prohibitory legislation, the appropriation by the distilleries of the grain, etc. The restrictions with regard to gin and other drinks of an exceedingly high alcoholic content, are very stringent, but ale and beer are still free, which is a ridiculous thing when it is considered that bread and flour are not free. We all have bread tickets now and our daily ration is a little over three hundred grammes, which is quite insufficient for certain classes, such as lumbermen and other laborers with heavy outdoor work to do. Milk and butter are also very scarce, working families with small children being given tickets to ensure at least the babies getting their nourishment.

At the riksdag the king's speeches give no hope of any government measures as to either temperance legislation or the abolishment of the police regulation of vice, though a year ago the minister of Home Affairs promised a deputation of ladies that the last named question would be considered. But we still hope on.

As to votes for women, the alert suffrage society, after having waited on the prime minister without success, is now endeavoring to influence members of parliament to bring in a franchise bill.

A rising interest in the spread of peace principles is very noticeable all over the iand, especially among the people. The aristocrats and the capitalists, on whom the burden of war, after ali, does not fall as heavily as on those at the opposite pole of society, are, as a whole, still resigned to the "necessary and unavoidable" evil of war, but among the other classes, and not least among them the women, there is a promising awakening to the incompatibility of war with the religion of Jesus Christ and the requirements of the Sermon on the Mount. It is the ethical and moral side of the peace question which is so largely appealing to the people, even to the Social Democrats, of whom a vast majority are freethinkers. It is true most of them have cut themselves adrift from creeds and church connections and yet they were among the first in the field to stand for the principle of peace.

Crown Princess of Sweden a White Ribboner and Royal Patroness of the W. C. T. U.

Peace societies are growing and peace meetings and peace campaigns are constantly being organized. Our monthly white ribbon organ, *Vita Bandet*, is constantly publishing peace articles and peace news. President Wilson's peace note elicited appreciative telegrams from several different organizations in Sweden. The W. C. T. U. sent the following message: "We thank you for your appeal to belligerents on behalf of peace and good-will."

FROM EVERY HOME A POUND OF BREAD

LOUISA A'HMUTY NASH

England has at last waked up to the ravages made on her finances by drink. A writer in the *Christian*, of London, informs us that since the war began the liquor trade has used up the labor of lifting sixty million tons; that the great Pyramid of Egypt could have been pulled down and reset three times over by the labor used in landing the drink stuff at the London docks. This amounts to more than all the rest of the unloading together. With regard to food, it is said there would have been three and a half million more tons of food but for the traffic. From every home an amount equal to a pound has been stolen daily since the war began. The labor is considered equivalent to the whole of the United Kingdom having stood idle for a hundred days.

The War Savings committee has been preaching economy to ladies in their dress, and discovers now that two and a half million dollars are squandered daily for a drink that damages health.

ANTI-ALCOHOL MOVEMENT AMONG THE NATIONS

Great Britain Reduces Beer Output

According to a recent edict of the government brewing will be cut down about one-fourth of the former output. The importation of rum has been stopped altogether, and the importation of wine and spirits reduced to 75 per cent. The explanation of this reduction is that the ingredients used in brewing are needed for food. It is coming to be a question of bread vs. beer.

A resolution has been adopted in the House of Commons requesting the catering committee to observe, in the sale of intoxicating liquors, the same restrictions imposed upon the general public.

Suspension of Beer Brewing in Northern Germany Imminent

The *Berliner Tageblatt* reports that the suspension of all beer brewing in northern Germany is imminent. This action is to be taken to save the maize for bread and the malt as a substitute for coffee.

But since "beer is liquid bread," why the necessity for this change? The actual food properties of the much-vaunted national drink of Germany sink into insignificance in the face of actual starvation, under war conditions.

France's Anti-Alcohol Campaign

A remarkable work is being carried on in France under the Anti-Alcohol League, in which Madame Fallot, the president of the W. C. T. U. of France, and Mademoiselle Weyer, the corresponding secretary, are prominent. The President of the Republic is the honorary president of the league and the question is given much publicity.

FRENCH ANTI-ALCOHOL POSTERS DISPLAYED IN POSTOFFICES

The citizens of the French republic cannot today be ignorant of the danger of indulging in the alcohol habit, for upon the walls of every post office of France has been posted by order of the government the following statement and appeal, which bears the signature of President Poincare:

TO FRENCH WOMEN AND TO YOUNG FRENCHMEN: DRINK IS AS MUCH YOUR ENEMY AS GERMANY

Since 1870 it has cost France in men and money much more than the present war.

Drinkers age quickly. They lose half their normal life and fall easy victims to many infirmities and illnesses.

The seductive drinks of your parents reappear in their offspring as great hereditary evils. France owes to alcohol a great many mad men and women and consumptives and most of her criminals.

Drink decreases by two-thirds our national production. It raises the cost of living and increases poverty.

Mothers, young men, and young girls, wives! Up and act against drink in memory of those who have gloriously died or suffered wounds for the Fatherland! You will thus accomplish a mission as great as that of our heroic soldiers.

PROMINENT W. C. T. U. WORKER OF CHINA HAS AUDIENCE WITH PRESIDENT LI—PLEADS WITH GOVERNMENT HEAD TO KEEP OUT BREWERIES

China is a land of surprises. Yesterday it was an absolute monarchy of the most extreme type. Today it is a republic with increasingly liberal ideas. A few years ago a woman was regarded as of little value except as the mother of sons. The other day a native Chinese woman, a convert to the Christian faith, was granted audience by President Li Yuan-hung of China. She represented a large missionary organization meeting in Pekin and was delegated by it to present to the chief executive of the republic the question of the state religion. But in addition to being a missionary enthusiast, she is an ardent advocate of temperance and made it a point upon the same occasion to urge the necessity of the government absolutely refusing to consider the passage of a bill through parliament providing for the opening of wholesale breweries in China as a means of revenue. Such a bill is now pending. Only a few short years ago no woman would have been allowed to even enter the presence of the head of the Chinese government and the men who were allowed that privilege assumed an attitude of groveling in the very dust in the presence of the august ruler.

Mrs. Mei "a Red Hot Enthusiast" for Temperance

But to begin at the beginning. The woman who has so admirably distinguished herself and her sex is Mrs. Mei Ren Yien, whose picture, with that of her daughter and son, appears on this page. Some years ago Mrs. Mei spent some time in the Chicago missionary training school of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and since her return to China she has given most of her time to missionary endeavor. She is, however, in the words of one of the missionaries, "a red-hot enthusiast" for temperance, and never loses an opportunity to push the cause. A convincing and eloquent speaker, she is absolutely fearless in denouncing the evils of strong drink.

Mrs. Mei was chosen from among a large company of men delegates, at a district missionary convention of workers from many provinces, to interview the President on the subject of the state religion. In describing the interview Mrs. Mei insisted that she was not at all frightened at this most unusual opportunity. She spoke of the cordiality of President Li, who when she entered the room, immediately asked her "to be seated."

Mrs. Mei Ren Yien, Her Daughter and Son

Wife of Chinese President Promises to Abolish Smoking and Drinking at Her Table

The sequel to this eventful interview with the President is even more remarkable. She had the joy of having a private interview with Mrs. Li, and her persuasions resulted in a promise by the wife of the president to stop smoking, and abolish smoking and the drinking of wines at her own table.

Regarding religious liberty, while President Li said this was a question for the people to settle, he added that Mrs. Mei might say that there would be no worship at the Temple of Heaven this year! If the President adheres to this, it will mean a marked advance for Christianity.

President of China W. C. T. U. Addresses Large Missionary Conference

At a recent missionary conference at Kiukiang, Dr. Mary Stone, president of the W. C. T. U. of China, planned a fine temperance evening program. She saw to it that the church was decorated with temperance banners and posters and made a magnificent appeal for temperance, carrying conviction to the minds of her hearers, keen-minded men and women, representing in their work in various provinces 5,000,000 Chinese. Dr. Stone, needless to say, was well prepared to meet any argument in the minds of her audience, having at her tongue's end scientific proofs taken from her knowledge and experience as a physician. On the tables near her were piles of anti-alcohol literature, supplied by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. These packages were carefully distributed among the delegates. A missionary present writes, "Pastors and other workers fairly devoured this literature." Day school teachers, under Mrs. Mei's supervision, are planning to organize Loyal Temperance Legions in their various schools.

The need of China today is an army of consecrated, trained workers and leaders to instruct and enlighten the young and old concerning the true nature and effects of alcohol, and thus prevent the establishing, in a land that has so recently freed itself from the opium curse, of the even greater evil, alcohol.

WORK OF THE "MOCKER" IN ITALY

Reprinted from *Record of Christian Work*

During the prohibition campaign of 1914, the drink interests of California were delighted to receive a telegram from a leading New York Presbyterian pastor urging voters to reject the proposed legislation. Wine was, in his judgment, the bastion and bulwark of defense against strong liquors. In a recent number of *Nuova Antologia*, the leading Italian review, the place of honor is given to an article by Dr. Leonardo Bianchi, M. P., on "Alcoholism in Italy." No better commentary could be made on Dr. Parkhurst's theory. (The italicized sentences are of the author's own underscoring.)

"In truth I have found this pernicious prejudice (that wine is strengthening) in all the lands of the South in which I have been able to investigate. This prejudice has been handed down from the ancient Latins and the great poets. It has been fortified by the idea still current of the value of wine for health and human happiness, veiled by the flattery of its supposed harmlessness which has been transmitted to us as an article of faith. Among us much wine is drunk but acute intoxication, with its corresponding consequences, is rare. Indeed in thirty years of direction and service in clinics and insane asylums of Palermo and Naples I, who have been in the habit of examining directly all or nearly all of the sick who have come to us, have run across only rarely forms of acute intoxication from alcohol and especially of *delirium tremens*.

"Nevertheless, not less strong and profound is the conviction of a slow intoxication of our people across the centuries and that this *slow intoxication has exercised an obscure and insidious, yet certain, action upon the nervous centers, in the regions where wine-growing is most extended. Further, that it has not been without influence upon the lowered powers of resistance in the workman, in the lack of tenacity in civil undertakings, in the greater tendency to litigiousness.* . . . I can affirm that the large number of epileptics and of subjects showing the strongest marks of degeneracy come from the provinces where wine-growing is most flourishing and most thoughtless the cult of the vine's product."

Dr. Bianchi suggests as coming from this slow intoxication with wine, epilepsy, criminality, idiocy, arthritis, *polysarcia*, indolence, indifference, lowered disposition to noble impulses, great excitability, irascibility, excessive impulsiveness, a lack of perseverance in following the ends most useful to one's own existence with the means and methods suitable.

The criminals who are brought into the Naples insane asylum are, he avers, in the majority of cases wine-drinkers. "Almost all of the most dreadful criminals I have had under observation had drunk before committing their crime. Many of the tragedies of the barracks owed their stage-setting to alcohol. Misdea, Radice, Caruson, drank before becoming examples of fierce bloodshedding. Many criminals not themselves drinkers are sons of drinkers. Lombroso and Ferri have sustained the same thesis with strong arguments. It is in the drink-shops that are prepared many of the war plans which criminality undertakes against civilization."

Governor Kendrick of Wyoming Signing Prohibition Submission Measure

The signing was witnessed by representatives of the allied temperance forces and supporters of the measure. Mrs. Anna Allison, president of the Wyoming W. C. T. U., stands at the extreme left.

"LEAD US NOT INTO TEMPTATION"

U. S. CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM C. HOUSTON of Tennessee, Chairman House Committee on Territories

You hear it said that we have periodical revivals of this temperance craze; that the pendulum is swinging forward in the temperance movement, but will swing back when the excitement of the period passes; that the present temper of the public mind is temporary. Not so. The pendulum has not swung backward. It is advancing year by year, gathering force steadily, sometimes checked for a time, but renewed each time with redoubled force, gathering fresh power and vigor with each succeeding onrush, and as civilization proceeds and religion triumphs it will progress.

It is well to develop individual virtue and character as the strongest reliance for safety for nations as for men, but in developing this character I believe in the benefit of healthy and wholesome environments. We are the creatures of influence, more or less, and we do know that "evil communications corrupt good manners," and an ever-present temptation is more than most men can resist.

I believe in that doctrine and that spirit that prays, "Lead us not into temptation," and that asks to be delivered from evil. This prayer should be supported by a live faith that will work for what it prays for and will use every effort to remove this evil as far as possible and always my vote shall be cast to that end.

TENNESSEE BIDS JOHN BARLEYCORN GOODBY

MRS. HOLMAN'S PORTRAIT TO HANG IN STATE CAPITOL

Special Correspondence

Like the little boy's vaccination, the "bone dry" law has "taken" in Tennessee. It went into effect March 1, and now the state is immune from the ravages of the liquor traffic, within and without.

The express companies did a big business on the "one gallon" clause during February, but now they are taking a long rest. Not only is no liquor being brought *into* the state but it cannot be carried *across* the state to its unprotected neighbors.

John Barleycorn has found the climate of Tennessee too strenuous for his constitution, and has either moved to wet territory, or shut up shop altogether. Tennessee is proud of the fact that she did not wait for the Federal law, but did it "all by herself," and is now ready to throw her sober strength into the fight for National Constitutional Prohibition.

The present Tennessee legislature is setting a good example for all other state legislatures, not only by passing numerous good measures, but by the recognition it is giving to some who in the past have "fought, bled and (literally) died" for the great cause of temperance in Tennessee.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 53 is a glowing tribute of love and respect to the memory of Mrs. Silena Moore Holman, who for sixteen years led the fight in Tennessee, as president of the W. C. T. U.

At the same time this resolution was adopted, the legislature accepted a life-sized oil portrait of Mrs. Holman, a gift to the state from the W. C. T. U. This is to hang in the state capitol, with portraits of governors and other great statesmen. Surely no one of them has done more for the state than has Silena Moore Holman; and that her portrait should have a place in the capitol with those of other illustrious patriots, is but a fitting tribute to one of Tennessee's greatest citizens.

Mrs. Carl a Welcome Guest

Mrs. Linnie Carl, of Portland, Oregon, one of our National Y. P. B. field secretaries, is "doing" Tennessee for six weeks, to the delight and edification of both young and old, wherever she goes. The state Y. P. B. secretary says of Mrs. Carl: "Her address was one of the most inspiring I have ever heard." Mrs. Carl is an untiring worker, sweet-spirited, tactful, self-effacing. She is a forceful and interesting speaker, and wherever she goes wins friends for the W. C. T. U. and Y. P. B.

Nowhere in Tennessee was Mrs. Linnie Carl more appreciated than at McKenzie, where she spoke four times in one day. In the morning she addressed the McTyeire Preparatory School for Boys, and in the afternoon she very graciously spoke before the Inglenook Book Club, on the "Progress of Temperance." In the evening she gave a public address to an appreciative audience at the Presbyterian church, and later delivered a short talk especially to young people during a reception given by the Y. P. B. in her honor.

The Union Signal

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Evanston, Illinois, March 15, 1917

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Washington, D. C., December 2–7, 1917

ANTICIPATING THE CROWNING VICTORY

The next convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be a jubilee gathering in our Capital City from which the United States Congress has driven the saloon. This great victory, also the overwhelming vote for the exclusion of liquor advertising from the mails and for the "bone dry" anti-shipping law for all prohibition states, together with prohibition for Alaska and Porto Rico, insures the passage early in the Sixty-fifth Congress of the federal amendment for prohibition.

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union heartily thanks the Senators and Representatives who voted in favor of these far-reaching prohibition measures. The white ribbon hosts to assemble in Washington, D. C., December 2-7, 1917, for their forty-fourth annual convention earnestly covet as the crowning joy of their jubilee celebration, the enactment of the joint resolution providing for a referendum to the states on National Constitutional Prohibition.

GOODBY LUNCHEON TO TRANSCONTINENTAL CAMPAIGNERS

Only twice do the northern and southern teams of the transcontinental W. C. T. U. campaigners meet, namely, at the starting point and the point of termination, Chicago and San Francisco. To inaugurate the movement there will be given in honor of the campaigners a "goodby" luncheon, to take place at one o'clock Monday, April 30, at the Auditorium hotel, Chicago. Plates will be one dollar. Please correspond with Miss Helen L. Hood, president of the Illinois W. C. T. U., 1118 The Temple, Chicago, concerning particulars.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, 561 Thirty-third St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

POSTER PRIZE OFFER

For the best Prohibition posters suitable for educational or campaign use, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union offers the following prizes: For the best poster submitted, $15; for the second best, $10; and for the next five, in order of excellence, $2 each.

Rules for Competition

1. Illustration may form part of the poster, but is not essential.
2. Striking sentences or words are preferable to crowded lines.
3. Posters may be in two sizes: 19x25 inches or 28x42 inches. Copy need not be presented in actual size of poster.
4. In submitting copy for competition, place your name in a sealed envelope and pin to the copy.
5. All copy submitted will become the property of the National W. C. T. U.
6. The Committee on Publications of the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, with two others to be chosen by the General Officers, will comprise the committee on awards.
7. All copy should be addressed to the National W. C. T. U. Poster Competition, Evanston, Ill., and must be received not later than April 15, 1917.

OUR WORLD-WIDE CAMPAIGN

"What are you going to do when national constitutional prohibition has been secured?" is a question asked with growing frequency of members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. In replying it is well to remind the questioner that the W. C. T. U. is organized not only for a nation-wide but for a world-wide campaign. Ever since the day when Frances E. Willard originated the idea of a World's W. C. T. U. our plans and purposes have been world-wide in scope. As we have worked for a dry America we have had in mind, also, the future of China, now being threatened with the introduction of breweries and distilleries; we have been mindful of Japan, upon which nation the eyes of the liquor interests of the Occident are greedily fixed; we have had in our thought the protection of Africa, continually exploited by the traffickers in strong drink from this country and Europe.

In this larger campaign for freedom from the liquor traffic for all nations the emphasis must, of course, be placed upon education concerning the nature and effects of alcohol. Gratifying indeed is the increasing stress being laid by missionaries in foreign lands, in their schools and meetings, upon total abstinence. Much work can be done, also, among the foreign-speaking people at our own doorstep, for in our large cities, and even in the country districts, we have neighbors from all corners of the globe among whom we can sow the seed of total abstinence sentiment, which may bear rich fruit should they visit their native lands or return to them permanently.

The advocates of prohibition in America recognize that in no way can they so directly hasten the redemption of other nations from servitude to King Alcohol as to banish him from their own soil and thus demonstrate to sister lands the benefits that would accrue to a nation freed from the handicap of the liquor traffic. Every bit of sentiment created, every stroke of work done for national prohibition is helping to bring nearer prohibition for the whole world.

CLEARING DR. DAVID STARR JORDAN

The use of the name of Dr. David Starr Jordan, the well-known educator, in approval of the photoplay, "Intolerance," being exhibited in the large cities, must have occasioned surprise to all who know his strong anti-alcohol principles. "Intolerance," as our readers probably know, is an attack, in moving pictures, upon all social uplift work, and is pronounced in its advocacy of strong drink. Its true character is shown by the fact that *Mida's Criterion* recently said of it: *"If liquor had wished to produce a great picture it could not have done more for personal liberty than 'Intolerance' is doing."*

An acquaintance of Dr. Jordan, a resident of Evanston, Illinois, recently gave to the public a letter from the former president of Stanford University, explaining the situation. Dr. Jordan writes: "The cinema in question was called 'The Downfall of the Nations' and I was invited to witness the first trial of the different scenes. I saw the check scene for uplift work. I also saw the various Babylon scenes and St. Bartholomew. *The scenes referring to liquor I did not see and I did not understand that any such scenes were in the play.* I told Mr. Griffith that the scene for uplift work was neither true nor just."

Yet President Jordan is quoted by the producers in a way to make the public believe he has given his sanction to the entire performance. This unprincipled method of securing and using recommendations of noted men savors of the ways of the liquor interests, which the promoters of this play are indirectly aiding by the presentation of "Intolerance."

PROHIBITION ON THE SUNDAY DINNER MENU CARD

If given an opportunity for free, fair and intelligent discussion, the prohibition movement is certain to win converts. Anything that brings it before the people as a popular theme of conversation helps the cause. An idea that may be worth passing along is projected in the bulletin of a Texas church. In it each week appears a short list of subjects "to be read and discussed at the dinner table today." These are excellent, but should include National Constitutional Prohibition. What topic more up-to-date, more thought-provoking, more suitable for discussion on the sacred day? Why not suggest to every pastor or church bulletin committee the plan of the Texas church and add to the list of suggested topics from week to week some subjects relating to total abstinence and prohibition?

POPULARITY OF PROHIBITION PENS

Pens in the future will rank with swords as relics of historic value. Every pen that has been used to sign a prohibition or suffrage measure is treasured by someone who has been active in securing its passage. Among the recent trophies of this kind received by the National W. C. T. U. president is the pen with which Governor Withycombe of Oregon signed the bill providing for a Frances E. Willard Day in the public schools of that state.

Mrs. Cornelia T. Hatcher, president of the Alaska W. C. T. U., has in her possession the two pens with which President Woodrow Wilson signed the Alaska prohibition bill passed last month by the United States Congress.

UNION SIGNAL QUIZ

Do You Know the Answers to These Questions? They May Be Found in THE UNION SIGNAL of March 8

Ten questions, the answers to which will be found in the preceding number of THE UNION SIGNAL, will appear each week. The use of these questions as a part of local union programs is suggested.

1. What important prohibition law enacted by Congress goes into effect November 1, 1917?

2. The policy of what great European country has resulted, according to an official of that country, in an accumulation of wealth in three years equal to that of the preceding seventy-three years?

3. Can you give six of the thirteen reasons named by a former publicity director for the liquor interests, why the drink trade is doomed?

4. The society leaders of what great city of the United States have recently taken definite steps to protect their young people from social drinking?

5. How do the medical fraternity now regard alcohol as a remedy for rattlesnake poison?

6. What important law for which the W. C. T. U. worked for over sixteen years has recently been declared constitutional by the United States Supreme Court?

7. In what respect, especially interesting to workers for temperance, did the inauguration of March 4, 1917, differ from that of other years. Give the reason.

8. The need of the Rhode Island W. C. T. U. for reference books to meet the false statements of the liquor men is being met in what way?

9. Is there any special reason for the apparent depopulation of the jails of Virginia as reported by the press of the state?

10. What National W. C. T. U. event of importance is to take place during the month of May of this year?

MORALS OF THE LIQUOR DEALER

It is not infrequently argued by the liquor men that they are misjudged; that the trade is made up of men of as high and honorable principles as those engaged in any other business. Most communities require that applicants for license to run a saloon shall show that they are men of "good moral character," indicating the skepticism of the public generally on that point. While unquestionably there are degrees of goodness among those constituting the great army of men in the "trade," and doubtless in the past there may have been many who tried to be as honest as the conditions with which they were surrounded permitted, it goes without saying that the business itself is so inherently demoralizing that in the end it lowers and injures the moral fiber of the men connected with it. We say this on the testimony of saloonkeepers who have voluntarily withdrawn from the business and sought some other occupation. A sidelight is thrown on this question in an investigation recently made by Cleveland Moffett, the popular magazine writer, of which he tells in *McClure's Magazine*. He sent to each of one hundred different names a letter containing a dollar bill and addressed (inside the envelope) to a fictitious company, each carrying, also, the name and address of the sender. These letters were sent to fifty men and fifty women, divided into ten groups of different classes of society, that is, doctors, lawyers, trained nurses, working girls, newspaper men, aldermen, saloonkeepers, actors, policemen, et al. It is significant that the one class that showed to disadvantage in this test was the saloonkeepers, only one of the five of whom returned the dollar. The other classes varied, three of the five in some cases showing themselves highly honorable by returning the money, in others, four of the five, and one group returned the entire five dollars. The saloonkeepers stood in a class by themselves.

A GENEROUS FRIEND OF TEMPERANCE AND MISSIONS

Mrs. Caroline McDowell of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the new National superintendent of the department of Temperance and Missions, is a great believer in the systematic circulation of good temperance literature. Never before has our National W. C. T. U. Publishing House in Evanston, Illinois, received from one person such a generous order as lately came to it from Mrs. McDowell.

Two hundred department workers were the recipients of two hundred thousand leaflets. They will see that these up-to-date facts on total abstinence and prohibition are wisely distributed. Using the catalogue as a guide, Mrs. McDowell selected one hundred different leaflets and directed that ten of each of these should be sent to the two hundred interested state, county and local superintendents. There was joy as well as work in filling the order.

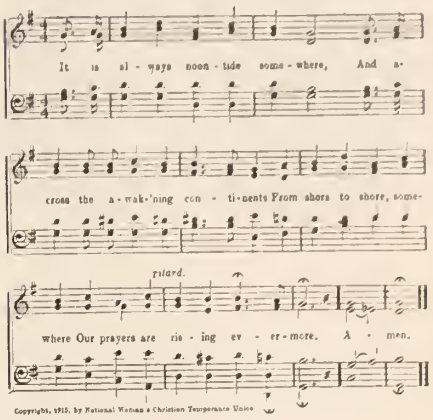
Mrs. McDowell has greatly encouraged those who are working to obtain life and memorial members for the World's W. C. T. U. These are secured at $100 each, and the elect National superintendent generously promises to duplicate each $100 thus given, up to the sum of $5,000.

If Mrs. McDowell were not so modestly averse to any publicity about herself it would be possible to tell much about her altruistic life and her activities in church, missionary and white ribbon lines. It is a marvel that she finds time to do so much. She is not only our superintendent of the department of Temperance and Missions but she is chairman of the temperance department of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Church. She is on many boards, and has a meeting of some kind nearly every day. Those who have been privileged to enjoy her beautiful hospitality realize that her home cares are many. Mrs. McDowell's home office is now fitted up with a new typewriter, new mimeograph, letter files, a big office desk and a room for literature and posters. With an office secretary at her right hand Mrs. McDowell successfully meets the demands of her growing department which more than any other unites the women of the churches and the white ribbon hosts. This federation of the forces greatly helps in the campaigns for national and international peace, purity and prohibition.

DECREASED ARRESTS IN PROHIBITION BIRMINGHAM

Recent reports from Birmingham, Alabama, show conclusively that prohibition decreases crime. Otherwise how can the difference in the records be accounted for? In 1913, under open saloons there was a total of 21,247 arrests and convictions. In 1916, under prohibition, the arrests and convictions dropped to 15,758, and these included the cases for violation of the prohibitory law. In 1916 bank deposits climbed to $30,786,000 or $2,786,000 in excess of 1913 with saloons. Prohibition decreases crime, increases savings; decreases drunkenness; increases the number of happy homes. Why not make it world-wide?

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE



HELP LIGHTEN THE LOAD!

Help lighten the load!

Humanity stumbles ahead on its road,
Urged on o'er the deserts, beset by the goad!
Men bend under burdens of hunger and care,
And women must suffer and toil and despair;
Yea, even the children, astray in the strife,
Are bowed by the weight till they weary of life.
Hark! unto each soul that is hero, not slave,
How clear sounds the call to arise and be brave,

Help lighten the load!

Help lighten the load!

With all of the strength that the heart can command,
With all of the power of brain and of hand,
With wills set to sacrifice, struggle, and dare.
With love that seeks ever each burden to share,
With unflagging endeavor that stops not to ask
The length of the journey, the cost of the task,
Come, sons of the kingdom! Come, children of God!
And along the dark path by the world's anguish trod

Help lighten the load!

—*Priscilla Leonard*

DELAYED VICTORIES

In a vote taken on March 1 in the lower house of the Texas legislature a resolution calling for submission of the prohibition question to the people was defeated by only two votes, the vote being 93 to 41. Two members of the house were absent and five were present who did not vote.

The senate of the New Jersey legislature voted down a local option bill by a vote of 39 to 10 on February 27.

A bill providing for presidential suffrage for the women of South Carolina was lost in the senate by a margin of four votes.

A bill providing for presidential suffrage for the women of New Hampshire was defeated in the house by a vote of 204 to 152.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

March 20—Prohibition Rally Day—Birthday of General Neal Dow
April 14—Young People's Branch Day—Birthday of Frances J. Barnes

TREASURER'S REPORT

FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND
LILLIAN STEVENS CAMPAIGN FUND

MARGARET C. MUNNS, Treasurer

The following contributions to the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund and to the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund have been received since the last report. Contributions to the Memorial Fund are in each case $2 unless otherwise stated:

Memorial Fund

New Jersey: Piscataway; Hoboken (Alexander Y. P. B.); Lambertville; Califon; Bloomsbury; Frenchtown; Hampton $1.65; Almonessen; Paterson. Total $17.65.

Northern Idaho: Hope.

Kentucky: Paducah.

Tennessee: $20.

West Washington: Port Townsend; South Bend. Total $4.

New York: Belmont; Cedar Hill; Mt. Vernon; Stillwater; Fly Creek; Akron $5; Greene. Total $17.

Illinois: Percy.

Maine: Bradford.

Montana: Baylor $1.50.

Louisiana: Loranger $2.30.

Kansas: Spring Creek; Delphos; Howard. Total $6.

Southern California: $1.

Northern California: Santa Cruz.

Ohio: Pleasant Hill; Otsego; Newcomerstown; Chester Hill; New Madison; Felicity; Mallett Creek; Galion. Total $16.

Iowa: Perry.

Minnesota: Dawson $3; Frazee; W. Concord; Starbuck. Total $9.

Indiana: Indianapolis (Swain).

New Hampshire: Candia $1.

Massachusetts: Dorchester $4.09; Holliston $1; S. Middleboro. Total $7.09.

Vermont: Pittsford.

Nebraska: Shelby; Monroe $1. Total $3.

Virginia: Houston.

Rhode Island: Cumberland; Phenix; Watchmoket; Manton; Middletown; Warren $4; Ocean View; Westerly; Spencer L. T. L. $.50. Total $18.50.

New Mexico: $2.

East Washington: Spokane (Hayes Park).

Wisconsin: Brodhead; Cambria; Cobb; Edgerton; Greenbush; Green Lake; Hancock; Harmony; Leon; Milton; Milwaukee 1st; Mineral Pt.; Monroe; Palmyra; Mt. Hope; New Haven; Plainfield; Racine; Seymour; Stoughton; Superior; Waupun; Wild Rose; Williams Bay; Green Bay $1; Markesan $1; Randolph $1. Total $53.

Missouri: St. Joseph; Cassidy. Total $4.

Michigan: Lake Linden; Fowlerville; St. Joe; Spring Lake $2.30; Elkton; Wheatland; Marshall; Plainwell. Total $16.30.

Delaware: Clayton.

Mrs. Hannah T. Patchin $25.

Mrs. Bancroft $2.

Board of Organizers $10.

Campaign Fund

Miss Mary Olney $325; Mrs. L. E. Raymond $100; Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher $100; A Friend $25; Board of Superintendents $32; Mrs. V. E. Mohler $10; Mrs. V. E. Mohler for W. Virginia $100; Miss Anna A. Gordon $50; George Dewey $5; A Friend $1; Mrs. Evelyn Green $1; Mrs. Alice Barnes Hoag $2.45; Miss Mae Russell $25; Mrs. Annetta Nesbit $25; Alaska $2.75; Connecticut $200; Colorado $60.90; District of Columbia $100; Delaware $41; North Idaho $25; Kansas $26; Kentucky $50; Indiana $1; Illinois $4; Iowa $69.06; Louisiana $2; Michigan $1; Mississippi $10.40; Maryland $25; New Jersey $108.05; New York $2.30; North Dakota $50; New Hampshire $100; Ohio $301; Oklahoma $26; Pennsylvania $51; Tennessee $1; Texas $2.25; East Washington $1; West Washington $2; Wisconsin $152.93.

SUPERINTENDENTS

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL SABBATH OBSERVANCE WEEK, APRIL 15-22, 1917

A CALL TO WATCH, PRAY AND DO IN THE INTERESTS OF BETTER OBSERVANCE OF OUR LORD'S DAY

MRS. KATE C. HEIDEL

This appeal is to all professing Christians to make the week of April 15-22 one of prayerful retrospection. Their indifference and inconsistency hamper the making and enforcing of laws controlling the use of the Lord's Day.

The arch-enemy of Sunday—greed—frames many pitiful excuses for the keeping open of business and amusement places. One is that the people who do not go to church should have some place to go and something to do. We answer: they who have homes should be in them, and it is for more home and family life we plead. Then there would be plenty of room in the homelike places provided for the homeless and the away-from-home ones. Parents, you can make the home so attractive that no outside amusement will appeal. It will take thought and time. The wits of the parents must be pitted against those of the public-place keepers. Yours is for love—theirs for money. "Love never faileth."

WATCH: Stand as sentry, then, over your own goings and doings. Guard with vigilance the playtime of the family. Keep in view the state Sunday laws, that they be just and fair to all—and enforced. Let the lid be lifted ever so little and, as troubles from a Pandora's box, out will pour the hosts of evil. All our laws are based on the Mosaic law. The law of the Sabbath was embodied in that. It is right that we have the Lord's Day protected by our laws.

PRAY: "And he spake a parable unto them to this end, that men ought always to pray and not to faint." (Read Luke 18:1-8.) "Pray that ye enter not into temptation" to indulge in occupations or amusements on Sunday that would be stumbling blocks to others who are weaker. "Pray one for another" that all together we may be wise, charitable and firm in meeting the opposition to the stand we take on the observance of the Lord's Day as a day of mental, physical and spiritual recuperation.

DO: (This is especially to superintendents of the Sabbath Observance department.) 1. Ask for sermons on Sabbath Observance on either April 15 or April 22. Do this several weeks before, so the ministers will have time to plan for them.

2. Ask that this be the subject of the regular prayer meetings in the churches. Then all members of the W. C. T. U. should be in their places.

3. See that it is presented in the Sunday schools and L. T. L's.

4. Give opportunity for signing of Sabbath Observance pledges.

5. Distribute our literature.

6. Have this the topic for the April meeting of the local union. The closeness of our week to Easter, when all people join in commemorating the resurrection of our Lord, makes this a very fitting time for the emphasis of our department.

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAM FOR APRIL MEETING

SONG: "Safely Through Another Week"
SCRIPTURE READING: Matthew 12:1-21
PRAYER
SONG: "God Speed the Right," No. 7 in "The Temperance Songster"
ROLL CALL: Quotations from the Bible on the Sabbath
READING of the State Sunday Laws
DISCUSSION: (a) Are they sufficient, just and fair? (b) Is there anything I can do to aid in their enforcement?
PAPER: "What Shall We Do for Our Children Sunday Afternoon?"
DISCUSSION
READING: "Are Christians Responsible for Sabbath Desecration?" (Leaflet No. 18)
PRESENTATION of the plan and work of this department (including the report of the state superintendent of Sabbath Observance of last year) by the local superintendent
READING: "Pledge Signing." (Leaflet 12)
Program to be interspersed with special music

605 Normal Avenue, Valley City, N. D.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. MARY FREEMAN TRUESDALE, widow of the Rev. John C. Truesdale. During her husband's pastorate at Stanwood, Iowa, she was for several years president of the Cedar county W. C. T. U., and both she and her husband did valiant service for prohibition.

MRS. MATTIE S. KELLY, for years the state secretary of L. T. L. work in New Mexico.

MASSACHUSETTS W. C. T. U. BURNS MORTGAGE AT INTERESTING CEREMONY ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

Special Correspondence

"Dreams sometimes come true," may well be the jubilant motto of the white ribbon hosts of Massachusetts, for on February 22, with glad hearts they celebrated the total freedom from indebtedness of their fine headquarters at 541 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston. The dream of their very own local habitation, as well as a name, dated from the year 1892 and was first born in the heart of Mrs. Amelia C. Thorp, mother of Mrs. Ole Bull, a warm personal friend of Frances Willard. Other names associated with Massachusetts W. C. T. U. history also entered into the dream. Mrs. Mary A. Livermore was profoundly interested in the movement and in the year 1893 gave her splendid vigor to the carrying forward of an Easter sale to that end. Mrs. Susan S. Fessenden, at that time state president; Dr. Louise C. Purington, Ella Gilbert Ives and others whose names are well known in National annals, were also identified with this special state venture.

Alas, the proverb, "The best laid schemes," etc., was fulfilled in our history, in that unfortunate investments in interests affiliated with the National Union greatly reduced the amount raised and put such a damper on the spirits of the women that for years the idea of having their own headquarters lay dormant, although it never wholly died. In 1910, while the state president was still upon her world tour and Elizabeth P. Gordon, whose name is so closely identified with the W. C. T. U. history of Massachusetts, was so ably filling her place, Mrs. Ella A. Gleason, president at that time of Suffolk county and now vice-president-at-large of the state, as well as a National lecturer, moved that a certain sum received by legacy be set apart, with the remnant of the special fund still on hand, for the purchase of suitable headquarters. From that moment the idea grew in volume. On February 1, 1912, the building was taken possession of and formally dedicated on February 22 of that year. A mortgage of $5,000 was given and at that time we did not dream that it would be retired for many years, but reckoned that the payment of interest was very much less for our commodious rooms than had been the payment of rent for one room only at 14 Beacon street, our previous place of abode. Gifts and bequests, however, made it possible to so reduce the mortgage from year to year that when we came together at Taunton in October, 1916, it was found that only $1,000 of the indebtedness remained. A concerted effort resulted in pledges for more than that amount and we were, therefore, enabled to invite our constituency to the mortgage burning just five years from the formal opening of the headquarters. And they came with glad hearts and in large numbers. The idea had come to the state president of naming the assembly hall, in the rear of the main building, after the woman who had inaugurated this last successful effort, and who, together with her husband, Mr. W. H. Gleason, had been the largest individual contributor to the purchase fund. The executive committee unanimously endorsed the plan so that when we came together on the twenty-second it was to find the space above the large double windows mysteriously draped. The curtain was covered with brilliant bluebirds, the emblem of joy, and the decorations of the hall were in blue and white with bluebirds winging their glad flight everywhere. After the singing of the dedication song, written by Mrs. Mabel R. Makepeace and Mrs. Stevenson, the curtain was drawn aside by two members of the original "Ways and Means committee" who had been instrumental in raising so large a part of the money for the purchase fund and the name "Gleason Hall" was disclosed in gilt letters upon a soft green background, harmonizing with the prevailing tint of the walls. Reverently the hall was re-dedicated "to the service of God and the temperance reform, through the Woman's Christian Temperance Union."

We now own, free from all encumbrance, a fine five-story, twenty-room house in what was, only a few years ago, one of the very best sections of Boston. The tide of population which has swept to the suburbs has taken from the street its former aristocratic character, but the beautiful park remains and the setting is all that could be desired for comfort and convenience. The basement floor is given up to the janitor and matron, the main floor to the offices, also the rear room of the second story to the president's office. The remaining nine rooms are rented and thus form a source of income for our work. We only wish every state union throughout the nation were as commodiously and efficiently housed.

A special feature of interest is the large, beautifully bound leather volume which lies upon the center table in the main office bearing the title, "Names of New Home Donors." The idea originated with Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp at the 1911 state convention. She was speaker and guest of honor on that occasion. Nearly one thousand names are inscribed, among them those of children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren of many of the women.

The heredity of our women, as shown by a study of this book, is of great interest. Mrs. Harriet E. Sawyer, president of Worcester county (North), started the ball in motion when, at the Taunton convention, she pledged one dollar in memory of her great-great-great grandfather, John Parker, who in 1765 refused to serve liquor at the funeral of his grandmother. In an instant women were on their feet all over the house.

Courageous Ancestors of Massachusetts White Ribboners Honored

We quote some of the significant data now recorded in the volume: "For John Tufts Cook, who worked shoulder to shoulder with Neal Dow for the passage of Maine's prohibition law." "For Judge Butler, who was the first one to abolish the serving of cider to the men in haying time in the town of Deerfield, N. H." "For David Huestis, who cast the first prohibition vote in Jefferson county, New York." "For Rev. G. R. Locke, who never voted anything but the Prohibition ticket." "In honor of Joel Stratton of Worcester, who was the means of reforming and saving John B. Gough." "In memory of Deacon William B. Richardson, who, in 1831, refused to keep a bar in his hotel or to serve liquor to his haymakers." "In memory of Mrs. Philadelphia Southwick Cook, who rode on horseback from her home in Blackstone to Washington to ask the President of the United States, John Quincy Adams, to stop the sale of intoxicating liquors." "In memory of Abigail Stearns, who, when she had charge of the men's luncheon, always refused to serve cider or any form of intoxicating liquor." "In memory of Rev. Isaac H. Lent of Peekskill, N. Y., who cast the first anti-slavery vote in his town and when upbraided for throwing away his vote said: 'I would rather throw it away for the right than to have it count for wrong.'"

All the people named were ancestors of the white ribbon women of Massachusetts and the list is by no means complete. Is it any wonder that we have faith that the good heredity will manifest itself in generations to come and that the Old Bay State yet "shall be redeemed"? To that supreme end is our headquarters dedicated and when the mortgage went up in ashes, as Mrs. Gleason touched the match, we sang "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow" as an earnest of future complete victory, as well as in thanks for the present grand advance. "The Lord hath done great things for us whereof we are glad."

ANTI-SHIPPING BILL RECEIVES SIGNATURE OF DELAWARE GOVERNOR

Special Correspondence

A meeting of the W. C. T. U. executive of Delaware was held at the home of the state president, Mrs. Lena Messick of Bridgeville. Quite a number of women were in attendance and plans were discussed for the holding of the next state convention at Seaford next October. Miss Lillian Cade, president of the Sussex county W. C. T. U., who has labored long and faithfully in the temperance cause, has been obliged to discontinue her service in this capacity, and owing to failing health, has gone south.

A winter institute of the Kent county W. C. T. U. was held in Cheswold M. E. church in January. The church was filled with white ribboners at both the morning and afternoon sessions. The program of the day included addresses by Mrs. Lena Messick, Rev. L. E. Barrett and Mrs. Lulu Shepard on Mormonism.

The anti-shipping bill passed by the Delaware legislature was signed on February 27 by Governor Townsend. The bill prohibits the shipping of liquors into Kent and Sussex counties, the dry territory of the state, except for medicinal, sacramental and manufacturing purposes, and makes it a misdemeanor for any one to have in his possession more than a quart of whisky or rum or a dozen bottles of beer. The bill went into effect as soon as the signature of the governor was affixed. In compliance with the provisions of this law the Adams Express company announced that all consignments of liquors not delivered by 1:30 o'clock February 28 were to be returned to the consignee or broken open and the contents emptied in the public streets and vacant lots. The Adams Express company stated, through R. R. Keeney, its attorney, that it would obey the law to the letter.

CITIZENS OF MINNESOTA MINING TOWN EAGER FOR DRY CAMPAIGN

Miss Rozette Hendrix, president of the Minnesota W. C. T. U., organized a W. C. T. U. of seventy members at Virginia, Minnesota, February 17. Thirty-three paid their dollar dues at the time of organization. A week later the union met and added thirty more members so that now there is a union of 100 members in this large mining town of St. Louis county. One man pledged $25 if they would begin at once a "dry Virginia" campaign. Another man promised $25 if the town goes dry. Miss Hendrix was recently called to Blooming Prairie to organize the women for a dry campaign in that town. The W. C. T. U. with all temperance forces is now working for a statutory prohibition measure to go into effect in 1918.

The price of the "Medal Contest Reciters" has been changed from ten to twelve cents per copy.

WHEN DAD VOTED FOR PROHIBITION

MRS. S. R. GRAHAM CLARK

When Dad voted prohibition
Mother cried, "for joy," she said,
And I know he stooped and kissed her
On her beautiful gray head;
And I heard him whisper to her,
In a tender sort of way:
"Oh, forgive me, dear, forgive me,
For I turned that gold to gray."

When Dad voted prohibition
Brother Steve, he whistled loud,
And he said: "I guess I'll follow,
Stop this drinking with the crowd.
If Dad's straightening up, in conscience
I should quit the business, too;
Can a chap do less in reason
Than help see the matter through?"

When Dad voted prohibition,
Uncle Joe, he did the same.
"John is mighty smart," he grunted,
"Always sensible and game.
If he says drink's day is over,
And that prohibition's here,
Why I'll stake my pile upon it,
And cut out the rum and beer."

When Dad voted prohibition
All our neighbors rubbed their eyes,
And asked what could be the meaning
Of this wonderful surprise?
Then Dad pointed to their kiddies:
"Time, good friends, their chance began"—
And they followed where he led them,
Did the right thing—to a man.

When Dad voted prohibition
Both the town and state went dry,
And he's sure the nation's going,
And he says the reason why
Is that up in heaven it's settled
That the liquor curse must go;
For *what God wills is and shall be,*
And RUM'S DOOMED—with all its woe.

When Dad voted prohibition
Jesus Christ walked by his side;
And he says he dropped his ballot
For the Lord once crucified.
Mothers, wives, and children counted,
But *He* counted most—for He
Can no longer bear the enslaving
Of the souls He died to free.

When Dad voted prohibition
'Twas his pledge to follow fast
Right along the Master's pathway
While his life on earth should last.
For who stands out straight for goodness,
And as straight 'gainst all that's wrong,
Is the one who nerves his fellows—
Helps the weak ones to be strong.

THE VISION OF THE HOBO

ROSAMOND NORMAN

Mrs. Evans and her daughter Enid were busily engaged in preparing breakfast, which was necessarily served at an early hour at their home—a southern California orange ranch. The sun just peeping over the horizon touched to splendor the great Sierra Madre mountains upon whose sides deep purple shadows lay like velvet.

A knock presently sounded on the kitchen door. Wondering who the caller might be, Enid answered the summons. There before her stood a young man carrying a roll of blankets on his shoulder, sufficient evidence to the girl that he was a hobo. With surprising grace he took off his hat and asked politely,

"May I get a little breakfast here? I would be glad to pay for it by any work you may have to give me." Enid made no answer but glanced in the direction of the barn, where she knew her father had gone. He was just leaving the building and soon appeared at her side. Immediately upon his approach the stranger repeated his request for something to eat and stated his desire to give his services for the food received. "Can you put up a fence?" asked Mr. Evans. "I need a man today to help me do that."

"I am not experienced at it," the stranger replied, "but, sir, I would be delighted if you would give me a trial for," with a look of real distress, "I'm so hungry."

As if to respond to his need Mrs. Evans now announced that the morning meal was ready and invited the tramp to come in. He at once entered the house, showing by his manner that such friendliness was greatly appreciated and somewhat unusual. When the delicious food was set before him he ate as if famished, then quietly excused himself from the table and went outside to await Mr. Evans.

"I'd be willing to bet a heap that he'll sneak off without doing a lick of work, now he's filled up," commented the young man's employer when the family were by themselves. A few minutes later he left the house and went in search of his helper. Much to his amazement he found him patiently waiting to be put at his task. No longer half starved, he appeared capable of keeping up with the best of fence builders.

All morning long the two men toiled. When they came back to the house at lunch time the tramp, who had given his name as Fred Sharp, looked weary, but no word of complaint did he utter. There was about him a decided air of self-respect as if the doing of good, honest, hard work made him consider himself of some use in the world.

By evening the fence was completed and though Mr. Evans offered the man a place to sleep, he declined, saying he must move on. He stayed, however, to enjoy a fine, warm supper, and when Mr. Evans had paid him, the tramp protesting that he didn't deserve it, Mrs. Evans offered the wanderer a hearty lunch "just for luck." This he received reluctantly. Watched by three pair of kind eyes, he finally shouldered his pack and disappeared into the night. They noticed far down the road the glare of a campfire and decided that the man would have a chance to get warm before settling himself for sleep under the stars.

Months after this incident, a letter addressed to Mrs. Evans caused great excitement in the household. She read the message aloud:

"Dear Mrs. Evans: I suppose by this time you have forgotten all about the fellow you and your husband and daughter treated so kindly one spring morning but you have all been in my thoughts much of the time since I tasted of your hospitality when I was lonely and forlorn and which brought to my heart the glow a man feels when he knows he is trusted though circumstances are against him. Perhaps you will recall that you put up a lunch for me and at the last minute tied about it an extra newspaper to keep the bread fresh, you said. The next morning, after I had partaken of the contents of the package I was about to throw away the outside wrapper when my eye caught the word, prohibition. More from curiosity than from anything else, I am frank to confess, I looked for the name of the paper. Do you believe in miracles nowadays? I do and I think you will agree that I am right when I tell you what happened next. There before me were the two words, UNION SIGNAL—little words but, oh, how much they meant to me. They brought to my mind a picture which during my aimless life as a tramp had been almost obscured. It was a mental vision of my mother, my dear mother, as she sat before the fire in other days and read aloud from that very paper. Alas, how far I had strayed from its teachings. Tears filled my eyes and rained down upon the printed sheet as memories crowded in upon me. Then and there I resolved to go home and with the help of the God whom my mother believed in, try to make amends for the years I had wasted, for the suffering I had caused. Then my heart sank with the thought that perhaps I was alone in the world, that God had called them away. After many miles of travel, footsore but joyful I reached home and found things just the same as they were when I had been there five years before. I say everything was just the same—yes, and yet different for Father's shoulders are a little more stooped and Mother seems older. I am thankful that I can now shield them from unnecessary anxiety and care. Dear old Dad needs me on the ranch, for the work is getting too heavy for him to shoulder alone and I am strong enough to do my share and part of his, besides. Mr. Evans would smile to see how easily I can put up a fence now and not be nearly so "all in" as I was that fortunate day I served as his helper. I have solved the mystery of why that *particular paper* was the one chosen to envelop my lunch. I know now that the mother of the family purposely used it to set a lonely boy on the right track again. (Mrs. Evans smiled happily when she read these words). Some time I am going to bring Mother and Dad to see you, if I may. We do not live very far away, that is, when traveling is done without a pack on the back! Mother sends her deepest gratitude. Her eyes never fail to fill with tears when your gentle treatment of her hobo boy is mentioned. As for me, ah, friends, but for you I might still be "hitting the road" with manhood and hope all but gone. God bless my benefactors.

"Frederick Sharp.

"P. S. I forgot to tell you that I have pledged myself to work and pray for prohibition even as my good mother has been doing for years. Love of liquor was my besetting sin, you see. That was the reason I disappeared so soon after I felt Mr. Evans' money jingling in my pocket but booze didn't get me that time. We'll talk old prohi. over when we meet."

REMEMBER

to send in your literature order for the

SPRING INSTITUTE

at an EARLY date.

To every institute order amounting to $2 will be added for use as souvenirs, one dozen "Liquor Traffic Must Go" lead pencils.

To every institute order amounting to $3 will be added for use as souvenirs, two dozen "Liquor Traffic Must Go" lead pencils.

To every institute order amounting to $5 will be added for use as souvenirs, three dozen "Liquor Traffic Must Go" lead pencils.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

From west to east, from south to north
We boys and girls are marching forth
To lay the liquor traffic low.
With happy hearts we are afield,
We're boys and girls who never yield,
The liquor traffic now must go!

Chorus:
In Nineteen Twenty comes the day,
Comes the children's happy day;
In Nineteen Hundred Twenty
There'll be prohibition plenty
When Columbia drives the drink away.
—*A. A. G.*

THE LESSON OF THE EGG

KATHERINE WEST

The children were watching for Thornton to come home from the L. T. L. meeting. When it was time to go to the meeting, it looked so much like rain that mother had said "No" to the younger ones. Now the clouds were gone and Horace, Louise, and Malcolm were gazing eagerly down the street for a glimpse of Thornton. Suddenly, with a whoop, he came up behind them and sat on the curb.

"Tell us all about it!" they clamored.

"It was great, today," Thornton answered. "Miss Maxwell taught us a new Bible verse, and then she told us what it meant. You can learn it. She will ask for it next time. Now all together: 'Wine is a mocker,' that's the first part."

"'Wine is a mocker'," repeated the children.

"That means," Thornton went on, "that wine always tells lies. Wine tastes good and folks think that they feel better after a drink of it, but that's the lie." "Say," he leaned toward them earnestly, "you've seen mother cook eggs; you know how they turn white and hard in hot water. Well, wine and whisky will make them look so, too. Miss Maxwell says that some of our body is like the white of egg, and wine and whisky will sort of cook it and spoil it for the work it ought to do. When folks drink wine or whisky they can't see inside themselves to know how it is hurting them there, and they keep on. By and by, so much of this egg-like stuff in the body has been spoiled they feel badly all the time. And then they drink more and more, trying to feel better, until they are just drunkards, and so sick inside it's a wonder any one of them ever gets well."

"But what's the rest of the verse, Thornton?"

"Oh, yes; but you say the first part again."

"'Wine is a mocker,'" the three repeated earnestly.

"'Strong drink is raging,'" said Thornton. "That's next, and that means that folks who begin with a little, keep taking more and stronger drink until they get crazy drunk, 'raging.'"

"That's easy," said Horace. "'Strong drink is raging,'" and the others repeated the words after him.

"There's a little more yet," said Thornton. "Now don't you think that any one who believes that lie is—is *stupid?* Well, here's the rest of it, 'And whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise.' 'Not *wise?*' Why, he hasn't any sense at all, seems to me. We won't be so silly. We'll never begin, will we?"

"No, we'll never," answered the children earnestly.

"And if we don't begin then we can't be drunkards, ever. And maybe we can help keep somebody else from being a drunkard, too," finished Thornton.

OUR PROHIBITION AND SUFFRAGE SNOWBALLS

KATHERINE HAMILTON DAVIS

My home is near a large city, a city that nestles close to a very high mountain, and it is in a state called the Centennial State. Where I live the snow comes early and tarries long and it is very cold, but the atmosphere is so dry, clear and invigorating that you scarcely notice how cold it is until some one says, "Forty degrees below zero." Then everybody begins to shiver.

The other evening we were all talking of North Dakota and the suffrage victory there. Father laughed and said, "Suffrage and prohibition remind me of the snowballs we used to make when I was a boy. No matter how much they were rolled and kicked about by those who wanted to get them out of the way it only made them grow the larger."

The very next day the boys and girls in our school began to make two snowballs. We formed in a line. First, one would give the ball a push and then go to the rear; then the next child would push the snowball and so on, each taking a turn. Such fun as we had! At last the balls grew so large we could roll them no longer. Prohibition and Suffrage we called them, and we rolled them close together, for my mother says Prohibition and Suffrage are first cousins. On top of Suffrage we placed the yellow flag and on Prohibition we placed Old Glory. Then some one called for the Prohibition cheer, and from the mountainside came back the echo long and loud,

"P-r-o-pro, H-i-Hi, B-i-bi, pro-hi-bi
T-i-ti, O-n-on, Tie on to Prohibition."

FUNNYGRAPHS

"I met our new minister on my way to Sunday School, mamma," said Willie, "and he asked me if I ever played marbles on Sunday."

"What did you answer?" asked mother.

"I simply said: 'Get thee behind me, Satan!' and walked off and left him," was the triumphant response.—*Country Gentleman.*

At a recent teachers' convention a small boy who had been asked to take part in an entertainment looked the assemblage thoroughly over and then turned to his teacher. "Are they all teachers?" he asked.

"Yes," she answered, "every one of them."

"My!" he exclaimed, "aren't there going to be any plain people?"

Waiter—soup, sir? Soup, sir?

Haughty gentleman ignores waiter and slowly removes his gloves.

Waiter (impatiently)—Soup, sir?

Haughty Gentleman (angrily)—Is it compulsory?"

Waiter—No, sir; oxtail.—*Life.*

YOUNG CAMPAIGNERS FOR PROHIBITION

Let the children help
in winning

NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

by forming a society of

YOUNG CAMPAIGNERS FOR PROHIBITION

in your Loyal Temperance Legion or your Sunday School class.

SUPPLIES

PENNANTS. Eighteen inches long; red, white, or blue felt. Ten cents each (8 cents if 25 are ordered); per 100, $7.00.

HATS. Blue felt, with letters Y. C. P. in white. Ten cents each (9 cents if 25 are ordered); per 100, $8.00.

BUTTONS. Red or blue, with letters Y. C. P. Three cents each; per 25, 50 cents; per 100, $1.50; per 500, $5.00; per 1,000, $9.00.

1 pennant,	1 hat,	1 button,	$ .20
25 pennants,	25 hats,	25 buttons,	4.00
100 pennants,	100 hats,	100 buttons,	15.00
1,000 pennants,	1,000 hats,	1,000 buttons,	130.00

LEAFLETS

Young Campaigners for Prohibition
Young Campaigners for No-License.
Songs for Young Campaigners, No. 1.
Two cents each; per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 35 cents.

Suggested Campaign Plans, Muster Roll, etc., sent free upon application.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

CHICAGO CHILDREN WIN PRIZES FOR DRY SLOGANS

Lincoln freed the slaves; prohibition frees the drunkards.

Sobriety is the best preparedness.

Efficiency is the vital need of the nation; it will not be obtained through liquor.

Close the saloons and our men will be stronger, our women happier and our children healthier.

Saloons, the graveyards of character.

These are the prize-winning slogans sent in to the Dry Chicago Federation by school children of the city, more than four hundred of whom took part in a slogan contest.

ANTI-TOBACCO POSTERS

Post Them in Public Schools, Sunday Schools, Academies and Colleges

The

CIGARET

Is Condemned By

EDUCATORS—90% of smokers have low rank or fail in studies, have weak will, weak character, bad habits, disordered nerves, undeveloped bodies.

ATHLETES—Smokers have uncertain "eye," unsteady hand, short wind, weak heart.

EMPLOYERS—Edison, Ford, Carnegie, and others, as well as manufacturers and railroads. Two million positions are closed to cigaret smokers.

PHYSICIANS—Paralyzes nerve cells, interferes with lung and heart action; causes arterial degeneration, stupidity, unreliability, perverseness, etc.

SCIENTISTS—Edison, Maxim, Burbank, Wiley. Burbank says, "Cigarets make a boy a useless, soulless, worthless thing."

JURISTS — "Ben" Lindsey, Judge Burke, Judge Black, and others agree that "Cigarets contribute more than all other causes combined to make the 'bad boy.'"

PUBLISHERS — Who are refusing cigaret advertisements.

TEMPERANCE WORKERS — Cigarets lead to alcohol.

STATISTICS—Twelve hundred boys daily begin the cigaret habit.

Size, 28 by 42 inches
Price, 10 cents each; 3 for 25 cents

Studies of

COLLEGE SMOKERS AND NON-SMOKERS

By Dr. J. W. Seaver, Yale College

Show this

COMPARATIVE GROWTH IN

Weight
Height
Chest Girth
Lung Capacity

(A comparative table in colors)

Students entering college in 9 years: Non-Smokers averaged 15 months younger than regular smokers—gained 77% more in lung capacity—24% more in height.

Size 25 by 30 in.
Printed in colors.
Price, 15 cents each; two for 25 cents

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Ill.

PENNANTS

With name of prohibition state and year of passage of prohibitory law.

26 PENNANTS
(25 states and Alaska)
made of paper 18 inches long, with name of state printed in blue.

Price, per set, 35 cents.
Orders filled for sets only.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois.

IOWA IN CAMPAIGN FOR CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

LORA S. LA MANCE, National Organizer

A flying trip across the state shows one thing plainly—the Iowa W. C. T. U. means business. That business is to secure constitutional prohibition for Iowa next October. This will clinch the statutory prohibition already won. Only one thing can lose the state to the drys and that is overconfidence.

Iowa is cocksure that it is going to put prohibition into its constitution. Therein lies the danger. Iowa men have supreme confidence in themselves. Yet only last June the suffrage battle was lost by open, evident fraud. "Floaters" from Illinois and Missouri came over in great numbers and four Mississippi river counties were responsible for the defeat. It will be just as easy to register falsely and get in the work of repeaters next October as it was last June. The anti-suffragists are working in every underhanded and concealed way. Their hope is to seize the state while its defenders sleep.

But Iowa women, with their far-sighted president, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, are not to be caught napping. They are stirring up men and women. All effective modern methods to win a state will be tried. Help will be rushed in. Iowa women are already in the field. Organization is to be pushed. The general officers intend to get out every rural voter. That rural vote is the one that will win or lose the issue. The women are also making special efforts to get every church lined up on the right side. The word has gone out to get in touch with the laboring classes of the state. At Marshalltown the wide awake union sent your correspondent to four factories in two days' time and at Mason City she was sent to the cement plant. The factory men are eager to hear our side of the question, for they feel that statutory prohibition has paid. So in earnest are the Iowa women that at Mason City they even sent the correspondent to the dance hall. The manager called for silence. Dancing ceased and the merry-makers listened to a plea to the young men to register their votes this year so as to make sure of the good work already begun.

Des Moines planned to have the National speaker at a conference of leaders. The state president and corresponding secretary were there, also the editor of the state paper, state superintendents, state organizers and district officers. The occasion was a very profitable one. This rally served a double purpose. Not only were campaign methods discussed and recommended but these officials brought pressure to bear upon a reactionary legislature that seemed possessed to do some remarkably foolish things. For a time a certain element was determined to throw away the cigaret law of the state and license the sale of cigarets. The senate came to the rescue and saved the day on that law. Then this same legislative element, evidently pushed on by forces that smarted under the dry régime, inaugurated by the legislature of 1915, tried to weaken the Sunday laws and to abolish the reformatory farm that the W. C. T. U. worked nearly a score of years to obtain. They also tried to dispense with the home for epileptics. Mrs. Smith has proved a real general and it is hoped she will circumvent the enemy at every point. The legislative campaign has been very strenuous.

The Van Nuys (Calif.) W. C. T. U., organized in January by Mrs. Doughty, Mrs. Warner and Dr. Hutchins, officers of Los Angeles W. C. T. U., with a membership of seven, has held two meetings and doubled its membership. The able and energetic president, Mrs. D. A. Rogers, is a former well known worker in Oregon.

Susanna Cocroft's

Physical Culture for the Face

will make the outline of your face, neck and chin graceful—relieve wrinkles, sagging muscles and facial blemishes—make your skin clear and soft, your eyes bright. You can make your hair glossy and abundant—your hands smooth and white—your feet comfortable, through definite directions which will take only a few minutes at home each day.

Write for information and our free booklet giving many valuable hints.

Grace-Mildred Culture Course
Dept. 16, 624 So. Michigan Blvd. Chicago

WISCONSIN MAY HAVE REFERENDUM ON STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION

Many Local Campaigns in Badger State Now in Progress

The fight is on in Wisconsin, both in the legislature and in nearly a hundred centers where a vote may be taken at the April elections, according to Mrs. W. A. Lawson, president of the Wisconsin W. C. T. U., who was a caller the past week at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters. While the state-wide referendum bill has not yet been reported out of committee, there seems to be some hope of its passage by the legislature. T. J. Mahon, attorney for the Wisconsin Association of Wholesale Liquor Dealers and Distillers, has issued a statement in favor of the bill calling for submission of the prohibition question. He explains, "We feel that the question has become of sufficient importance to demand the attention of the individual voter. I have conferred with the members of the Wisconsin Association of Wholesale Liquor Dealers, and they believe with me that at this time we should gracefully acknowledge that the state-wide referendum involving absolute prohibition should be submitted to the people of the state."

A bill to establish a half mile dry zone around the Soldiers' Home in Milwaukee was defeated recently in the Wisconsin legislature, and this in the face of statistics showing that eighty per cent of the offenses of the residents of the home and thirty per cent of the deaths can be traced to the liquor habit.

Local option campaigns are in progress in Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, Beloit, Wausau and many other towns. Mrs. Lawson, Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard, and Captain Wiard will give much time between now and the April elections to boosting prohibition in the state, speaking and working for it on every possible occasion.

The widespread publicity being given by the liquor interests to appeals for compensation is virtually an admission that they have abandoned all hope of continuing their existence longer than a few years. It is reported that the brewers of Wisconsin have started an expensive newspaper campaign to convince the voters of the state that if total prohibition is enacted, compensation should be allowed those now engaged in the liquor business. They are placing display advertisements in different papers of the state to that effect.

Become a Nurse

WE have trained thousands of women in their own homes to earn $10 to $25 a week as nurses. Send for "How I Became a Nurse" —248 pages with actual experiences. *48 illustrated lesson pages free.*

Sixteenth Year

The Chautauqua School of Nursing

513 Main St. Jamestown, N. Y.

SUPPLY
the pupils in your schools
with
"LIQUOR TRAFFIC MUST GO"
lead pencils, thus keeping before them
the slogan of
NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION.

Price, per dozen, 35 cents; per six dozen, $1.50.

* * *

Also with

BLOTTERS

In Prohibition Maine
Be Strong
Who Is the Coward?
Blot Out the Saloon
A Cigaret Arithmetic
A Cold Water Blotter
John Barleycorn, Goodbye

Envelope size, in pink, blue, or yellow. Price, per fifty, 20 cents; per hundred 35 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

PATRIOTIC SHIELD
in red, white and blue

This shield has on one side a relief map of the United States in white with 1920 in red figures and the words "By the will of God and our united efforts." The reverse side bears the "pledge of the united mothers' movement for a saloonless nation by 1920," with space for signature. These shields are most appropriate for decorating

SUNDAY SCHOOL ROOMS
W. C. T. U. HEADQUARTERS
CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS

and one's own home. Price 25 cents; per dozen, $2.50.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

What Prohibition Has Meant To Colorado

By Governor George A. Carlson

An artistic booklet, full of convincing campaign arguments, issued especially for distribution among

BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERS
REAL ESTATE FIRMS
ASSOCIATIONS OF COMMERCE
COMMERCIAL CLUBS
BANKERS

and business men in general.

Size, 4x9 inches. Price, 5 cents each; per fifty, $1.50; per hundred, $2.50.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

THE UNION SIGNAL AN AID IN TEMPERANCE WORK IN PORTO RICO

Through the kindness of Mrs. Caroline McDowell, National superintendent of Temperance and Missions, THE UNION SIGNAL is visiting many homes in Porto Rico, and reaching the Christian people of all churches. Miss Annie Robbins, National organizer and lecturer, and president of the Porto Rican W. C. T. U., sends interesting excerpts from letters she has received from the island. The quotations tell of the progress of the work and of the writers' appreciation of THE UNION SIGNAL. These letters were written before the passage by Congress of the Porto Rican bill containing the prohibition clause, news of which has doubtless been received with great joy by the workers in the island.

"We have been receiving regularly THE UNION SIGNAL. I want to thank you very heartily. You will be glad to know that we use a great many of the temperance items in *Porto Rico Evangelico* and thus try to keep our readers informed as to the progress of this great movement.

"PHILO W. DRURY."

"Mr. Andujar has written Congress for prohibition, and we are expecting it daily. God grant it comes! It will ease our burdens greatly. I am always and ever for prohibition.

"LILY K. ANDUJAR."

"I am especially interested in the medal contests for they appeal so strongly to the Porto Rican. I wish we might have them in all of the towns. I want one in Anasco and I know that the others would like them in their towns as well. You know my former work was that of teacher of elocution and I love that side of the work.

"MRS. JOSE OSUMA."

"Greetings from Porto Rico. I wish to thank you for the interesting campaign copies of THE UNION SIGNAL that I have received. I tell you there is some very interesting reading in them. Of course I have passed them along the line, hoping that the seed will take root and grow. Porto Rico is still in the same place on the map, but some day it will be in the white space.

"EMMA R. SCHMID."

"Your letter of the first has been received. I have also been receiving THE UNION SIGNAL for some weeks and I can assure you that I appreciate this favor. Though some one else may be paying for it you are of course the one who suggested it. The prohibition sentiment continues to grow in Porto Rico. In a new publication just started here in Barranquitas there appears an advertisement of a grocer who calls attention to the fact that he does not sell liquors. I very much doubt if such a thing has ever before happened in Porto Rico. Not only this but one of the contributed articles has for its aim an attack on the liquor traffic. We are hoping for a prohibition clause in the new act for the governing of Porto Rico.

"G. A. RIGGS."

"We have THE UNION SIGNAL and if you want to send us *The Young Crusader* we will use it. We have had a W. C. T. U. in our church since last year. Many people are interested in it and we hope to go on growing in interest and numbers. We think that we could have in our union at our church a temperance medal contest. Please send literature needed and let us know the rules and regulations.

"EVANGELINA LUGO."

One large potato, in some parts of Wisconsin, will pay for two glasses of beer. By practical experience, certain portions of the country are thoroughly convinced that one sound potato is worth a barrel of any kind of booze.—*Seattle Daily Times.*

You Can Be So Well

Don't you know, ill health or *chronic ailments*, in nine out of every ten cases, are due to improper food, poor circulation, insufficient exercise, incorrect breathing, incorrect poise and restless slumber!

I give exercises that strengthen the impaired organs.

Remove those *unnatural* conditions and your ailments vanish.

This may surprise *you*, but *I am doing it* daily; I have done it for eighty thousand women.

No Drugs or Medicines

You follow my directions in your room.

Are you too thin or too fat? *You can weigh exactly what you should.*

Medical magazines advertise my work; leading doctors approve it; their wives are my pupils.

Regain Health, Poise and Cheerful Spirits. You can. Tell me your faults in health or figure. I will *help* you. *And I want to, so much.* I will respect your confidence. Write for my Free Booklet No. 21.

Susanna Cocroft

Dept. 37. 624 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

QUEENSLAND WILL ENTER UPON VIGOROUS TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN

Special Correspondence

The Temperance Alliance is about to commence a campaign for the reduction of licenses in Queensland. Sixty-four petitions have been lodged requesting local option polls at the senate election which is due in the month of June. This will be the first experience of reduction under the liquor act of 1912. The act provides for local option polls every three years to reduce licenses by one-fourth in the electorates where requests are made for a poll.

Citizens' Six O'Clock Closing League

Owing to the adverse attitude of the government and the unsatisfactory replies given by the premier to the various influential deputations that waited upon him requesting him to bring in a measure to close all liquor bars at six o'clock, the campaign is at present hung up. The committee, however, is determined to enter shortly upon a much more vigorous mission of educating public opinion on the question.

Queensland Young People's Prohibition League

There has long been felt a need in Queensland for more definite temperance teaching among our boys and girls to prepare them for the time when they will be voters and the responsibility of stamping out the liquor traffic will fall upon them. Many of the leading workers have been trying for some time to meet this need. The result is the Prohibition League movement. To mark the launching of the league and also to celebrate World's Temperance Sunday, the young people held a temperance demonstration in the Centennial Hall preceded by a procession through Queen Street, Brisbane, in which approximately one thousand persons took part. The decorated motor cars and lorries created much interest. The cash prize was won by the Valley "Y" union whose car was white and silver, the girls being dressed to correspond. There were various mottoes in silver lettering, among them the League motto, "*Pro Patria.*" It is planned to have a similar demonstration annually.

There are at present twenty-nine women's unions with a membership of 1,023, and ten "Y" unions with a membership of 223, the honorary members totalling 158. The W. C. T. U. is permeating society like the leaven in the meal.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. STEREOPTICON OUTFIT, with more than 100 slides, including two temperance lectures and six illustrated songs. For particulars address H. W. Davis, Providence, Ky.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

THE UNION SIGNAL . . . . $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) . . 35c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . . . 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request. Single Copies, 2c each . . . Per 100, $1.75

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

THE UNION SIGNAL . . . . $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) . . 47c a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . . . 37c a year

Address Evanston, Ill.

1917—SUBSCRIPTION RATES—1917

UNION SIGNAL, weekly edition, $1.00 per year.

UNION SIGNAL, Campaign Edition, 35c per year.

UNION SIGNAL, Y. P. B. edition, 35c per year.

UNION SIGNAL SOUVENIR

The large number of requests for THE UNION SIGNAL Day souvenir indicates a keen interest in the observance of this occasion all through the month of March. The supply of the little book-marks is rapidly disappearing and local unions desiring it must order immediately. It was prepared during the absence of Miss Gordon in Washington and without her consent to or approval of the use of her picture. We felt sure, however, that all white ribboners would be eager to possess this souvenir upon which appears the face of our beloved National W. C. T. U. president and the demand for it shows that we were correct in our surmise.

LOWER PRICE FOR CLUBS OF TEN

So many requests are being received from subscribers for reduced rates for the Campaign or Y. P. B. Editions that we take this opportunity to remind our readers that the former price of twenty-five cents a year is still available when clubs of ten or more are sent in at one time. Otherwise the price is thirty-five cents a year. This raise has been made necessary by the increased cost of production.

LENDS SIGNAL TO STUDENTS

"I can not tell you how highly I value your paper. No worker can afford to be without it. Please send us a dozen copies for our March first meeting. I keep a file of my papers and lend to students to consult in preparing for debates. I have also made a Willard scrap book which I find convenient."

THE WAY ONE MEMBER SPENT HER VACATION

"I have been spending a few weeks in this place visiting an only sister and enjoying a much needed rest. It has been my pleasure to organize a fine W. C. T. U. and I am herewith enclosing $1.00 for one subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL, your most excellent paper, to be sent to the president of the new union."

WORDS OF CHEER

For Temperance People. A very Beautiful Book. Printed in Gold and Colors on Every Page. Size 4x7 inches. Gems of Art. Artistic Binding. Sample copy mailed to Readers of This Paper for TWO DIMES. Address W. B. JONES CO., SILVER CREEK, N. Y.

$150.00 SALARY FOR 60 DAYS' WORK PAID WOMAN OR MAN in each town to distribute Free circulars, and to take orders for White Ribbon Concentrated Flavoring.
J. S. ZIEGLER CO., 7 G-E. Harrison Street, Chicago, Ill.

NEEDED! CAN YOU HELP?

With at least six states in definite state-wide campaigns, and the resolution submitting the question of National Constitutional Prohibition to the legislatures of the several states practically sure of passing the new Congress, the time has come for a forward move along publicity lines.

THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U. NEEDS FUNDS

at once to make possible the sending of free plate matter to newspapers in the campaign states.

EVERY STATE IS IN A CAMPAIGN FOR NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

and should have this educational matter put before the voters through the secular press. Sufficient funds should be forthcoming from the friends of the cause to make this possible.

THE NEWSPAPERS ARE READY TO CO-OPERATE

by giving their space freely but plates must be paid for if advantage is taken of this generosity. Friends of the cause will be glad to make possible the entering of this open door.

Contributions, large or small, from men or women, members or non-members of the W. C. T. U., will be gratefully acknowledged.

The liquor trade has not only been sending out free plates but has been paying thousands of dollars for advertising space in the newspapers. Shall it have a monopoly of this form of education?

Make all remittances payable to the National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill. Indicate the fact that your gift is for the publicity campaign.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

AMONG OUR WORKERS

The Indiana W. C. T. U. is one of the women's organizations of the state that is making arrangements for the study of the Indiana constitution and the education of women for the proper discharge of suffrage duties. The Legislative Council of Indiana Women, of which Mrs. Felix T. McWhirter is president, is also planning to follow up its successful work in the legislature with an educational program.

Cobleskill (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. under the very efficient leadership of Mrs. M. W. Putnam is in a flourishing condition. A membership contest is in progress and there are now more than 150 members reported. All the superintendents are working enthusiastically. THE UNION SIGNAL day meeting held on February 28 resulted in increased subscriptions to the paper. Both days of prayer in January were observed and the attendance was good. A fine program was rendered at the Willard Memorial meeting on February 14, with Mrs. D. Quackenbush, president of the Schoharie county W. C. T. U., Mrs. Willard Larkin and Rev. C. J. Miller, as speakers. Mrs. E. S. Ryder paid a loving tribute to Miss Katharine Pindar, who for twenty-five years had been the president of the Cobleskill union and who was called to her reward last summer.

Mrs. Edgar Johnston, the Mississippi superintendent of Work among Colored People, is visiting the colored schools of the state in the interest of the Y. P. B., and the boarding schools, especially, are proving exceedingly responsive. Mrs. Johnston, who was educated at Mary Holmes Seminary, a school for colored girls, is particularly interested in the work among the young people. A Y. P. B. is soon to be organized by her in the Okolona Industrial school. Mrs. Eliza E. Peterson, National superintendent of Work among Colored People, writes that she is receiving encouraging letters from students in many Mississippi colleges and academies. The Mississippi W. C. T. U. in 1915 took up actively the work among colored people. Appointments were made for Mrs. Peterson, the white ribboners helping in every possible way to secure the organization of colored unions.

PROHIBITION MAP

25 White States
Size 19x25 inches
Revised to March 1, 1917
Price, 15 cents; two for 25 cents.

Prohibition Map Leaflet

Size 6x9 inches
Map on one side and list of prohibition states, with date of enactment of the prohibitory law, on the reverse side. Price, per fifty, 15 cents; per hundred 25 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois.

LIGHT ON THE H. C. L. PROBLEM—BARTERING FOOD FOR POISON

TWO BEERS FOR A POTATO

A man came into the saloon and put a potato down on the bar, saying that he didn't have any money but he would like a glass of beer. The saloonkeeper replied, "That's all right. For that potato we'll give you two beers or one whisky."

COCKTAIL VS. POTATO

Proffered a large potato in payment for a pre-dinner cocktail, a Springfield (Mass.) cafe bartender rang up fifteen cents and gave the customer five cents change.

Supple at Sixty

Age and ripe experience mean happiness and usefulness when mental and bodily powers are preserved by keeping rich blood in the veins.

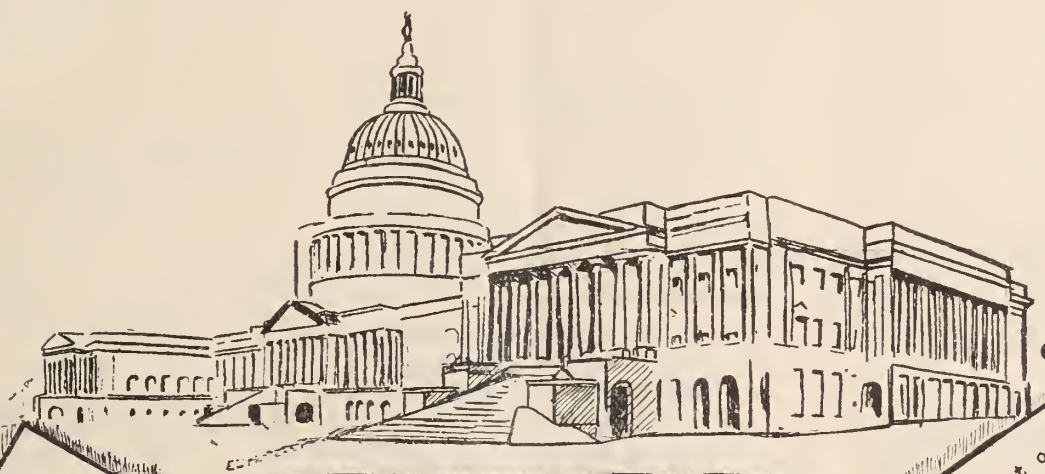
Nature's great strength-sustaining nourishment in *Scott's Emulsion* creates rich blood while it warms the body and alleviates rheumatic tendencies. Its oil-food imparts strength to both body and brain.

It is Nourishment—not Alcohol.
14b74
SCOTT & BOWNE, BLOOMFIELD N J

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLIII | EVANSTON, ILL., MARCH 22, 1917 | No. 12



The movement for National Prohibition cannot stop because it is grounded in the aspiration of the American people for purity in government, for righteousness in law.
-Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas

The American people do not propose to support their government through the agencies that will finally destroy the government.
-Congressman Percy E. Quin of Mississippi

The drink traffic will continue to prey on defenseless millions until dislodged and annihilated by a sweeping Federal law.
-Governor Arthur Capper of Kansas

On to Washington!

The marvelous progress of the temperance reform hastens the coming of the kingdom of our Lord and of His Christ.

Recent prohibition victories, state and national, thrill our hearts. The prohibition enactments of the Sixty-fourth Congress are a glad guarantee that our greatest victory is close at hand. Impelled by the resistless tide of righteous public sentiment, the Sixty-fifth Congress will give to the forty-eight states of our glorious republic the long desired referendum on National Constitutional Prohibition.

Anna A. Gordon

What is the object of a National Prohibition Amendment? It is to destroy the agency that debauches the youth of the land and thereby perpetuates its hold upon the Nation.
-Hon. Richmond Pearson Hobson

The only safe and proper protection which our people can have against the evils of alcoholic intoxication will come from a Nation-wide Prohibitory law.
-Harvey W. Wiley, M.D.

Will not National Constitutional Prohibition aid wonderfully "to provide for the common defense" by making us, or at least helping to make us, a virile, strong and sober Nation.
-Congressman Caleb Powers of Kentucky

CAMPAIGN EDITION

JOHN BARLEYCORN ATTACKED BY MEMBERS OF SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Excerpts from speeches made at short session in favor of District Prohibition bill, Anti-Advertising and "Bone-Dry" measures.

CONGRESSMAN MORGAN OF LOUISIANA SAYS ALL CONGRESSMEN MUST LINE UP PRO OR CON ON LIQUOR QUESTION

The day is at hand when every member of this body must align himself with those who favor the passage of all measures that are subsidiary to national prohibition or with those who are arrayed against such measures. There can be no neutrals or straddlers. He who does not take a definite stand either pro or con will certainly find himself ill regarded on one side and viewed with disfavor by the other. Hence I concluded to give this subject some thought for my own guidance. I did so, and my judgment today is that national prohibition will prove to be the most efficacious solution of the liquor question. However, in this connection I wish to say that heretofore in season and out I have uniformly opposed prohibition in all its phases and in every form. Not that I entertained any deep-rooted admiration for or faith in the saloon as an institution. For as a matter of fact, it has never been a golden sunset in my eyes.

FAUX PAS OF ANTI-PROHIBITIONISTS

Much has been said against the desirability of the Reed amendment because it was introduced primarily for the purpose of bringing about the enactment of ultra-liberal liquor legislation. Nevertheless, from the liquor adherents' viewpoint, it was a *faux pas*. It might have been conceived in sin, but it will be one of the most enticing incentives ever held out to the American people to actively support the cause of prohibition. Why, the most effectual argument the whisky contingency ever put forth was that prohibition did not prohibit. Now their own friend has unwittingly robbed them of that time-honored and oft-repeated declaration. The will of God seems a wondrous way that is often beyond our poor understanding. Personally I am anxious to see prohibition written into the Federal Constitution, and I am afraid of that brand of prohibition whose existence will rest upon the ever-changing personnel of the Congress.

It is doubtless true that innovations are inoperative when prematurely adopted; that is, when they precede the real wishes of the people who are to be affected by them. But if you take the sense of the American people today on the proposition of national prohibition you will find an astounding majority heartily in sympathy therewith. So obvious is this that the liquor adherents are vigorously invoking the assistance of all the friends of the liquor business and industriously calling upon all the enemies of prohibition for their co-operation in the hope of preventing, if possible, the submission of the proposed Federal amendment.

The proponents and friends of national prohibition are not urging Congress to settle this controversy. On the contrary, we are asked to not consult our own will but to relegate the question to the sovereign citizenship of this Nation for adjustment.

I know not what course you will pursue, but there is a large and respectable portion of my district demanding the right to be heard on this subject, therefore I do not think I would overstep the limits of fair play by voting for the adoption of a measure calculated to enable my constituents to exercise a power lodged in them by the Nation's organic law. However, I am not unmindful of the fact that there are those who will impute to me a want of firmness and stamina on account of the views I here give expression to.

"THE FOOLISH AND DEAD ALONE NEVER CHANGE THEIR OPINIONS"

The man who realizes the error of his way and refuses to abdicate that devious course is, in my opinion, unspeakably worse than the one who has the fortitude to publicly acknowledge his mistake. But be that as it may, I have no apology or excuse for saying that the people ought to be given an opportunity to express their own ideas upon this vital question.

To those who will arrogate to themselves the right to criticize me, I wish to say that "the foolish and dead alone never change their opinions."

Does any man think it chimerical to charge that the saloon is a perpetual solicitation to depart from the path of rectitude? Again, does not its accessibility make total abstinence a thousandfold more difficult? Do you think it an exaggeration to say that liquor incites inherited weaknesses and tendencies; that it degrades and lowers the life standards; that it warps and twists the physical structures of our boys at the very threshold of their careers; that it dooms countless women and children to sunless homes and inculcates a supreme contempt for all the decencies of humanity? Of course you do not. Now, on the other hand, can any man who is capable of divorcing himself from every semblance of self-interest—economic and political—conceive of a single instance wherein the liquor business redounded to the permanent good of any community, state, or Nation?

Your sole excuse for its toleration is that the country cannot subsist without its pecuniary assistance. That is positively the saddest and the most puerile plea the liquor aggregation ever advanced. If that contention truly reflects the sentiments of the American people, then the United States will soon become the scorn of the civilized world. If our great Nation's existence is contingent upon the perpetuity of an institution whose many sinister elements and numerous demoralizing influences men will not forswear, then the day is not far distant when our country will be rich alone in memories.

PROHIBITION MEASURES PASSED BY SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS AND SIGNED BY PRESIDENT WILSON

ALASKA PROHIBITION BILL, passed by the Senate and House without the formality of a roll-call.

PORTO RICAN CITIZENSHIP BILL, containing a provision for prohibition, with a referendum to the people if desired by them.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BILL, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages in the District.

AMENDMENT TO POSTOFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, prohibiting in states having anti-liquor advertising laws the use of the mails for liquor advertising purposes, and also prohibiting, excepting for scientific, sacramental, medicinal and mechanical purposes, the shipment of alcoholic liquors, through the channels of interstate commerce, to individuals in states that now prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

CONGRESSMAN RUCKER OF GEORGIA SAYS PROHIBITION WILL INJURE ONLY THREE INSTITUTIONS

I know of only three institutions that will be injured by putting liquor where the hand of resurrection can never reach it—the poorhouse, the penitentiary, the lunatic asylum—and I have no desire to see these institutions with a full house. Strong drink never brightened a home, never made a happy wife or mother, never gladdened the heart of a child, never made one of God's creatures wiser or better. And all of us want to make happy homes, I am sure.

Suppose every man when he starts to work in the morning should take the amount which in the progress of the day he will spend for liquor and throw it in the mouth of the first open sewer. What a stupendous sum it would be! More than a million dollars a day. You might say here is waste, stupendous waste, and yet is that true? No; it would be far better for the man and for those whom God has committed to his care if he would make that disposition of the money, for what he gets does not help him, but tends to his destruction.

SENATOR VARDAMAN OF MISSISSIPPI CHARACTERIZES ANTI-LIQUOR ADVERTISING AMENDMENT AS CRYSTALLIZATION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT

A newspaper that holds money above morals, pelf above principle, and dividends of more value than a human soul is not entitled to any special consideration at the hands of the Congress of the United States. The better class of newspapers, those that are willing to give their best service for humanity and are content with moderate interest upon their investments, have already declined to take whisky advertisements at all. This anti-liquor advertising amendment is but the crystallization of public sentiment—enlightened Christian public sentiment—which has grown out of the universal knowledge of the evils of the whisky traffic. I am in favor of doing everything within constitutional limitations necessary to discourage, hinder, or destroy the traffic in liquor. I regard it as an outlaw, an enemy to mankind, and if I can not strike it in the face I will hit it in the back—hamstring it. I will do anything consistent with honor and duty as a United States Senator to get rid of it. If the newspapers insist upon a recognition of their rights at the hands of Congress, let them come to this body with clean hands. They can not make criminals of men, prostitutes of women, and orphans of children and then be heard to complain to the Senate of proscriptive laws.

As to the effect of such legislation in states that prohibit the circulation of newspapers containing liquor advertisements, I wish to say that I chanced to be in the city of Birmingham, Ala., some time ago, after the law in that state had gone into effect and before a similar law had been enacted by my own state. I saw the periodical *Life*, published in New York City, offered for sale at a news stand. I noticed the pages of this periodical very much blurred and marked up with a black pencil, and when I inquired what it meant I was told that the law prohibiting the sale of newspapers in Alabama containing whisky advertisements made it necessary to mark out the whisky advertisement. It made me very happy to see this. I think the highest end of government is the improvement of man, and if the man be improved the government will share that improvement, and enlightened moral sentiment will right the laws of the land.

Missouri First License State to Enact Frances E. Willard Day Measure

Missouri's legislature has distinguished itself by passing a state-wide prohibition referendum measure, a bill providing for the observance in the public schools of a Frances E. Willard Day, and some good election bills. A presidential suffrage bill has passed the house by a vote of 87 to 34, and is expected to pass the senate. The state-wide referendum bill provides for a popular vote in 1918, and if adopted will take effect January 1, 1920. Missouri is the first license state to pass a Frances E. Willard Day measure.

Lower House of Nebraska Legislature Passes "Bone Dry" Measure

A drastic enforcement law of a "bone-dry" character has passed the lower house of the Nebraska legislature. The bill now goes to the senate where some opposition is expected.

Prohibition Reduces Police Force in Canadian City

The police force of the city of Kingston, Ontario, Canada, is to be reduced as a result of the prohibition measure in force in the province. The work of the constables has so decreased that the force could be cut almost in two, says a dispatch from that city.

Indictment Against Alcohol by Dr. W. A. Evans, Former Head of the Health Department of Chicago

"The medical profession has been charged with being in favor of the use of alcoholic beverages," says Dr. W. A. Evans, former head of the Health Department of Chicago. "The charge cannot be sustained. Alcohol for internal use rarely is prescribed by physicians except when such prescribing is done for the purpose of evading some law.

"Theoretically alcohol is both a medicine and a food. So far as all practical purposes are concerned it is neither a medicine nor a food. Discussing it as a medicine, alcohol belongs in a group in which there are tropin, aconite, epinephrin, and extracts of thyroid. These medicines are so powerful that they are but rarely used.

"Physicians know so little about the mechanism of the sympathetic nervous system, on which most of the effects of these remedies are exerted, that none of them is liable to be generally used within the next few years. In the meanwhile the old time uses of alcohol for medicinal purposes have either been discontinued or else they are condemned by the medical profession.

—

"Alcohol once was used for consumption. It is not used as a cure for this disease now. It once was used as a remedy for blood poisoning—septisemia and pyemia. It now is known that its use lessens the chance of recovery from these diseases. It once was used as a cure for colds and bronchitis and as a preventive of pneumonia. It now is known that it makes colds worse and it increases the chance of pneumonia.

"It formerly was used as a cure for snake bite. It is not so used now. It decreases the bodily resistance to snake bite. The only good it ever did was to destroy the awful fear which sometimes shocks persons who have been bitten and in that way indirectly contributed to cure.

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"Alcohol formerly was used for shock on the theory that it was a stimulant. It is not a stimulant. It prevents fear and may in that way do good: otherwise it does harm. Its use in shock is being discontinued. Ammonia and coffee are taking its place.

"It is widely used for the discomforts of menstruation. Physicians condemn its use for this purpose as being unscientific and harmful. There is a notion that gin is good for the kidneys. There is nothing worse for the kidneys than gin.

"Alcohol is disappearing from first aid cabinets, physicians' satchels, and hospitals. Within a few years it will disappear from that part of drug stores devoted to the filling of prescriptions."

HONOR ROLL

—of—

STATES AND TERRITORY WHICH HAVE OUTLAWED THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Maine	Indiana
Kansas	Colorado
North Dakota	Iowa
Oklahoma	Arkansas
Georgia	Idaho
Mississippi	South Carolina
North Carolina	Virginia
Tennessee	Nebraska
West Virginia	South Dakota
Arizona	Utah
Alabama	Michigan
Washington	Montana
Oregon	Alaska

STATES TO VOTE ON STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION

Wyoming	Missouri	New Mexico
Iowa	Utah	Minnesota

Yale Seniors Urge Dry Reunions

A communication signed by fifteen prominent Yale seniors was scattered broadcast among the student body of Yale University recently, urging the undergraduates to discontinue the serving of liquors at reunions.

"Leaving aside lurid descriptions," says the communication, "conditions at Yale during the days of commencement, when the reunion classes are back, are distinctly objectionable. To furnish a keg of beer is the easiest way for a class committee. But could not ingenuity and thoughtfulness be substituted for beer? We submit that booze never benefited any Yale man nor any Yale fraternity nor any Yale tradition. Why continue a custom which industry, good morals and half the states have condemned?"

North Dakota Has "Bone Dry" Law

House bill No. 39, introduced by Representative E. A. Bowman and backed by the temperance forces of the state, was amended in the closing hours of the legislative session of the North Dakota legislature to conform with the federal "bone-dry" law. According to its provisions, no person, firm or corporation can deliver, receive, or have in possession for delivery, any intoxicating liquor for any purpose whatsoever, except that such liquor may be delivered by common carriers to registered pharmacists to be disposed of by them, as provided by law.

The present law provides that pharmacists may handle intoxicating liquor for medicinal, mechanical, scientific and sacramental purposes, only after securing a permit for this purpose from the district judge. The "bone dry" law has been signed by Governor Frazier and goes into effect July 1, 1917.

New York to Vote on Suffrage

A resolution providing for a referendum on woman suffrage at the next November election was passed by the senate on March 12. This was the last step in the legislative procedure preliminary to referring the question to the electorate.

Oklahoma Legislature May Submit Suffrage Question

A joint resolution, submitting the question of woman suffrage to the voters of the state, has passed the lower house of the Oklahoma legislature. The resolution, with the literacy test clause stricken out, will be returned to the senate for concurrence.

Russian Women Eligible for Membership in Town Councils

The Petrograd duma committee for municipal affairs has voted in favor of a proposal that women shall be eligible for membership in town councils, according to Reuter's Petrograd correspondent.

The Lumber Interests and Prohibition

To no class of laborers has prohibition proven a greater blessing than to the men in the lumber camps. The owners of large lumber interests have been generous contributors to state-wide prohibition campaigns.

J. J. Donovan of the state of Washington, speaking at a lumbermen's banquet, as reported in the *Lumber World Review*, says, "Prohibition has lessened accidents among the men, increased their efficiency, given them better homes and better-fed and better-clothed wives and children—the men themselves freely admit it."

"I remember so well when our first prohibition contest was on six years ago," continued Mr. Donovan, "going out to one of our roughest and newest camps on the morning after election and unexpectedly running into a group of about thirty of the men. I knew a few of them, and the leader called out, 'How did the election go?' I undertook to answer by naming a few of the men who were elected. He interrupted me: 'That is not what I want to know. Is it wet or dry?' I said, 'Dry.' And there came to my intense surprise, a hurrah from that rough set of men and the further statement, 'Now those booze-punchers in town will come out here and have to go up against the sawlog and have to earn an honest living.'"

"DO YOU LOVE BABIES?"

The above is the title of one of the health bulletins issued by the Bureau of Public Health Education of the Department of Health of New York City. As an illustration of the trend of modern science toward absolute total abstinence from alcohol, as an essential measure for the preservation of life and health, the following excerpts are remarkably illuminating. We quote briefly:

"A baby is one of the most delicate creatures known. It is hard for it to get used to being in the world, so hard that one baby in every ten dies before it is a year old. . . . One of the chief things that keeps babies from thriving is our old enemy alcohol. This old scoundrel rarely attacks babies directly (for almost anybody with common sense knows enough not to give a baby beer or wine or whisky) but he damages the baby's father and mother.

"Scientific investigations have shown that parents who habitually drink large quantities of alcoholic drinks have babies who show some form of weakness. The baby may have weak muscles, it may have a poor resistance to disease, it may be feeble-minded or even an idiot, it may grow up to be a drunkard, or a criminal. Any of these things may come about because the baby's father or mother had the liquor habit. It is hard to believe these things unless they are backed up by facts, so here are some of the facts:

"In one of the European countries it was found that when the parents did not touch liquor, only thirteen out of every one hundred of their children died. Parents who drank only small amounts lost twenty-three out of every one hundred, and heavy drinkers lost thirty-two out of every one hundred.

"These are the results of parents using liquor before their children are born. . . . Any weakness which babies have at birth is later increased by the presence of alcohol in the home. If a nursing mother habitually drinks much beer or whisky her milk becomes watery and of poor quality and harmful to the baby. But poisoning the baby's food isn't all that alcohol does. It lessens the family bank account. The money spent for liquor should go for wholesome food, warm clothes and decent rooms. Finally, to finish the deadly work, alcohol gets such a grip on father and mother that baby is neglected, becomes ill and dies.

"*Do you love babies? You can't keep on drinking and have strong babies. Stupefying alcohol or healthy babies—which?*"

And remember that the Health Bureau places beer, wine and whisky in the same category as deadly enemies of the baby because they damage the father and mother. The besotted parent may foolishly imagine that beer is a friend to him, but it is his baby's murderer. Truly has the nation paid in toll to John Barleycorn a stupendous measure of its most costly and precious possessions.

BEER FROM VIEWPOINT OF NEW YORK HEALTH DEPARTMENT

In view of the persistent campaign conducted by the beer manufacturers and their traffic managers, with the avowed purpose of convincing the people that beer is a non-intoxicating, wholesome "temperance beverage," a "liquid bread," and a close second to milk in point of nourishment, it may be well to consider some of the statements made by unbiased authorities, who, we must believe, are not only vitally interested in conserving the health of the people and promoting the general welfare, but whose business it is to do so.

The Department of Health of New York City, through its Bureau of Public Health Education, has issued a number of striking bulletins in which beer is classed with other alcoholic poisons. In a bulletin entitled "Alcohol and Bright's," the Health Department pays its compliments to the Alcohol family in the following language: "*Alcohol is alcohol and harmful to the human body* no matter in what agreeable form it is handed around. The rich man's alcohol is champagne, wine and cocktail; the poor man's alcohol is *whisky, gin* and *beer*. In prohibition communities, alcohol appears in vegetable bitters and patent medicines, and parades under many other fine-sounding names, such as tonics, nervines, medicated wines, etc., *but since they all contain alcohol they are all dangerous.*" The italics are ours.

The writer in justice feels impelled to remark that the exploitation of "bitters, patent medicines, tonics, nervines, medicated wines," etc., is not confined to prohibition localities but has been extensively carried on to the remotest bounds of our country and beyond, and some of our most widely read and influential journals have taken up the cudgel against their use and to their credit, be it said, have refused to sell their columns for the use of poison nostrum venders.

However, the health bulletin says further: "Alcohol is a subtle poison which usually in the long run, even if taken only moderately, does damage. The safest way with alcohol is never to touch it, any more than you would drink carbolic acid. Halfway measures with alcohol are dangerous. It is a cunning enemy and must not be allowed to enter the body in any disguise or on any pretense. It takes quick leaps from the stomach to the brain, and soon makes the poor victims too helpless and too weak in mind to fight it off."

What more inclusive and emphatic can be said against alcohol in any form, than is here said, not by a "temperance fanatic," but by the Board of Health of the metropolis of America?

—*The Patriot of Australia*

"One of the chief things that keeps babies from thriving is our old enemy alcohol."

And further: "While alcohol is not the only poison causing Bright's disease, it is a very noticeable one, and *it is the only one taken into the body that can easily be avoided.* Nobody who drinks liquor is compelled to do so. He begins because his neighbor drinks and he thinks he will show himself a good fellow by drinking along. Well, he goes all the way along to early Bright's disease and an early grave also. He is a good fellow to the end once he begins it."

The bulletin concludes with another stab at the alcoholic patent medicines, bitters, etc., appending the names of two dozen which the United States government has listed as not to be sold unless under a liquor license, and ends with the words: "*You don't need alcohol for health, you don't need it for strength, you don't need it for food, you don't need it for drink; it never does you any good. Then why drink?*"

And bear in mind that in the above excoriation, beer, the brewers' much lauded "liquid bread," the near-milk "temperance beverage," is by the New York City Board of Health included as one of the poison drinks. Why not abolish it?

COLORADO'S FIRST YEAR ON THE WATER WAGON

PROHIBITION AND PROSPERITY AMAZINGLY SYNONYMOUS

EDWIN L. SABIN, Denver, Colorado

"Well, what's the answer?" questioned Colorado of itself, toward the close of 1916 and its first year of the prohibition regime. The returns began to come in.

First, from the November election, to which had been tacked an invitation for the "ayes" and "noes" upon whether beer might not be manufactured within the state. The "noes" had it, two to one—and Denver City went dry for the first time in its history.

Then the reports from department headquarters arrived thick and fast, as the 1916 books were balanced and closed.

The bankers reported: Total deposits increased over 1915 by $93,000,000; savings deposits increased by $6,000,000; in the city of Denver alone 25,000 new savings accounts were opened.

The Tourist Bureau reported an increase of 100,000 tourists.

The automobile dealers reported double the sales of 1915.

Manufacturers reported business 25 per cent better. Retail merchants reported business 20 per cent to 25 per cent better and credits vastly improved.

The state penitentiary reported its patronage decreased almost 50 per cent — and one wing nearly vacant.

The postal savings bank division at Denver reported an increase in deposits of $115,000.

The Denver county jail reported it was half empty of inmates.

The Denver city jail reported that its number of applicants for free lodging had dropped from 874 to 109, a decrease of 87 per cent.

The municipal free lodging house reported that "business" had fallen off 40 per cent—but this was the only hotel with such a complaint.

The famed Sunshine mission and soup-house in the tenderloin district reported that instead of $50 a month support it required only $8, and might devote this to worthy charity.

Real estate interests reported a gain in residence building of 30 per cent, that 75 per cent of the rental properties had been occupied, and that collections were excellent.

The water company reported vacancies reduced by 1,600. The gas company reported 1,200 new gas ranges installed.

The Denver chief of police reported: Arrests for intoxication reduced from 3,219 to 1,549, a decrease of 55 per cent; for vagrancy, from 3,713 to 1,148, a decrease of 65 per cent; for disorder, from 1,069 to 668, a decrease of 38 per cent; for gambling, from 515 to 252, a decrease of 50 per cent; total arrests, from an average of 13,922 for the six years preceding, to a total of 9,985 for 1916.

The docket of the West Side criminal court reported a decrease in felony cases filed of 33 per cent; a decrease in crimes of violence, of 50 per cent.

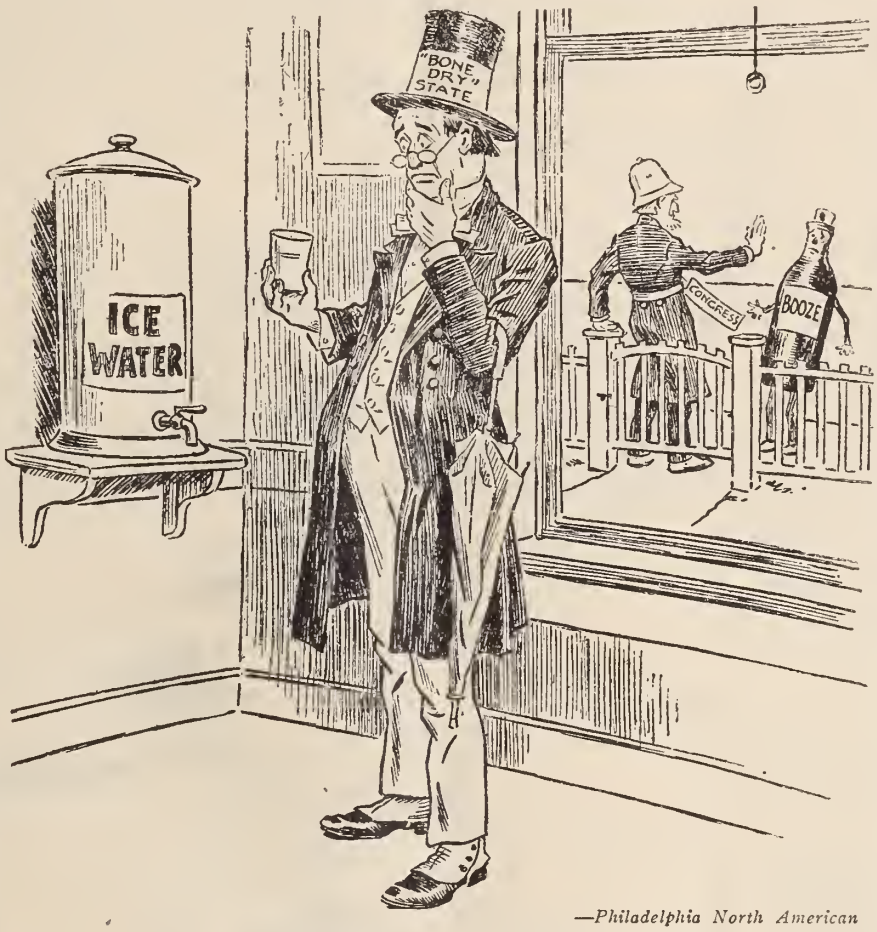
The public schools reported that the children were apparently better nourished, on the average, and better clothed.

Churches reported an increase in attendance.

But loan sharks reported "business rotten."

Thus Colorado awakened from its nightmare, and to the specter of John Barleycorn said "Boo!" Morning had come and the worst was over.

For Colorado had been passing through all the throes that are foisted upon any community when it is called upon to cut liquor off its menu. By no means had the opposition been confined to the 1,600 saloons and twelve thriving breweries. Many of the first-rank business men in other industries had set their feet down flat against such a radical change in existing conditions.



—*Philadelphia North American*

Will Now Have to Take his Prohibition Straight

Empty store buildings, depreciation of property, removal of funds, displeasure of tourists—the storm of protests was about the same that has swept other states. But Colorado is peculiar to itself. It has the one large city, central: Denver. And Denver, free and joyous at an elevation of a mile, lives high. Its residents are gathered from all portions of the United States. Its hospitality is Southern as well as Western, and its people are rather fond of having a good time in their own way. It likewise is the rendezvous for a multitude of transients desiring a good time in their own way. To it flock the sight-seeing travelers, the health-seekers, and also the vagrants and the idlers one-time employed in the various camps outside or on the ranches of plains and hills.

The state around contains a multitude of smaller cities and towns, and numerous secluded *nuclei* of mining-camps and mill-camps and power-plants and ranches, employing a mixed population which includes Mexicans and foreigners.

Altogether, Colorado people are an independent people, and a hard-headed people, too.

At the election which would or would not give Colorado prohibition beginning with the year 1916, Denver city went decidedly wet, as customary. But the state didn't; and amidst dire forebodings Colorado hit the dry trail. Personal liberty uttered agonizing squeals, and a breadline was established for immediate relief of the liquor interests.

What now, after a year's trial trip on the water wagon? Why, Colorado seems to be the most pleased state you ever saw. It was so tickled with its Christmas stocking that it has acted rather extravagantly, in its delight.

Prosperity had come, along with Prohibition. and the two big P's struck it as amazingly synonymous. It would, of course, have had prosperity anyway. Considerable of it was due, regardless of social or moral humidity. Mines, crops and stocks, aggrandized in value by the war, made big business for it. The tourists themselves contributed some $80,000,000. What did prohibition do?

Prohibition won a tremendous victory over public opinion. Before ever the business books of the state could be balanced, the people had been convinced that Booze and Business were *not* necessarily synonymous. They were given their opportunity to register any change of heart when they were asked if they would not like to have beer, at least, manufactured again in the state. It was put as a simple business proposition: to retain a state industry and increase capital which would be distributed at home. Strong interests were back of this amendment. Not only was it knocked down and out by a fusillade of blows two to one, but Denver City flopped, at last, and joined the majority.

The gain in expressed dry sentiment was 20 per cent. A Denver banker has declared that after investigation through correspondence and conversation, he believes 75 per cent of the Colorado voters would support the prohibition of all alcoholic liquors if the whole question were again submitted.

A department store man from a large Eastern city, where the wet and dry topic was being agitated, came to Denver, last fall, for the purpose of getting the ins and outs at first hand. Of some dozen or fourteen business heads whom he especially sought out, he found not one but was thoroughly satisfied that, in spite of his previous convictions, or in line with his previous convictions, the tapering-off process was the best thing that had ever happened to Colorado. The Colorado press is virtually a unit on the subject. The

(Continued on Page Six)

Colorado's First Year on the Water Wagon

(Continued from Page Five)

Denver Labor Bulletin, official paper of organized labor in Colorado, speaking for labor declares that the working people in Colorado are at least 50 per cent better off; and that while the *Bulletin* has lost $50 a month in liquor advertising and some 350 bartender and brewery employe subscribers, it is doing four times the advertising business and has five times the number of subscribers, over 1915. And bills are paid much more promptly.

INCREASE IN SAVINGS AND NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS A HAPPY SIGN

So much for the general say-so. Let us get down to concrete examples. The increase in the savings accounts is significant. Checking accounts don't figure so importantly. They represent mainly the people who are accustomed to having money, liquor or no liquor. But with the savings accounts we have arrived at the dimes and the nickels—the one dollar added to the one dollar, the family hoards and the rainy day hoards, put aside painstakingly, and frequently by rigid economy. That most remarkable increase in the savings accounts, and particularly the increase in number, looked mighty good.

AUTOMOBILES SUCCEED BOOZE

I surveyed Denver. Lots of automobiles—but automobiles are not exactly a criterion, for many of the automobiles were expensive ones. What of the cheaper ones—what, say, of the popular little machine that need not be named? A sales increase in the state of 84 per cent over 1915; in the city, of over 200 per cent! What of another popular and medium priced little machine? An increase of over 100 per cent. How are collections, on the installment plan? Splendid.

I tackled the president of a large manufactory.

"What effect has prohibition had on your business? I don't mean the volume. That would be guess-work. I mean the direct effect, one way or another."

"Well," he said, "when the state was wet 10 per cent of the men on the payroll usually failed to report Monday morning, and another per cent was below par. Now these no longer cash their paychecks at the nearest saloon and take home only a bottle; they take their paychecks home—and they *go* home."

"I'LL NEVER VOTE WET AGAIN"

I tackled the manager of one of those down-town markets—the kind of a market frequented by women in shawls, with baskets on their arms, and soup-bone bargains in their minds; women who needs must fill large cavities with small means.

"I voted wet, the first time, along with the majority of other business men, hut I was mistaken. I voted dry on the beer amendment, and I'll never vote wet again," he said.

"Why?"

"Because we have more trade, the people are huying a better grade of goods, and I am collecting bills that had been outstanding for years."

"You lay this to prohibition?"

"I certainly do."

Almost an identical answer came from the manager of a large uptown department store.

Then what of the liquor interests themselves—the breweries and the bars? One brewery has gone into the manufacture of malted milk, and found it scarcely necessary to alter its regular apparatus. It took advantage of a deposit of potter's clay nearby and added to its output a line of first-class pottery—thus increasing the state's industries. Its pay-roll is larger than in the days of brewing. Other plants have reopened for cold and dry storage, for the manufacture of soft drinks, etc. Another has engaged in the dairy business. There is no whining from the breweries.

The tenderloin district of Denver is being invaded by railroad spurs and warehouses. Uptown bars have been turned into restaurants and cafes. It is astonishing what little bitterness remains—how reasonably liquor stepped out and the new conditions stepped in.

The physical side of prohibition is harder to get at. Physicians say that the public health is generally fine—and so is business! But now that gone are the rows of saloons, basement joints, and lettered doors, gone also are the threshold loafers, the curb-stone souses, the warm-stove bums, the free-lunch bums, and the painted faces. And, as stated by a member of a leading uptown club:

"YOU'LL FIND THEM ALL IN THE GYM"

"It used to be that after business hours the fellows would fool around the club bar, and drink their heads off while waiting for something to do. Now you'll find them all in the gym."

The physical side laps the moral side. On New Year's Eve Denver and Denver's guests gathered by the thousand on the capitol lawn, and the New Year was ushered in with prayer, carols, and a herald's trumpet. At other New Year's Eves some of these people would have been dancing on hotel tables.

WHAT COLORADO GLADLY LOST WYOMING UNWILLINGLY ACQUIRED

But prohibition in Colorado already is proving a further fact: it is proving that a dry state and a wet state cannot exist side by side. Not the dry state, but the wet state, must yield. To be sure, Cheyenne of Wyoming instantly became the liquor depot for Denver and way-stations, and therefore Wyoming apparently reaped a benefit; the mercantile business in liquors in and out of Cheyenne sprang to full height, on an amazing scale. But Wyoming promptly became the Gretna Green for Colorado roisterers, and worse. What Colorado gladly lost, Wyoming unwillingly acquired. It is experiencing all the come-back of the liquor trade. The report of the chief of police at Cheyenne relates that in 1916 the arrests for disorders directly pertaining to drink increased almost 100 per cent over 1915. Indications are that within a twelve-month Wyoming will be dry.

So at the last I sought out an old friend, who had grown to greatness with Colorado; a grand representative of the pioneer, temperate in his passions, and as firm as a rock.

"Old friend, what is your private opinion upon prohibition in Colorado? Do you favor it, or don't you?"

He looked me over with his shrewd, kindly eyes.

"I have no private opinion." That was to be expected, from *him*. "In the beginning I opposed it, here or anywhere. I agreed with the others. When I came to Colorado the state was only a mining-camp. We had plenty of liquor. We used whisky freely. We drank when we

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

—*The Pioneer*

MISS CANADA:—"Dear me! I must have a new one. And that big hole must be closed up."

Every province of Canada is dry with the exception of Quebec, and Quebec is three-fourths dry by local option

A STUDY IN LAW ENFORCEMENT BY COMMISSIONER FREDERICK O. BLUE OF WEST VIRGINIA

"The law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors and the enforcement thereof makes for a great social reform," says Frederick O. Blue, state tax commissioner of West Virginia and ex-officio state commissioner of prohibition, in his new book, "When a State Goes Dry," published by the American Issue Publishing Company. "It is a reform double in its aspects in this, that it touches both moral and economic questions. The liquor question is one of the great problems the world of today must meet and solve. Experiences of our own country and of countries at war, particularly the latter, are forcing the question to the front and every land is feeling the pressure of the question, which, no longer being local, has largely passed from the districts and the counties. It knocks not only at the doors of states, as units, but also at the door of nations does it make its pressure felt as it presents itself for an answer."

The liquor people are wont to say that laws cannot make a person moral. Mr. Blue deals with this subject at some length. While not conceding the above proposition, Mr. Blue makes the counter statement that "Intoxicating liquor can be legislated *out* of people by entirely prohibiting the possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes."

"Inebriety is a disease," he insists, "and a predisposition to the use of intoxicating liquors may be inherited. The man addicted to strong drink may become the slave to strong drink; and unless he arouses himself and strikes for freedom before it is too late, he may die the slave of the master, Drink. It is not contended that law will take away predisposition, nor that it will take away acquired thirst, nor that it will automatically change the habits of men. The law, however, may be the buffer between the man of inherited predisposition and his weakness: The law may be the bulwark between the man and his habit. And the law may enable the slave to escape before the master has bound him hand and foot. And above all, the law will save, or tend to save, the youths from the drink habit and from becoming victims of this monstrous evil.

"There is in our day a disposition on the part of some to set up a double standard respecting the enactment and enforcement of laws. In other words, this tendency manifests itself in a desire to have and observe such laws as suit one's personal notions and interests and to disregard and violate such laws as do not suit one's personal notions and interests. Such disposition on the part of citizens of standing and influence brings, or tends to bring, all laws into contempt. Violation of laws by the professional criminal does not bring the law into contempt. Laws have never been destroyed by the professional criminal! There is a growing class in this country that has no respect for laws which protect home, family and property. The conduct of the respectable citizen, even his passive conduct, that brings any one law into contempt, encourages the lawless class to bring all laws into contempt.

"Again: Keeping in mind that a dry state must build anew from the 'wreckage' left by the saloon, it is necessary that adequate provision be made to remove officials who will not enforce the law. In the very nature of things there will be officers of the law, parts of the 'wreckage,' who are not in sympathy with enforcement. On the contrary, they are opposed to enforcement. Sometimes such officers are creatures of the professional grafting politician, the politician who profits by non-enforcement. The decent, law-abiding citizen is more or less helpless, unless provision of law is made for the speedy removal of such objectionable officers. Besides, an adequate provision for removal in the hands of the law-respecting citizenship has a wholesome effect on the indifferent, if not worse, officers of the law.

"Legislation can be perfected only by amendments made from time to time—amendments based on experience. Human foresight does not grasp all requirements necessary to prevent abuse and possibly the defeat of the public policy desired."

"'Just so long as the people of a dry state take an interest in the prohibitory law of the dry state and its enforcement, such law can be enforced.' In substance these were the words of a high official of The Model License League to an executive official of a dry state," says Mr. Blue. "The official of The Model License League further observed that frequently the people of the dry state, after the enactment of a prohibitory law, cease to take a personal, active interest in the enforcement of the prohibitory law—that they turn their attention to other things, and that sooner or later the liquor forces come back into power." "There are two steps in every effort to make a state dry," says Mr. Blue, "education and agitation. First, the agitation (which, of course, embraces education in its usual sense) that leads to the enactment of such law. Many seem to think when the first step has been accomplished that the battle is over. What a mistake! When the first step is accomplished the battle is just well begun. Remember the wreckage left to society by the outlawed saloon; remember that class of politicians—not the statesmen—which the outlawed saloon created, and left to the state; remember that class of citizens, the screen of the bootlegger and the divekeeper!

"Moreover, the business does not propose that a dry state shall succeed as such if success can be prevented—for the reason that successful enforcement in a dry state tends to further agitation and eventually the making of the wet state into a dry state.

"Then there are the slaves of the master Drink in the dry state, as well as the sympathizers with the business, although the sympathizers may not be slaves to the master Drink—yet both classes will make more difficult the enforcement of the law in the dry territory. So the saloon seeks to operate for the profit to itself, and the slaves feel the drawing chains of the master, Drink.

"Analyze it any way you will," continued Mr. Blue, "there are two main propositions to the whole matter—the commercial factor as to the man who sells—who wants money for his liquors to satisfy his craving for money—and the man who buys—the man who wants liquors for his money to satisfy his craving for liquor.

"As hereinbefore stated, the driving out of the saloon does not immediately rid the state of this class of politicians. The brazen effrontery of the saloon through such politicians to control parties and dominate legislatures and municipalities has been one of the elements leading to the outlawry of the saloon by the outraged people of a state or a community.

"Let this be remembered: Ordinarily when a state, either by organic or statutory provision, declares its public policy as to any moral, economic or political question, such policy is accepted, respected and observed. Such is not true, however, respecting the state's prohibitory provisions, in regard to intoxicating liquors."

"Enforcement of a prohibitory law admits of no compromise," says Mr. Blue. "To compromise merely means to drive out one devil and presently find that seven have taken his place. The preceding sentence is not intended for application in a personal sense, but is a statement of a psychological truth.

"The best way to vindicate and establish a new law, if the law is for the best interests of society, is to enforce such law. The most certain way to repeal a bad law is to enforce such law. For, most certainly if the law is good for the people of a state, it will not be repealed—if enforced. On the other hand, if the law is not good for the people of a state, but bad, it most certainly will be repealed if enforced.

"A prohibitory law, like all other laws, should be enforced according to the spirit, rather than the letter of the law, always keeping in view the ultimate aim of the law—the prevention of the consumption of intoxicating liquors as beverages. On this question of the ultimate end of the law there can be no compromise."

Not On Account of the War

—Seattle Times

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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Evanston, Illinois, March 22, 1917

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Washington, D. C., December 2–7, 1917

HELP THEM TO STEP OVER THE LINE

The good old days when a member of Congress could remain noncommittal on the liquor question are no more. The people at home now insist on knowing where the men who represent them in Congress stand on the prohibition issue.

In the closing days of the Sixty-Fourth Congress a Louisiana Congressman declared it to be his conviction that "the day is at hand when every member of this body must align himself with those who favor or oppose the passage of a prohibitory law" and expressed the belief that he who did not take a definite stand pro or con "would certainly find himself ill regarded by one side and in disfavor with the other." This same Congressman had just acted on his own advice—frankly admitted the error of his ways in having failed to work and vote for prohibition, declaring that from that time forth he intended uncompromisingly to support prohibition legislation.

The Louisiana Congressman is not at all conspicuous for his change of attitude. Very frequently we hear of former adherents of John Barleycorn hitting the prohibition trail. We doubt not there will be in the Sixty-Fifth Congress, which meets in special session on April 16, many men who echo the sentiments of the representative from Louisiana. All that is needed to induce them to cross the line is a little persuasion on the part of their constituents. The events of the past few weeks will make it very easy for them to be entreated. It is hoped and expected that a vote will be taken in both the House of Representatives and the Senate, at the special session, on the referendum to the states of a National Prohibition amendment. A little pressure by influential constituents upon Congressmen who are wavering will add to the number of the friends of our national amendment and positively insure its passage by the necessary two-thirds majority. If the suggestion appeals to you as being a wise one, act upon it without delay.

"BONE DRY" LEGISLATION

The latest state to enact a "bone dry" measure in conformity with the federal law recently passed by Congress is North Dakota. Similar laws are under consideration by Nebraska, Michigan and other states in which the legislature is sitting. The governor of Georgia has called a special session to deal with the matter in his state. The question is frequently asked whether or not it is necessary for states not having a "bone dry" law to enact one now that there is a federal statute. It is our understanding that to insure securing the full advantage of the federal law every prohibition state should have a law in harmony with the federal "bone dry" statute. Because of the provision made by the new federal measure for the delivery of intoxicating liquors for medicinal, mechanical, sacramental and scientific purposes, there will be opportunity for fraud and every state should make such restrictions as have been provided, for instance, in North Dakota, where no liquor for any purpose whatever can be secured without a permit from the district judge. In order to insure satisfactory enforcement of the federal law, separate state laws are desirable for the well-known reason that local and state authorities will not enforce a federal measure with the same zeal and enthusiasm they would enforce a state law. The machinery of the state is necessary to secure satisfactory results from the federal statute.

The enthusiasm with which the legislatures of the prohibition states are falling into line with the action of the federal government augurs well for the success of the "bone dry" movement.

JUST AMONG THEMSELVES

The prohibition worker finds the securing of anti-alcohol argumentative material very easy nowadays. The trade journals of the two branches of the liquor interests are keeping him well supplied. If he is in need of anti-beer arguments, he finds them in abundance in the periodicals published by the dealers in distilled liquors. If he is looking for arguments against whisky, they are to be found a-plenty in the brewery magazines.

Mida's Criterion, representing the distillers, irritated beyond endurance by the low per cent alcohol measures being introduced in state legislatures, utilizes its pages to lay bare the real character of that "harmless temperance drink"—beer—which the *Criterion* insists is just as capable of sending a man "on a jag" and rendering him brutal as are any of the drinks in which the distillers deal exclusively. At the same time the beer interests in reams of high voltage literature strenuously champion anti-whisky measures and enlighten the public as to the destructive effects of the alcoholic beverages containing more than ten per cent alcohol, in language remarkably similar to that employed by the advocates of prohibition.

The distillers do not hesitate to publish abroad an exposé of the unscrupulous methods of the brewers, and the brewers are not averse to returning the compliment.

The retailers, smarting under the unjust treatment accorded them by the brewers, threaten to rise and give their support to prohibition, pure and simple; and the wholesalers insist that the blame for all the evils charged against the alcohol trade should be laid at the door of the unprincipled retailers—the saloonkeepers, over whom, they explain, they have no control.

The reports of these controversies on the respective merits of the various alcoholic beverages and the methods of the dealers therein furnish instructive reading for the public, and cannot fail to lead the electorate of this nation to conclude that, call it by whatever name one may, a beverage that contains the poison alcohol is unfit for consumption by human beings and that the business of manufacturing and selling it should be forever abolished.

LIQUOR'S SUICIDAL POLICY

The liquor interests claim to be unable to understand the growing opposition to their business. They insist that if the public were taken into their confidence and could be made to see things as they are, that antagonism to them would disappear. It would interest us to see the experiment tried. We would like, for instance, to have the good citizens of a city like Chicago know how closely and intimately related are the liquor interests and the vice resorts. We would like to have a moving picture of gigantic proportions, revealing all the revolting details, put upon the screen to show how the brewery and distillery interests of the state are furnishing the liquid poison that is making possible the unspeakable ruination policy of the dance halls and the houses of ill fame. It might arouse the voters of the windy city to a realization that the only way to rid it of legalized vice is to put the liquor traffic, its patrons and supporters, out of business.

Only the other day Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, head of the Juvenile Protective Association, brought to light certain facts which should make Chicago parents vote it dry within the year. She gave evidence that a majority of the dance halls are controlled by brewery, saloon and vice interests; that in over two hundred halls liquor is sold; and that under its influence girls lose all sense of decency, and become the prey of degenerate men; that in one hall a cash prize of $100 was offered to the girl who at the end of a month had to her credit the largest number of drinks as recognition of her ability to persuade men to spend money freely.

It has been said so many times and by so many social workers, as to make it a truism, that places of vice cannot exist without alcoholic liquors to stimulate the passions of men and to weaken the higher nature and resistance of the girl victims. If we are indeed a civilized nation that honors womankind and believes that the salvation of its prospective mothers is necessary to insure its future, is there any question of our duty? We have been sacrificing our boys on the altar of King Alcohol; shall we continue also to sacrifice our girls?

HOTELKEEPERS, TAKE NOTICE!

It has long been one of the stock arguments against prohibition that hotels could not be profitably conducted without a bar. In some of the campaign states hotelkeepers' associations were formed to work against prohibition. After a little more than one year's experience in a dry state, the New Washington Improvement Company of Seattle is about to build a new wing, doubling the capacity and gross earning power of the New Washington hotel, already one of the largest, if not the largest, hotel in the city. The company has floated a bond issue of $600,000 for this purpose. The manager of the hotel states that "Business at the New Washington for the last two years has far exceeded our facilities for handling it and during the heavy tourist travel of the summer we have been forced to turn away hundreds of guests." Thus is it proven that it is not in search of booze that tourists tour, and that a hotel does not need to resolve itself into a saloon in order to become a paying investment.

UNION SIGNAL QUIZ

Do You Know the Answers to These Questions? They May Be Found in THE UNION SIGNAL of March 15

Ten questions, the answers to which will be found in the preceding number of THE UNION SIGNAL, will appear each week. The use of these questions as a part of local union programs is suggested.

1. What evidence is given by *Mida's Criterion*, a leading liquor journal, that the big Chicago dailies are not interested in liquor advertising?
2. What new peril threatens the republic of China and what is being done by our Chinese temperance workers to prevent it?
3. Mention one of the publicity methods being used by the temperance forces of France to educate the people concerning the real character of alcohol.
4. Are the claims of the wine interests of this country concerning the harmlessness of low per cent alcoholic beverages substantiated by the statements of leading men of Italy, a wine-drinking country?
5. How does the latest action of Great Britain and Germany in restricting the beer output refute the "beer a liquid food" argument?
6. What official warning concerning pneumonia has just been issued by the New York Board of Health?
7. Name a certain photoplay exhibited in many large cities that is being advertised and commended by the liquor interests.
8. To what extent have Spokane (Wash.) building enterprises been injured by the prohibitory law?
9. Name the states and territory possessing full suffrage, and the five states having partial suffrage.
10. What field of labor is open to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union when national prohibition is secured in the United States?

HOW TO USE WHISKY FOR RHEUMATISM

"He is a good husband, your honor, but somebody told him that whisky would cure his rheumatism, so he filled himself up and came home and abused me," testified a victim of a drunken husband before Municipal Judge Swanson the other day in a Chicago court room.

"There is a way to use whisky for the cure of rheumatism," replied the wise judge. "That way is to purchase a gallon of the stuff and walk out to the end of the municipal pier, then drop the bottle into the lake and walk back home and imagine that you have taken the stuff. The results will be better."

CRIPPLED BY LIQUOR

Many an individual bears upon his body evidence of the wrong that strong drink may do to the innocent. The chairman of the temperance committee in the lower house of the Minnesota legislature, Representative George A. Sutherland, is said by the Minnesota press to be one of these. For more than twenty years he has been fighting the traffic in drink. Few members of the house knew it, but when Chairman Sutherland rose to bring in the prohibition bill from his committee, with a recommendation that "the bill do pass," he stood as a living object lesson of the wrong that strong liquor may do to the innocent.

When Mr. Sutherland was a child three years old, he fell one day, breaking his arm and dislocating his shoulder.

A physician was called to set the arm. "He was a good doctor when he was sober," said Mr. Sutherland, "but that day he was not sober. He set the arm but did not notice the dislocated shoulder. Some two weeks later when another doctor was called he found that the cartilage had grown together and it was too late to correct the dislocation."

PHILADELPHIA SALOONKEEPERS WARNED NOT TO SELL TO CHAUFFEURS

Philadelphia saloonkeepers at the recent sitting of the license court were warned by Judges Martin and Finletter not to sell liquor to chauffeurs. If they do so they run the risk of losing their licenses. There will be no new saloons in Philadelphia this year, the court having refused to add to the number of licenses now in force in the city.

SUNDAY CLOSING OF SALOONS IN CHICAGO NAMED AS AID IN TUBERCULOSIS DECREASE

Chicago is showing a decrease in the number of cases of tuberculosis in the city. In discussing the matter Dr. John Dill Robertson, health commissioner, credited this decrease to the purification of the city's milk supply and the closing of the saloons on Sunday.

IT WAS GOOD VINEGAR

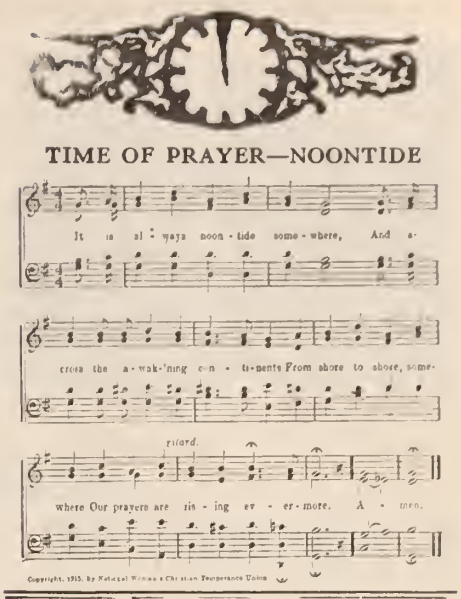
While we do not approve of the ethics of a vinegar agent who recently visited a prohibition community in Kentucky, the following story, told by the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, is significant: Not long since there appeared at Remsen a drummer supposed to be taking orders for excellent Bourbon which would be shipped to the purchaser at $3 a gallon, cash to accompany the order. At least the man carried with him a sample of whisky which to the thirsty Kentucky colonels was most satisfying and he took many orders and much cash, each time tipping a sly wink and saying that the vinegar he was selling would be sent by express and would be found as good vinegar as made anywhere. When the day of delivery arrived the goods proved to be, as the stranger had represented, "as good vinegar as made anywhere," to the sore disappointment of the purchasers.

HAWAIIAN RACE WILL BECOME EXTINCT IF LIQUOR IS NOT PROHIBITED

"Nineteen sixteen was a satisfactory one for King Alcohol in Hawaii," says the *Daily Commercial Advertiser* of Honolulu. "Friends and patrons of his saloons to the number of 1,307 were booked at the police station in Honolulu, and almost an equal number appeared for various drunken misdemeanors and crimes in the magistrates' courts of the other islands. 'Under sentence of death.' This applies to the native Hawaiian. He is the principal victim. The race is doomed. Nine hundred and forty-two deaths occurred among them last year according to government statistics, with the birth rate unusually low. It really means one death per day and with only 23,000 left out of an original population of 200,000, it is quite evident that the native Hawaiian will soon become an extinct race with booze and disease as the chief destroyers.

"Public sentiment in the Islands is rapidly crystallizing in favor of the elimination of the business that is doing more to create divorces, provoke misery and poverty, fill the jails, keep the hangman busy, crowd the graveyards and bring misery, want and tribulation to the people than all other causes combined.

"Congress appears to be on the eve of enacting for Hawaii a Federal Prohibition Law, behind which will be the force of the United States government, uninfluenced by considerations of local politics. King Alcohol and his satellites see the handwriting on the wall. Prohibition before January 1, 1918, is one of the probabilities."



THY KINGDOM COME

REV. RAYMOND H. HUSE, CONCORD, N. H.

"Thy kingdom come, *thy will be done* on earth as it is in heaven."

If we would have the kingdom of Christ in the world we must enthrone Him there!

And we enthrone Him not by a dazzling coronation service, not by saying "Lord, Lord," but by doing His will.

Jesus was not an iconoclast. He didn't come to smash the institutions of His time. He was at bigger business. He did not come to chop down poison trees —that would spring up again like willows—*He came to kill their roots.*

Jesus was not a temperance reformer. He didn't say a word on the subject, but He taught us to pray "Thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven," and there isn't a man who has his eyes open to what the legalized drink traffic is doing in the world today who doubts for a moment that if the will of God were done it would be abolished before tomorrow morning! It belongs in the sewage of the universe.

The Bible, we have learned by this time, is not a text-book of specific instructions and prohibitions; it is a revelation of life principles. You can say if you want to that Paul told Timothy to use wine, as an argument against prohibition—just as those old ante-bellum saints used to point to "Cursed be Ham" as scriptural warrant for slavery. But the same apostle said, "If eating meat makes my brother stumble I'll eat no meat while the world stands nor anything whereby my brother is caused to stumble or is made weak," and with that eternal life-principle as a guide, if Paul stood for fifteen minutes on Saturday night outside of the saloon and saw the wreckage drift out to sea, there is absolutely no doubt as to what his attitude would be in this day and generation!

And I do not think that any of us could consider for a moment Jesus present as a patron, in a modern saloon, without feeling it to be the height of blasphemy. In fact, I don't believe there is a saloonkeeper who would dare hang Hoffman's Christ on his walls or in his windows. It would interfere with his business.

And since "slowly the Bible of the race is writ" and as Moses suffered some things because of the hardness of people's hearts, it may be Jesus found many things that He would say but they could not bear them then, but he gave life-principles and wrote them on human history with His own blood and in the light of these principles and in the light of what we know today about the impoverishing, degrading, enslaving, demoralizing, debauching saloon, I do not think we need hesitate a moment as to what Jesus would do or what Jesus would have us do today.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

April 14—Young People's Branch Day—Birthday of Frances J. Barnes
May 6-13—Membership week
May 13—Mothers' Day

MARCH THE PROHIBITION RALLY MONTH

MARGARET C. MUNNS, National W. C. T. U. Treasurer

March has been set aside as prohibition rally month, when the claims of the Lillian Stevens Campaign fund are to be especially considered.

No more fitting month could be found than this, the natal month of the two splendid advocates of prohibition, both from the rock-ribbed, prohibition-enthroned state of Maine, Neal Dow and Lillian M. N. Stevens. The former is called the Father of the Maine prohibition law and the latter might well be called the preserver of the same law. It was on the eve of election day when Maine once again reaffirmed her allegiance to the principle of prohibition, after a terrific campaign on the part of the liquor traffic to overthrow it, that Mrs. Stevens, in the city of Portland, issued her famous proclamation for nation-wide prohibition. Mrs. Stevens saw clearly that if Maine, with fifty years of prohibition history, must needs take up the cudgel of the ballot to defend her law, the time had come to begin the big drive to free the entire land from the liquor traffic in order to protect the states that had already outlawed the business. No other final solution was ever considered by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and when the hour struck for the forward march, the women were ready to follow the leader.

Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson dared the ridicule of fellow Congressmen, the sneer of the liquor-controlled press, the questionings of many of the advocates of prohibition, when he introduced in Congress the resolution submitting the question of National Constitutional Prohibition to the legislatures of the several states. He has often declared that Mrs. Stevens was like a rock of strength and he gloried to be her knight going forth to the conflict against the greatest foe of the home.

In the six years that have followed greater progress has been made than seemed possible and "a saloonless nation in 1920" looms up as a possibility, not alone seen by the eyes of the ardent reformer but by the men who have commercialized the vices of society.

Funds to push the battle to the gates are needed and we have the promise that our needs shall be supplied. Faith takes hold on the promise and launches great plans, the maturing of which depends upon the response to the plea.

The finance committee proposed at the last National W. C. T. U. convention that each union in the United States be asked to send at least one dollar for the Lillian Stevens Campaign fund. This report was adopted and doubtless every union will gladly give this small amount to the National W. C. T. U. to help in the state and National compaigns. Those who live in prohibition territory will be glad to give a thank offering, while the less fortunate unions will want to hasten the day of their emancipation.

Individuals are at liberty to increase the amount, and for each dollar or more so contributed and sent to the state treasurer a subscription to the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL, to be sent the donor, is forwarded to the National W. C. T. U., and the remainder is divided between the state and National organizations, as is the campaign fund given by the local unions.

Many states pledged to the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund at the Indianapolis convention, and this is the month the pledges should be made good. If all local unions who wish to assist the plans for prohibition victories in this practical way will send their contributions through the state treasurer, they will receive credit in their state treasurer's report as well as in the National report.

This is likewise true of the Frances E. Willard Memorial fund. Many remittances to both these funds are made directly to the National treasurer which deprives the state treasurer of reporting them.

Never was opportunity so within the grasp of the home protection forces as now. Rally to the call! Let the financial support be as generous as has been the magnificent response to every call made upon the local unions. The victory will be sweeter, the hurrahs louder, and more sincere, if the contribution has meant sacrifice.

Why not make this year a record contribution to the memory of a great woman!

PROHIBITION MAP

25 White States
Size 19x25 inches
Revised to March 1, 1917
Price, 15 cents; two for 25 cents.

Prohibition Map Leaflet

Size 6x9 inches

Map on one side and list of prohibition states, with date of enactment of the prohibitory law, on the reverse side.
Price, per fifty, 15 cents; per hundred 25 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois.

POSTER PRIZE OFFER

For the best Prohibition posters suitable for educational or campaign use, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union offers the following prizes: For the best poster submitted, $15; for the second best, $10; and for the next five, in order of excellence, $2 each.

Rules for Competition

1. Illustration may form part of the poster, but is not essential.
2. Striking sentences or words are preferable to crowded lines.
3. Posters may be in two sizes: 19x25 inches or 28x42 inches. Copy need not be presented in actual size of poster.
4. In submitting copy for competition, place your name in a sealed envelope and pin to the copy.
5. All copy submitted will become the property of the National W. C. T. U.
6. The Committee on Publications of the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, with two others to be chosen by the General Officers, will comprise the committee on awards.
7. All copy should be addressed to the National W. C. T. U. Poster Competition, Evanston, Ill., and must be received not later than April 15, 1917.

We record here the name of a comrade and friend who has recently passed to the higher life:

MISS SUSAN STURGES, Mansfield, Ohio, well known in philanthropic circles and for her interest in missionary, temperance, suffrage, purity and other reforms, state, national and international. The Ohio W. C. T. U. receives an annual income of several hundred dollars from a trust gift made by Miss Sturges some years ago. The Frances E. Willard union of her home city receives by her will $1,000 in trust for the promotion of certain specified lines of work. Miss Sturges has been most generous in her gifts to many W. C. T. U. and other worthy enterprises for social uplift. She gave not only of her means but of herself, regularly visiting the jails and speaking in the public schools. Just before her summons to the other land she had spoken briefly in sixteen schools in one day. In Miss Sturges' memory, at the hour of the funeral five minutes of silence was observed in the schools of her home city.

PREPARE! PREPARE! PREPARE!

SUGGESTIONS FOR PRELIMINARY CAMPAIGN WORK

MARGARET B. PLATT

Doubtless most battles that are lost in the field of moral reform are lost by reason of unpreparedness. In physical warfare the master of strategy outlines in advance his plan of campaign. With scientific accuracy every movement and its prospective results are balanced, and provision is made with consummate skill for every possible contingency. Nothing is left to chance and nothing is too trivial to be noted, for well the leader knows that success may depend upon an apparently unimportant detail. Is it not equally worth while that those who struggle for a great advance in the moral, social and economic world should study strategy and give grave consideration to questions of preparation?

The forty years' warfare of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union against the drink evil has been essentially a conflict of high ideals with those which are of lower concept, but unfortunately ingrained in human nature by ages of habit and custom. Such a conflict must of necessity be first waged in the realm of thought. As the public mind gives assent to the new propaganda its principles find expression through legislation and finally, wrought into actual experience, the tangible demonstration of its value paves the way toward its universal acceptance.

Great captains of industry and masters of statecraft pursue practically the same tactics. The campaign is mapped out in detail and in every fight for the mastery this rule holds: "The thing your opponent does not want you to do, that do!" Surely they who strive for moral and spiritual uplift should do not less.

Under the blessing of God the work already done by reform forces has brought rich results. The precious seed of truth long sown rejoices our hearts today with abundant harvest. But there is work yet to be done, seed yet to be sown, a harvest yet to garner. And to allow a single field now glorious with the harvest to go back to tares would be disastrous. To fail in adding yet field to field would be calamitous. If the husbandmen sleep, the enemy sows tares. If the warrior fails to guard well his outposts the enemy comes in like a flood. "Eternal vigilance is the price of safety," and of ultimate success.

Our hearts bound and our pulses thrill as we think of the victories which have leaped radiant with glory out of the gloom of years of seeming defeat and hopeless struggle. The days brim with the joy of conquest but are crowded, too, with possibilities vast and meaningful.

A whole great nation dedicated to sobriety and lifting high a white standard of purity—is not the mere thought a bugle call to continued service? Ah, there is yet so much to do! Other states are this year struggling for a place in the prohibition column. Our opponents are desperate and will use every device to defeat us. We can expect no quarter from our ancient enemy and we shall give none. It is unthinkable now that defeat should come to our forces, but "Let him that thinketh he standeth *take heed* lest he fall." Careful, painstaking, far-seeing preparation is absolutely necessary. Nothing less will win.

Truth reaches the mind through eye-gate as well as ear-gate. There are multitudes who must be converted from the old idea that alcoholic liquors are in any way necessary or the liquor traffic in any way desirable. Their support must be won and experience proves that by the use of proper means in a majority of cases it can be won. Usually these will not go to hear the spoken word but they will read the short, crisp message put in attractive form and placed in their hands. Here is an opportunity for seed-sowing that no wise leader will minimize or neglect. Our opponents have expended barrels of dollars in postage in order that their fabrications might, by means of Uncle Sam's trusty employes, be placed directly in the homes of the people. Similar methods are open to us but with the superior advantage that our blessed cause can muster workers who for the joy of service will carry the message of truth and soberness from house to house. Lacking the barrels of money, the latter plan is mostly used and fortunately presents opportunity also for tactful conversation with the home-keepers, thus doubling the possibility of good results. Early in the campaign the entire field should be districted; counties, cities, towns and precincts definitely assigned to competent captains who shall see that at certain intervals certain literature is placed in every home.

Once upon a time a dry victory was attributed in great measure to the fact that on the morning of election day a very striking and pertinent message to the voter was found within, or near the door of each home in that town. But we must remember that this was only made possible by organized systematic effort and was the culmination of a long season of diligent seed-sowing. The method and the result can be indefinitely duplicated.

The W. C. T. U. is capable of arming its forces with ammunition suited to every need. An abundance of carefully prepared material obtained from the field of science, the medical world, the realm of business, expert testimony wrought from experience and observation, coupled with homily, exhortation, appeal, humor, history, illustration, song and story, is all at hand for your choosing. Prepare now. Outline the plan for aggressive action. Be first in the field. Pre-empt the mind of the voter with the dispassionate appeal to reason and sound judgment, leaving time in which to do follow-up work. Arm every worker with the best product of brain and pen and press. Printer's ink is capable of doing deadly execution. It is written, "As a man thinketh in his heart so is he." A modern rendition gives, "As a man readeth in the printed page so thinketh he in his heart." It is not too early to sow the seed for the fall harvest. Hearts may be open now to the reception of truth that later may be closed if we fail to occupy. A word to the wise white ribboner should be sufficient and that word is PREPARE! Write it in capitals and read it every day; and with all thy getting of campaign ammunition forget not the getting of thine own best campaign document, THE UNION SIGNAL.

NEW USES FOR OLD BREWERY AND SALOON BUILDINGS

Prohibition is making such rapid strides in the United States that the brewers and distillers are constantly facing the problem of what to do with their plants after they are compelled to cease the manufacture of intoxicating liquors. Their ingenuity seems quite equal to the task, however, for the list of successful enterprises that are being conducted in these plants is surprising in its length and diversity. The most radical change is the brewery at Flint, Michigan, which was transformed into a church. A Methodist congregation in search of a church home bought the brewery and remodeled it to meet their needs. A Chicago brewery has likewise had a remarkable conversion. The Illinois conference of the Lutheran church bought the plant, at a cost of $100,000, it is reported, for hospital purposes.

Breweries lend themselves readily with little change to the manufacture of ice and for cold storage purposes. Packing plants and creameries and ice cream factories frequently succeed breweries. A former brewery in Aberdeen, Wash., is now canning clams. One in Spokane is manufacturing vinegar. In Olympia the brewery plant is being used in the dairy products business, while in Bellingham the farmers got together and bought the brewery to use for a co-operative creamery. A former brewery in Seattle, the largest in the state, is being remodeled for the manufacture of a fine grade of table syrup from cracked rice, and denatured alcohol will be produced as a by-product. Mention has several times been made of the Coors' brewery of Golden, Colo. which is successfully manufacturing malted milk in a portion of the plant, the remainder being used in the production from Colorado clay of a fine porcelain. It is impossible to give in detail the entire list of transformations, but the products being turned out in former breweries include in addition to the articles already mentioned, yeast, dry cells, soap, chemicals, moving picture films, paint, varnish and loganberry juice, the temperance drink of Oregon.

Saloons are more easily remodeled for other uses than are breweries and distilleries, and because of their cold storage and ice box facilities are particularly adaptable to grocery and market purposes. Restaurants, soft drink parlors and confectionery shops are numerous in former saloon buildings. A Richmond (Va.) saloonkeeper is conducting a successful delicatessen business at his old location.

A parallel to the brewery that became a church is the saloon at Lynn, Mass., which has become a Bible house.

One of the most successful saloons in Portland, Ore., is now Fritz' Great Workingmen's Resort, where everything that a workingman needs is found under one roof. In addition to a lodging house and restaurant, there is a barber shop, lunch counter, employment office, barroom where soft drinks are served, and moving picture shows, admission to which are free to the men. Seattle's most popular saloon has become a tea room for ladies, and its patrons are said to be more numerous than formerly. A Spokane saloonkeeper is conducting a bank in the building where he formerly ran a saloon. In the old days he cashed great numbers of checks, including for each accommodation a ten-cent beer or whisky check as a part of the amount. When it became necessary to close his saloon he continued the establishment as a bank.

A high grade shoe shop is located in a notorious Denver saloon, and the buying of shoes instead of booze is a change which has resulted in nothing but good to Denver and its citizens.

THE FINAL APPEAL

KENNETH W. J. EMERSON

The Story of the Awakening of a Drink-Benumbed Soul

It is a sick-room. The sun, struggling through a yellow window-shade, sheds a subdued and sleep-invoking light upon the poor furniture within. The faded plush rocker, the knobless walnut bureau and the tarnished gold bedstead, with its threadbare blankets and moth-eaten pillow—all of these speak sadly of a time long gone when they had cost much—they, that are now too poor to be sold.

Upon the pillow moves restlessly a head, which fascinates by the pity it awakens. It is not that of an elder, whose tale is told, nor yet of a child, stopped at the beginning. It is the head of a strong man enslaved—of a conqueror in chains.

The chin shows strength and weakness—it is prominent, but trembles. The broad brow is tense and hotly flushed; the generous lips quiver; the deep brown eyes are overbright and filled with an infinite yearning for—something. It is the lack of this something that harries the man like cruel spurs used on a thoroughbred and makes his whole expression a whimper.

A doctor enters and begins to bandage the broken leg. Deftly he works, talking the while to detract attention from the pain. Finally he straightens up.

"Anything else I can do to make you comfortable till the nurse gets back?" he inquires.

The man fawns gracelessly.

"Yes, my dear good friend; pour me a glass from the drawer there. This pain in my leg—I can't stand it."

The doctor laughs.

"You'll have to, I guess," he says shortly. "That's something I never prescribe."

"I don't want much—just a little. That much. See!"

He holds his thumb and fore-finger two inches apart, watching the doctor—an inch, a half-inch, a quarter.

"Just that much?" he pleads.

"No, indeed; not a drop."

"Please! Please! You don't know *how* I suffer."

"Do you want me to explain that suffering?"

"No! Get out with your explanations!"

"All right!" good-naturedly. "But I will tell you this much."

The man on the bed thrusts his fingers into his ears and turns his face away as best he can, but the doctor persistently shouts:

"Alcohol is a slave-driver with whip let loose in the human system. Apparently the slaves, the various organs, spurred on by the influence of liquor, are doing their honest part but they are deceiving their owner, who, in reality, is tobogganing to bankruptcy. That's all, and it's enough, if you want to understand."

The man turns. He has thought of an argument.

"Won't you give me some now, and I'll change my habit when I'm strong enough?"

"Certainly not! If you can't now, you can't ever. You won't die, I'll guarantee, and you'll get well quicker." Then he adds: "It's nothing to me, except in a professional way, but while I'm your boss you'll live my way; and if you want to get back your splendid physique, you must make a stand now."

The man is sullenly silent, though his look is full of hatred. When the doctor's step has vanished he grasps the cane that he is wont to thump with when in need, until his knuckles whiten with the grip, and pushes his bed a foot or so from the wall. Reaching out on the side opposite the bureau, and using his cane as a propeller, he makes laborious progress toward the object of his desires. He stops frequently to rest, so great is the strain upon him, but the bureau looms nearer and nearer until he can touch it with his hands. He leans over to open the drawer, but the weight comes on the broken leg this time and the strain is too great; he falls back at once in a faint.

There are footsteps in the hall again. Is the doctor returning? No, for the caller, whoever it is, knocks gently at the door. When there is no answer, he enters, a venerable white-haired man. At the sight of the misplaced bed he is puzzled, but starts to withdraw. Then, as with a sudden thought, he returns and studies the face closely.

"That doesn't look just like sleep," he mutters.

INDIA REJOICES IN THE POSSIBILITY OF ENGLAND'S PROHIBITION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

WHISKY: "Alas! They are going to drive me out from my hearth and home, Mr. Punch!"

MR. HINDI PUNCH: "Farewell! That is one of the blessings of the war—which I would wish for my Indian's hearth and home as well."

—From *Hindi Punch* (Bombay)

He dips his handkerchief in the pitcher of water which is on the wash-stand and applies it to the brow of the fainting man. Tenderly he works, and anxiously, turning the sufferer again squarely upon his back and loosening his neck-band.

The invalid soon recovers, with a start, and looks around wildly.

"Thank God," breathes the old man; and then, "How did you get over here?" he asks. "And is the pain as bad as all that yet?"

"Hello, Parson! Yes, it is, but you can relieve it if you want to. Are you a Christian?"

"With God's help, yes!"

"Then you'd be willing to do anything to stop my suffering?"

"Anything I can, poor man. What is it?"

"Pour me a glass of whisky from the bottom drawer there!" As a war-horse scenting the battle, he lifts his quivering nostrils in the air.

"No!" the minister thunders. "Never! So that's where the pain lies, eh? So that's what you were after? Well, I guess I'll just put you back where you belong." He starts to place the bed in its accustomed position.

"You promised! You can't go back on your word—and you shan't put me back!"

He seizes his cane and attempts to cudgel the white head, but the stick is torn from his grasp and carried to the closet, where it is securely locked up. The clergyman returns with compressed lips and goes on with the moving, while the invalid tears at his grasp with frantic fingers.

"Perhaps I did promise," says the old man, "but of the two evils I shall choose the lesser. I advise you to do the same."

"I have!"

The clergyman is aghast. "Then *what*, pray, is the greater evil?"

"Between sorrow and forgetfulness. I have chosen forgetfulness, and you are taking chances, sir, when you meddle with my affairs."

"It is true that it is hard to drink from sorrow's cup, but when it is withheld through cowardice, life becomes embittered—"

"Oh, keep still. I don't want any of your salvation stuff."

"An unselfish sorrow, bravely endured, would have enriched your life, but *your* sorrow, which thinks only of forgetting—forgetting—is making you as shallow as—"

"Save that rot for your next tea-fight! The ladies you were hired to amuse would be interested."

The words might have remained unuttered so little response do they awaken.

"No one who knew your dear wife, and loved her truly, could desecrate her memory as you have done in her name—"

"Will you get out, or shall I shut you up?"

He unscrews the heavy brass knob that decorates his bedpost—its fellow has long since been lost and never replaced—and holds it ready. No notice is taken of his action.

"I will go so far as to say that the sweet memory of her best self has left you, along with that of her death; that you no longer truly miss her, though it is but two years since she went away, and that your utmost thought is to escape the pain that your cowardice has brought upon you!"

With a snarl of rage, the knob is thrown. Hurtling, with a hollow whistle through the air, it barely escapes the wrinkled temple and crash s full into the thrower's favorite picture of his wife, shivering the glass to atoms and punching a ragged hole in the photograph itself. The good man turns calmly and surveys the wreck.

"That's what you have done, as I said," he observes. "You have destroyed, in your madness, the image that might have made life sweet and useful."

The excited man almost froths at the mouth. He is in a frenzy of fear at what he has done—at his terrible, unknown self—and in his blurred state of mind, his passion finds outlet in the fulmination of terrible oaths at the preacher who has fearlessly told him the truth.

At this the minister walks over to the window and, thrusting aside the shade, peers out. His lips move; he is praying softly.

There is a fever of curses behind him—reckless, determined blasphemy that grows upon itself like a filthy snowball on a grade, increasing at every bound.

At length the good man turns. His face is full of holy compassion. He fills a cup with water from the glass pitcher on the bureau and places it upon the table.

"May God, in his infinite mercy, forgive you! If you are thirsty, drink that." He is gone.

It was an indiscretion. The man's sole thought is to make some connection between the liquor in that lower drawer and himself. He falls to studying the cup before him much as a professional

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

INTOLERANCE: WHEN A VIRTUE?

ANNA E. SATTERLEE

Do you tolerate a mad dog,
Running, frothing through your streets?
Do you let it menace children—
Other people, whom it meets?

Would you give an untamed lion
Liberty to enter homes,
Mangle furnishings and inmates,
Devastate where'er it roams?

Could you let a deadly serpent
Crawl into your nursery,
Coil itself about your wee ones;
Give it there its liberty—

Liberty to sink its venom
Deep within your infants' veins;
Liberty to sting at random,
Making naught of crimson stains?

Do you sanction lawless bandits,
Freedom give to murderers,
Trust your lovely, growing daughters
With the white-slave traffickers?

"Foolish questions," do you answer?
Won't you think a moment, please?
Does your ballot help to license
That which harms far more than these?

Is intolerance an error
When it strives to put away
Alcoholic liquor traffic,
Menacing a world, today?

Is that liberty a virtue
Which endangers young and old,
Casts around them fearful pitfalls,
Strangles millions with its hold,

Feeds on agony of mothers,
Clutches at the children's bread,
Steals the manhood of our brothers,
Gives eternal woe, instead?

Are we free to build a city
With the blood of innocents?

Are we justified in risking
Human lives for paltry rents?

Do you dare to say the Master
Was intolerant in deed
When he purged the olden temple
Of the money-changers' greed—

Overturning seats and tables,
Driving out with whip of cords
Those He knew were desecrators
Of the things that were the Lord's?

Call not, then, our grand reformers
Confiscators—meddlesome;
They would help their needy brothers
In attempts to overcome:

Make of Earth a safer dwelling,
Turn men's hearts from greed to good.
Is not this God's liberty
When rightly understood?

THE FINAL APPEAL

(Continued from Page Twelve)

inventor studies a new material—much as he has studied everything else within reach; muttering the while, cooling down like a volcano after an eruption.

It is a collapsible metal ring cup, such as is used by travelers and doctors, with a handle which flips into the center when closed.

Some minutes of study, and he has solved the problem—at least, there is a chance, he thinks. He begins to tear narrow strips from the blanket and to piece them together. He connects three lengths, completing a rope some five yards long. He wrenches the handle from the drinking cup. It forms a sort of hook, turned in at both ends. He fastens it by the smaller crook to one end of his blanket-rope.

The bureau faces him at a distance of about ten feet. The key is in the lock of the drawer in question. He casts his hook, in an endeavor to get some hold upon the key, but the hook rebounds at every lucky cast and there is small chance of any improvement. He then throws it upon the floor, underneath the key, and flirting the rope in wavelets finally gets it over the key. He draws up the hook in an agony of suspense and breathes a sigh of relief when it holds against the round, rising nub of the handle. He tightens the rope slowly; it is firm. He pulls.

The drawer is an easy one to open—it is used often—but it does not yield; it is locked.

He hears someone coming down the hall, so he hauls in his paraphernalia and conceals it among the bedclothes, feigning idleness.

"Hello, Henry, old pal! For pity's sake give me a drink, will you? That drawer there."

The friend starts to comply. "Is it all right?" he asks. "Did the doctor say yes?"

"Sure. Hurry up!"

The "old pal" turns to the foot of the bed and studies the other severely. At last he says with a gulp:

"Bob, you lie! I never thought it of you. And, Bob, I believe you'd as soon be rip-roaring drunk as not—all the time."

"Oh, well, what's the difference?"

"Yes, to be sure, what's the difference? What's the difference between your little home Anna fixed up for you and this joint? What's the difference between a man whose word is as good as gold and a liar? What's the difference between being a father a little girl can be proud of and one she dreads to see coming—at least in public?"

The man hangs his head.

"What's the difference between being a lion at the club and—and a cur, Bob? What's the difference between thirty-six tons of paper and sixty-three?"

"Did I make that mistake, Hen?"

"You did, and many others. I had a quarrel with the boss, a serious thing, to keep you on."

"Thank you, Hen! I'm sorry. You don't know how I've tried, but I've failed, and that's all there is to it; so give me a drop, boy!"

"I don't doubt you've tried, but you haven't wanted to keep straight badly enough, or you wouldn't have failed. If things go on like this, in time you won't be my old pal at all, for your vices will have swallowed you up."

The man on the bed looks about nervously. He is plainly uneasy and wishes to be left alone. The attitude is sensed by his friend, who says immediately:

"Is there anything else I can do, Bob?"

"No," curtly.

"Well," with hesitation, "good-by, then!"

When his caller has gone the man resumes his work. He renews his cast. Cast! Draw! Cast! Draw! Cast! Draw! He will never give up; it is his only chance and he must succeed. A little higher next time! Higher yet! To the right a bit! Turn the hook; so! Bounce it from the dresser, down! Bounce it from the floor, up! Try it whirling! Try it steady! Cast! Draw! Cast! Draw! Cast! Draw!

Fifteen minutes go by, though the fact is not noted; a half-hour, an hour.

"Not much of a chance," he mutters, "about one in ten thousand. But I must do it ten thousand times to get that one chance." Cast! Draw! Cast! Draw!

It has caught, and caught right. The hook is through the hole in the key-handle. Holding the rope in both hands, he winds it to the left. Its softness vanishes; it becomes rigid. It is a machine in his hands—a stiff rod—turning to the left. The key gives way, turning before it, and the drawer is unlocked. Now he pulls again and it slides out gently to the floor, bottle and goblet clinking. Over the rug it jumps, as in feverish haste he yanks it in.

Now he has his hands upon the bottle, the beloved bottle, and there within it is the magic fluid, not as much as he thought, but enough—oh, plenty—to calm that vibrant body, and still those fiendish clamorings for the time being. He pours it all out, to the last drop, a large gobletful, and lays the bottle aside. A soft step, and his daughter is there, a sad little child of eleven. The man starts guiltily. It is a shock. He has always maintained a pretense of dignity before her. Though she has seen him drunk, she has never seen him taking liquor. He tries to put the glass behind him, like a thief with stolen goods; but she has seen and he knows it, so he brings it out again, and is about to drink, when he is interrupted by a shrill appeal:

"Father!"

That one word freezes the soul within him. Somehow it sinks through the stony panoply that has so deftly parried all other appeals, and makes him wince, frenzied as he is. She buries her small face in the folds of the bed covering and pours out her sorrow with the unrestrained sobbing of a child.

Somewhere in the man's body there is a stir of new life—very faint, but very sweet. It is the spirit of manhood, long lain dormant under sin, unseen, but always present. It rises in its might. The mind behind the brown eyes has been clouded, but not destroyed. There is a rift in the clouds for an instant and the man sees the life of shame meted out to this, his only child—oh, the ghastly pity of it; sees the wasteful folly of a booze-soaked existence; sees again the brave, sweet face of his departed wife; sees everything once more in a sane light. But the quivering clay murmurs of insurrection. Can he quell it? He looks at the liquor, sparkling in the goblet.

The sobbing has ceased now, and the room is still, tensely still, as the two primal forces—good and evil—contend for the mastery. It is a battle royal, but the monstrous jaw is set with final decision. The goblet is hurled like a lightning-bolt through the curtain and to the sidewalk below, spattering its contents with a crash.

The man stiffens to his suffering. "My God! My God!" he cries. "It is for her! Grant, oh, grant me strength."

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PENNANTS. Eighteen inches long; red, white, or blue felt. Ten cents each (8 cents if 25 are ordered); per 100, $7.00.

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1 pennant,	1 hat,	1 button,	$ .20
25 pennants,	25 hats,	25 buttons,	4.00
100 pennants,	100 hats,	100 buttons,	15.00
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LEAFLETS

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Two cents each; per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 35 cents.

Suggested Campaign Plans, Muster Roll, etc., sent free upon application.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

GOODBY TO THE PERAMBULATING SALOON

We are saying a glad goodby to the perambulating saloon. The rapid disappearance during 1916 of alcoholic liquors from the dining cars of many of the great transportation systems is one of the high lights of the temperance reform. Dry states and "Rule G" are the cause of this total abstinence advance.

Dining car chefs and waiters on transcontinental express trains are often more familiar with the growth of prohibition territory than are some of their liquor imbibing patrons. A humorous cartoon colloquy (*New York Herald*) is an illustration in point. "Can I have a highball on this train?" queries the thirsty traveler as he takes a seat in the dining car. "No, sir," replies the affable waiter, "we are crossing a dry state, sir. Be patient, for in a few moments we will be across the line." The waiter soon approaches with the highball, saying, "Here's your drink, sir. We are now in a wet state. Hurry up! Be cautious! We are getting near another state line." The passenger is fatally deliberate. To his dismay the waiter soon returns and carries off the drink with the remark, "Give me that drink quick. You are too slow! We are again in a dry state."

—From the Annual Address of Anna A. Gordon, President National W. C. T. U.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM INCLUDES IMPORTANT DRY MEASURES

HELEN L. HOOD, President Illinois W. C. T. U.

The Illinois legislative program includes a number of important dry bills. Hundreds of telegrams and letters urging the passage of the following important measures are being sent out by the local unions to members of the legislature:

A franchise amendment to be submitted to the voters at the election in 1918, if carried will give women full suffrage in 1919.

A state-wide referendum prohibition bill has passed the senate and is now in the house. It provides that both men and women may vote at the 1918 election for state-wide prohibition. If a majority vote is secured the state will be dry January 1, 1919. This special measure is to come up for final action at Springfield on March 28. A large delegation of white ribboners expect to be present at the time of this vote.

Two zone bills, prohibiting the sale of liquor within five miles of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, and establishing a three-mile zone around McKendree College at Lebanon, have passed the senate. The state is alive with men and women who are sending communications to their legislators for the passage of these most important bills.

The resolution calling for a constitutional convention has passed both houses and will be submitted to the people for approval in 1918.

A luncheon will be given by the Illinois W. C. T. U. to the Transcontinental W. C. T. U. Campaigners on Monday, April 30, at one o'clock at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago.

On the morning of that day a conference will be held from 10:30 to 12:30 at which Miss Anna A. Gordon, National president, and Mrs. Ella A. Boole, National vice-president, with other workers, will give addresses upon various topics. The price of the luncheon tickets is $1. All communications in reference to this luncheon and conference should be sent to the writer.

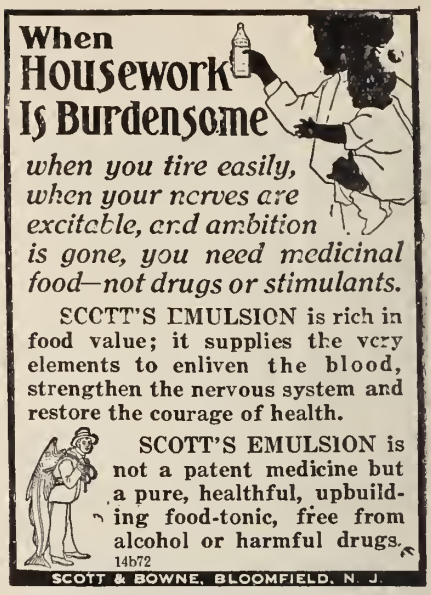
WHY ORGANIZED LABOR SHOULD BE OPPOSED TO THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

CHARLES STELZLE

Organized labor should be opposed to the saloon, because the interests of the saloon are always opposed to the interests of the workingman. The way to find out whether or not organized labor can afford to stand for the saloon is to find out what organized labor itself stands for, and then see how the saloon comes up to its standards. Organized labor believes in better jobs for the workingman, in greater efficiency, in increased wages, in the abolition of child labor, in the dignity and elevation of womanhood, and in the preservation of the home. The saloon breaks down every one of these standards.

HEALTHY HUMAN NEEDS MORE FULLY SUPPLIED

"We have had a year of prohibition in Waterloo and during that period there has been less business for the police court to transact and more for the grocer, dry goods man and others who supply healthy human needs," says the *Waterloo* (Ia.) *Courier* in discussing the results of prohibition in the city and county. "We miss the long rows of men who used to crowd the Fifth street establishments after working hours, drinking and chatting—a gay sort of scene in a way to be sure, but we are more than compensated in seeing more little boys and girls going to school warmly clad and with the glow of health in their cheeks. There is less 'social enjoyment,' and more pure domestic happiness, we believe, in Waterloo since the saloons went out and that alone warrants us in asserting that prohibition is a success."



COLORADO'S FIRST YEAR ON THE WATER WAGON

(Continued from Page Six)

wanted to drink; we believed that we needed whisky. It was a hard life, but a fast life, and as long as men kept within the laws, they might do as they pleased. I myself have always drunk liquor, in moderation; I've always had liquor in my house. I voted wet when the prohibition law was put up. But I was mistaken. I feared for the prosperity of the state that I loved and had helped to make. I feared an economic set-back. But now Colorado is more prosperous than ever before in its history. I opposed another 'reform'; what with labor troubles and civic improvements and commission governments and politics and the like we in state and city had been ridden sore with reforms and discussions, and I opposed anything else that by bitterness and depression would unsettle the state and interrupt its progress again. Its progress has not been interrupted, there is no bitterness and no depression. I said that tourists would side-step us, and intending citizens shun us. The tourists increased, and so did the population. I saw vacant buildings and withdrawal of capital. Where are the vacant buildings that will not be re-occupied, and where did the capital go? I shook my head at the shackling of personal liberty. Instead, we have knocked the shackles from thousands of men and women. I was a fool. But even an old fool may change, and I shall vote dry on every such proposition that comes up. I have friends who claim that prohibition itself has not helped the state. All right, then, I tell them that prohibition certainly has not hurt the state, and it is a good thing in itself if it will work out that way." He placed his hand upon my shoulder. "You are young and I am old, but I know Colorado. And mark my words: No matter what new laws are enacted, no matter what their stringency, Colorado never will go back to the days of license in liquor. Neither you nor I will see Colorado an open state, or a state of local option. The majority of the people are satisfied that we are headed in the right direction, and the majority has always ruled, since miners' law, fifty years ago."

"What really brought about the change?" I urged. "I've asked some, and they say woman suffrage. I've asked others, and they say Billy Sunday."

He bravely flung up his grizzled head. "Neither," he rapped. "Whisky did it."

Campaign Ammunition

Convincing Facts and Figures for Voters.

Facts About Kansas
The Reason for Their Prosperity
Individual Rights, Harvey W. Wiley, M. D.
Foolish Liquor Arguments
Kansas Answers Revenue Argument
Maine Vindicated
Untouched Sources of Revenue, Judge Charles A. Pollock
The Workingman's Greatest Enemy. John F. Cunneen
National Constitutional Prohibition
The Workingman Pays
Revenue and the Public School, Prof John A. Nicholls
How About the Revenue? Prof. John A. Nicholls
The Paramount Issue, Daniel A. Poling
America's Greatest Foe, Daniel A. Poling
The Workingman and the Alcohol Problem, Rev. Charles A. Stelzle
The Revenue
Russia's Wealth Conserving Experiment
The Plight of the Farmer
Prominent Roman Catholics Advocate Prohibition
The Industrial World Against Alcohol
The Railways and Prohibition
The Drink Traffic and the Taxpayer
Drink-Manufactured "Facts"
How Men's Bible Classes Can Make Prohibition Sentiment
Social and Economic Value of Prohibition
Partnership With Liquor Traffic Must Be Terminated
Prohibition States
The Liquor Traffic and the Business World
Labor Organizations Favor Prohibition
How Will National Prohibition Affect the Labor Market?
Her Holiday—A Story of Real Life

Price, per fifty, 15 cents; per hundred, 25 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

PATRIOTIC SHIELD
in red, white and blue

This shield has on one side a relief map of the United States in white with 1920 in red figures and the words "By the will of God and our united efforts." The reverse side bears the "pledge of the united mothers' movement for a saloonless nation by 1920," with space for signature. These shields are most appropriate for decorating

SUNDAY SCHOOL ROOMS
W. C. T. U. HEADQUARTERS
CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS

and one's own home. Price 25 cents; per dozen, $2.50.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

FEELING THE PULSE OF THE LIQUOR INTERESTS

Have you received any communications from the "United Press Association," and if so, have you noticed that they are every one of them attacks on prohibition? The liquor interests have organized an enterprise under the name of the United Press Association, so similar to a well-known and reputable press association as to deceive the public. Beware of the news received through this channel!

The temperance leaders in California see in the introduction by the liquor interests of fifteen wet bills in the present session of the legislature an indication of their increasing apprehension over the situation. "If I were in the saloon business today," remarked Mr. Arthur Arlett, one of the prominent drys, "I would not be content with fifteen bills. I would want the entire fifty-seven varieties."

Property Owners Asked to Contribute to Anti-Prohibition Campaign

The brewing interests of St. Louis are preparing for a "campaign of education" on the liquor question in anticipation of the state-wide campaign inaugurated by the passage by the Missouri legislature of the prohibition referendum measure. They propose to finance this campaign from revenue secured from a tax which they are seeking to impose upon property owners who rent their real estate for saloons and allied purposes. The following circular, addressed to real estate owners and agents, and signed by the Independent Breweries Company of St. Louis, is being circulated today:

"The National Association of Commerce and Labor, with headquarters in Chicago, has been organized for the purpose of raising funds to be used in a campaign of education against prohibition. As this matter is of interest to you, as well as to ourselves, we presume that you will be willing to contribute to this fund to the extent of one per cent on the monthly rentals collected from us. Brewers in Chicago, Milwaukee and other cities have been collecting like amounts for some time, and we trust that owners of St. Louis real estate will gladly permit us to do likewise. Unless we hear from you to the contrary, we will take the liberty of deducting one per cent from our next rent remittance and continue to do so each month thereafter. We assume that our action will have your full approval."

Prohibition and Distillers' Stock

Solemn prohibition speeches and dry newspaper pieces, with accompanying maps of the United States containing "dry" portions in white and "wet" portions in black, are bearing cumulative dividends for the dry adherents. It is indicated in many ways that these United States are rapidly going dry, and it is probable that a fear of such an ultimate outcome has caused the dumping overboard of distillers' stocks. Distillers' securities sold last week at the lowest price since 1915. It touched 18½, a decline of 4 points from the high of the preceding day and of almost 15 points since the beginning of the year. A director is quoted as saying: "With the stock selling at that price it would be an absolute crime to continue the payment of the six per cent dividend."—*New York Sun.*

NEEDED! CAN YOU HELP?

With at least six states in definite state-wide campaigns, and the resolution submitting the question of National Constitutional Prohibition to the legislatures of the several states practically sure of passing the new Congress, the time has come for a forward move along publicity lines.

THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U. NEEDS FUNDS

at once to make possible the sending of free plate matter to newspapers in the campaign states.

EVERY STATE IS IN A CAMPAIGN FOR NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

and should have this educational matter put before the voters through the secular press. Sufficient funds should be forthcoming from the friends of the cause to make this possible.

THE NEWSPAPERS ARE READY TO CO-OPERATE

by giving their space freely but plates must be paid for if advantage is taken of this generosity. Friends of the cause will be glad to make possible the entering of this open door.

Contributions, large or small, from men or women, members or non-members of the W. C. T. U., will be gratefully acknowledged.

The liquor trade has not only been sending out free plates but has been paying thousands of dollars for advertising space in the newspapers. Shall it have a monopoly of this form of education?

Make all remittances payable to the National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill. Indicate the fact that your gift is for the publicity campaign.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

L. J. Taber, Master of Ohio State Grange, asserts that more than 90 per cent of the granges of the state will vote dry this fall and that 75 per cent of all Ohio farmers will register their votes for state-wide prohibition. The farmer takes no stock in the argument that saloons help pay the taxes or, at least, do not make them heavier.

Business is booming under the dry laws of Washington and Oregon. The amusement places are doing the best business they have ever done and the people seem to be complaining less of the high prices of the necessary commodities of life. Undesirables who formerly inhabited the cities are leaving, many of them for California.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

THE UNION SIGNAL . . . . . $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) . . 35c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . . . . 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each . . . Per 100, $1.75

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

THE UNION SIGNAL . . . . . $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) . . 47c a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . . . . 37c a year

Address Evanston, Ill.

1917—SUBSCRIPTION RATES—1917

UNION SIGNAL, weekly edition, $1.00 per year.

UNION SIGNAL, Campaign Edition, 35c per year.

UNION SIGNAL, Y. P. B. edition, 35c per year.

ONE HUNDRED COPIES OF THE CAMPAIGN EDITION FOR EVERY COUNTY

One of the states about to enter a state-wide prohibition campaign is planning to usher in the movement with an educational program. A leading feature will be the sending of the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL to 100 voters in each of its counties. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union believes that during these early spring months of uncertain weather there will be more time for reading and studying anti-alcohol literature than during the summer, especially in the rural sections of the state, where later the pressure of spring farm and garden work will occupy the people.

Needless to say, we approve of the plan and believe this method of education will make hundreds, yes, thousands of votes for prohibition. We feel certain that no reasonable, unprejudiced man or woman is proof against such arguments for state-wide prohibition as are presented in this number, for instance, concerning Colorado. Like the pioneer quoted in the closing paragraphs of "Colorado's First Year on the Water Wagon," no matter what may be a man's personal habits, he covets for his own state the benefits economic, social, moral, that are insured by a well-enforced prohibitory law.

Similar vote-making material will appear in each Campaign Edition and in every weekly edition. Can any state contemplating a campaign looking toward a saloonless commonwealth afford to neglect this opportunity to place before its voters the unanswerable arguments that will roll up a huge majority of anti-liquor ballots on election day?

BULBS 50 High Grade Flowering Bulbs Oxalis, Begonia, Gloxinia, Gladiolus, other kinds. Asparagus Fern. All postpaid. Send **25c**

Old Homestead Nursery Co., Round Pond, Me.

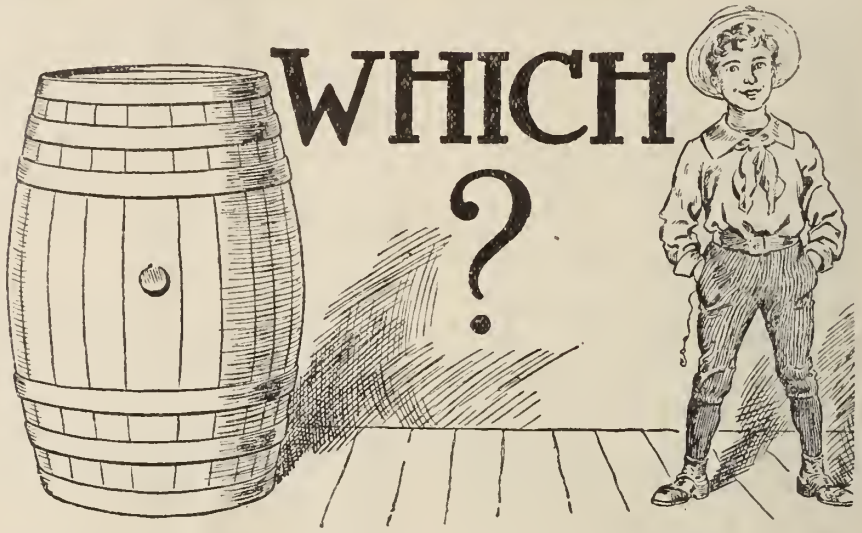
"SUNSHINE POWDERS"—A Dainty Easter Gift for an invalid or one in sorrow. Jewels of thought, lovely for birthdays, hospitals, sunshine work. They were prepared by a "shut in," wife of a home-missionary, once a pupil of Frances Willard, an earnest worker in the W. C. T. U. "Bright, cheery, comforting!" "Worth their weight in gold." Try a box! 25 cts. Rev. H. M. Goodell, Pasadena, Calif.

"JIM AND ME" and 41 other choice songs on temperance and prohibition including "A Saloonless Nation 1920" are in *Songs and Sayings*. A great book. Price 25c, 5 for $1. *A free* copy of new booklet containing "My Father Knows," pronounced "a glorious song," to all who order, mentioning Union Signal.

REV. L. L. PICKETT, Wilmore, Ky.

Cartoon Leaflets

Containing Forceful Prohibition Truths and Arguments in Pictured Facts



The Water Wagon.
A City's Account with John Barleycorn.
What Two Beers a Day Will Buy.
When Will Uncle Sam Wake Up?
Farmers, Attention!
His Days Are Numbered.
On to Washington!
A National Duty.
A Lesson in Arithmetic.
The Deadly Upas Tree.
Vote for the Children!
The Liquor Traffic's Vacuum Pocket Cleaner.
Farmer and Saloonkeeper.
Boy or Beer Barrel?
Weighed in the Balance.
Accusing Fingers.
The Brewer's Slaves.
Your Boy Next?
As Big Business Sees It.
National Patchwork.
A Flag for Americanization Day.
Clubbing Him Off the Earth.
The Big Cities Problem.
The Drink Traffic and Revenue.
Spent Annually—A Comparison.
Is It a Square Deal?
The World on the Water Wagon.
What Mother and Children Get.
The Trouble-Maker.

Price, per fifty, 15 cents; per hundred, 25 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

WHAT RECENT CONVERTS TO PROHIBITION SAY OF THE LIQUOR BUSINESS

Converts to prohibition are multiplying at a rapid rate and their frank testimony concerning what they think of the business they formerly conducted, worked for, or advocated, as the case may be, furnishes interesting literature for prohibition campaigns.

Major Dan Smith, former attorney for the liquor dealers:

"The liquor business needs not regulation, but strangulation.

"I have drafted model license bills for hundreds of cities in twenty states. I found that the same liquor men who were paying me to draft them were paying legislators and aldermen to defeat them. They did not want them passed. They were pre-election promises.

"The price of a drink ranges from a dime to damnation. The saloonkeeper gets the dime when the man gets the drink. The family gets damnation when the drink gets him."

Nathan A. Cole, former campaign speaker for the United States Brewers' Association:

"You cannot make the American saloon respectable. Its business is evil. No man who sells liquor which makes men drunk, robs them of physical and mental capacity, brings sorrow, poverty, suffering and depravity into homes, can hope to be counted a good citizen.

"Alcohol is a debauching agency when used in any form as a beverage. This is the decision of scientists the world over, and this is also the experience of every man who has quit using it before it robbed him of the power to think clearly.

"It is disgusting to hear brewers talk about reforming the saloon. It is an incontrovertible fact that the brewer has contributed more to the immoral character of the saloon than anyone else. The only incentive behind brewery ownership is greed. The brewers will have money by fair means or foul. This is the system that breeds law-breaking and vice, and it prevails all over the United States. Never have the brewers made one honest effort to reform the saloon."

Clinton Wunder, formerly publicity manager of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, now engaged in Y. M. C. A. work, gives the following as one of many reasons why he believes the liquor traffic is doomed:

"There are five great divisions of the liquor business, each division warring upon some other branch. These are: the wholesale liquor dealers and distillers, the brewers, the importers, the mail order liquor dealers and the retailers. The brewer and distiller fight over the alcoholic content of their respective beverages, each blaming the other for the evils resulting. The retailer, because of the high cost of operation and the fact that he is often controlled by the manufacturer and the wholesaler, is bent only upon his immediate profit, and therefore refuses often to 'behave,' causing trouble for the more enlightened men of the business. The importer feels that his fine wines would not be affected if it were not for the unlawful actions of the domestic trade, and that he is in a class by himself. The mail order dealer fears only national prohibition and thrives upon state prohibition laws, which permit him to ship into a state without being forced to pay high license."

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLIII | EVANSTON, ILL., MARCH 29, 1917 | No. 13

DR. HOWARD A. KELLY, NOTED SURGEON, CONDEMNS BEER

Howard A. Kelly, M. D.,
of Baltimore, Md.

"I have a good deal of knowledge of the effects of beer drinking, both in this country and abroad," writes Dr. Kelly to THE UNION SIGNAL. "It is injurious all the time, creating drunkards, disrupting homes, and robbing poor children and mothers of millions of dollars wasted over the bar of the saloon.

"The habitual beer drinker stands small chance of recovering from an attack of pneumonia. Moderate quantities of beer impair efficiency, and our working people lose thousands of dollars yearly by being laid off because of the injurious habit of beer drinking.

"Alcoholism is a physical, moral and spiritual disease, and in any form whatever alcohol is injurious. There is no such thing as moderate drinking. All drinking is excessive."

HON. JEANNETTE RANKIN, FIRST WOMAN ELECTED TO UNITED STATES CONGRESS, IN HER ADDRESSES, MAKES FREQUENT REFERENCE TO HER ATTITUDE ON PROHIBITION QUESTION

National Prohibition will have in Congresswoman Rankin a staunch and fearless champion in the Sixty-fifth Congress. State and national prohibition were planks in the platform of Miss Rankin in her campaign last fall for Congress. When interviewed by newspaper men she makes it plain that she has convictions on the subject. On the printed matter used at the various meetings at which she has spoken since her election there appear in conspicuous type the words SHE STANDS FOR—six great reforms then being named, among which are state and national prohibition, national suffrage and child welfare. Neither does this woman, whom Rev. Frank Crane has characterized as "the voice of ten silent centuries," neglect to remind her hearers in her addresses where she stands on the liquor question. Miss Rankin's slogan has been, "Let the People Know," and she believes that the people will act for themselves, as they are doing, in the matter of prohibition, just as fast as they come to KNOW. She represents in her person the new spirit that we all feel is abroad in society, the growing demand for an answer to our question of why, with all the improved means of production, we have failed to increase the products of human happiness. The demand of the American people—women as well as men—for a controlling voice in their own destiny, is daily becoming more imperious.

Miss Rankin is one of the seven Independents who will hold the balance of political power in the Sixty-fifth Congress.

Miss Rankin Will Take her Seat in the House of Representatives as a Representative from the State of Montana, at the Opening of the Special Session of the United States Congress, on April 2.

It goes without saying that Miss Rankin is an ardent suffragist. She suggests irrefutable reasons why women should be given the vote: First, they should vote on all questions for the same reason that men vote. Second, they should vote because they are women and should have the opportunity of expressing themselves from their special viewpoint. Third, they should vote because they have a special interest, which can be represented by no other class—the children. "And unless the children of this generation are protected," declares Miss Rankin, "the next generation will be unable to cope with the constantly increasing problems of this civilization. No nation has a right to claim for itself full recognition as civilized until it gives to its women full suffrage." "I once called upon a member of the Sixty-third Congress," remarked Miss Rankin, in illustrating the point that woman suffrage is consistent and in harmony with the principles of our democratic government, "and he seemed amused because I had come to talk with him on woman suffrage, and hastened to inform me that he was opposed to suffrage, city, state and national. 'You believe that all republican governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed?' I asked. He admitted that he did. 'Are not the women governed by this government?' I asked. 'No,' he replied, 'the government does not govern the women.' 'Who does?' I inquired with curiosity. 'The government governs the men and the men govern the women,' he replied."

Believing that the vote is the fundamental device by which the people directly enter political affairs and that it is a most significant educational factor, Congresswoman Rankin stresses the necessity for the women of this nation securing suffrage in order that they may work, side by side with the men, for the true democracy of the future.

CROWDS AT HEARING ON NEW YORK PROHIBITION BILL—MRS. BOOLE SPEAKS FOR ALLIED TEMPERANCE FORCES

An event of more than ordinary interest in New York was the legislative hearing on the state-wide prohibition bill at the capitol building at Albany, on March 14. Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the New York W. C. T. U., and vice-president of the National W. C. T. U., as chairman of the Allied Temperance Forces, presided. There were present from thirty-one counties of the state a large body of white ribboners and temperance workers, among them forty-nine members of the New York state executive. Speaker Sweet invited Mrs. Boole and the president of the W. C. T. U. of his own county to sit with him at the speaker's desk. Three trainloads of liquor men were present, two from New York City, and one from another section of the state. In the gathering were proprietors of the leading hotels and restaurants of New York City. The liquorites all wore a red badge, and the white ribboners wore upon their breasts a white badge reading, "We want a voice on the liquor question." Some of the liquor men adroitly wore this, folded in such a way that it read, "We want liquor."

In the course of the spirited discussion one of the liquor representatives said there were fifteen prohibition states. Mrs. Boole challenged the correctness of his statement, and took occasion in a spectacular fashion to impress the truth upon the minds of all who were present. She signaled to Mrs. Caroline P. Lindsay, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of Fairs and Open Air Meetings, and immediately there waved in the air pennants showing the names of the twenty-six prohibition states, and the territory of Alaska. "You should have seen the liquor men count the pennants and examine them to see whether they were right," remarked a worker who was present at the hearing.

Later, to show the strength of the organization, Mrs. Boole called the roll of the county presidents, asking them to stand in response to it. Then she called upon all white ribboners in the house to stand, and the goodly company on their feet made a profound impression. Members of the legislature came up afterwards to meet the presidents of the counties from which they came.

Governor Whitman has stated that if the prohibition measure passes the legislature, he will sign it. In a conversation with one of the leaders of the W. C. T. U. of New York, he said he regarded the Woman's Christian Temperance Union as the most valuable temperance organization in the world.

THE LESSON TO THE DOCTOR

An expressman brought his car, on a bitter cold day, up to the door and could barely climb down from his seat. Hours of exposure had almost benumbed him. He was brought in, the master of the house was called, and a physician, dining at the house, came into the kitchen with the host.

"Bring me some whisky," ordered the doctor.

"One minute," said the host. "Why whisky? For heat?"

"Naturally," answered the doctor.

"Why not try hot water?" suggested the host. "Wouldn't hot water give the required heat?"

"All right. Hot water, if he can get it down," answered the doctor.

After half an hour the man "thawed out," and, as he "came to," he recognized the master of the house and said:

"Mr. Robinson, I don't want you to think that I am a drinking man. I was simply benumbed with cold and had lost almost all feeling. I take great pride, sir, in the fact—especially for my boys—that a drop of liquor has never crossed my lips."

And, as the host and the physician returned to their dinner, the former said to the latter: "A bit of a lesson, isn't it?"

"Yes," answered the doctor. "I fancy we doctors *are* pretty quick to think that nothing will do the trick at such a time but alcohol. Thanks, old man."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Russian Women to Have Voice in New Regime

Franchise to Women Said to Have Been Granted in Selection of Constituent Assembly

That the women of Russia may be enfranchised by the new Russian constitution seems probable, according to the reports being received through the Associated Press. A special cablegram from Petrograd to the *Chicago Herald* says: "It has been settled that women shall vote for members of the constituent assembly. With such radical changes here, woman suffrage comes as a matter of course."

Another significant result of the revolution in Russia is the release of Mme. Catherine Breshkovskaya, the "Little Grandmother" of the Revolution, who has been exiled in Siberia for the last thirty years.

"What a challenge to the world would be woman suffrage in Russia," exclaims *The Chicago Tribune*. "To Europe and to America the swift liberation of Russian women would be a taunt. Already the Slavic women have enjoyed a social equality with men. As revolutionists in earlier struggles the two sexes have stood together. Madam Breshkovskaya has been a symbol of nationalist inspiration. For the franchise to come to her and to her sisters would be a rare realization of ideal justice."

Woman Suffrage Victorious in Oklahoma, Vermont, Iowa and Michigan Legislatures

The constitutional amendment to grant full suffrage to women has passed both branches of the Oklahoma legislature. The question will be submitted to the voters November, 1918. The legislatures of four states, Maine, New York, South Dakota and Oklahoma, have since the first of the year passed measures submitting woman suffrage amendments to the vote of the people.

A bill granting to Vermont women the right to vote, under certain conditions, in incorporated villages for all town officers except road commissioners has passed both houses of the legislature.

A measure giving the women of Michigan presidential suffrage passed the state senate on March 21.

The Iowa senate has passed a measure submitting woman suffrage to the people providing the next legislature passes the resolution. The vote was 35 to 15. It is expected that the house will pass the measure. Woman suffrage was defeated in Iowa at a special election last June through the tactics of the liquor interests.

Danish Women Cast First Ballot

The first vote cast by the Danish women since they have been granted suffrage was on the question of the sale to the United States of the Danish West Indies.

Liquor Men Ask Right to Redistill Liquor for Alcohol When National Prohibition Comes

In anticipation and fear of national prohibition, the whisky distillers are preparing to save themselves from loss when the sale of their product is forbidden. Just before the close of the Sixty-fourth Congress, Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania introduced a bill in the Senate to permit the distillers to take all whisky in bond and redistill it into commercial alcohol.

The bill was placed upon the active calendar of the Senate finance committee, for consideration and report, but did not get any further because of the almost immediate adjournment of Congress. It is presumed Senator Penrose will reintroduce the bill when the extra session begins.

"The significance of the proposed legislation," says the *North American* of Philadelphia, "is its manifest purpose to protect the distillers from heavy losses if national prohibition is declared in the immediate future. The distillers themselves are asking for the legislation. Under existing laws whisky, as soon as it is distilled, is placed in a government bonded warehouse, from which it can be removed only upon the payment of the tax of $1.10 a gallon. There are 67,000,000 gallons of whisky now stored in warehouses in Kentucky alone, and it is estimated that twice that quantity is stored in other parts of the country. The distillers figure that were prohibition to catch them with any such stock on hand their losses would be tremendous unless some means were found of transforming the noxious article into some innocuous article of commerce.

"The passage of the bill as a measure for the relief of the distillers would amount virtually to the acquiescence of the whisky makers in the prohibition movement, forced, however, by the apparent realization that they could not prevent its success if they tried and are therefore desirous of protecting themselves against probable loss."

HONOR ROLL

—of—

STATES AND TERRITORY WHICH HAVE OUTLAWED THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Maine	Indiana
Kansas	Colorado
North Dakota	Iowa
Oklahoma	Arkansas
Georgia	Idaho
Mississippi	South Carolina
North Carolina	Virginia
Tennessee	Nebraska
West Virginia	South Dakota
Arizona	Utah
Alabama	Michigan
Washington	Montana
Oregon	Alaska

STATES TO VOTE ON STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION

Wyoming Missouri New Mexico
Iowa Utah Ohio Minnesota

Wisconsin Assembly Goes on Record in Favor of State-Wide Referendum Bill

By a vote of 52 to 44 the assembly of the Wisconsin legislature on March 22 sent to engrossment the Evjue bill, which if it passes the senate, will bring the question of whether Wisconsin shall be classed as a prohibition state or not up to the will of the voters at the spring election in April of 1918. If the measure at that time receives a majority vote, it will go into effect July 1, 1920. The bill was passed after three and a half hours of debate, mostly on questions of parliamentary practice, after all efforts to refer the question back to the committee, by attempting to add amendments, failed. An amendment which would exempt beer from the referendum was killed by a vote of 74 to 22.

Lower Branch of New Hampshire Legislature Votes for License Repeal

The lower house of the New Hampshire legislature, on March 21, went on record in favor of state-wide prohibition by a vote of 192 to 172. The vote was on the substitution of the minority report for the majority report on the Lewis bill to repeal the present law.

Jail Empty; Keeper Must Be Paid Salary

A great change has come over jail affairs in Frederick county, Virginia, according to the Winchester *Evening Star*. A few years ago the jailer paid the sheriff for the privilege of letting him, the jailer, keep the bastile. But the people got better, and fewer got into jail and the rent was reduced until now the keeper must be paid a salary if he is to keep the jail. Says the *Star:* "When the present incumbent came into the office of sheriff he gave the jail rent free to the jailer with the privilege of making out of it what he could. But certain moral and economic influences were at work which were destined to pull the props from under the jail-keeping business as a source of income. These were, first the enactment of local option and later on of prohibition. These measures had a tendency to run the worst elements of the population out of the community; hence, there was less crime, fewer violations of the law, until within the past few years there have been whole months at a time when not even a single prisoner has been confined in jail.

"As the jailer gets no salary whatever and must depend entirely on the profits from feeding his prisoners, it will be seen that the jail-keeping job is an empty honor. The present jailer has been compelled to seek employment elsewhere while still nominally the head of the local bastile. Then to add to his troubles the legislature passed a law which requires all prisoners serving thirty days and over to work on the state roads instead of spending their time idly in jail. This was the dregs in the jailer's bitter cup of woe. With the last opportunity to earn a living at boarding prisoners gone forever, he was compelled to go to work at whatever his hand found to do, and this was the situation recently when the board of supervisors, to rescue the job from oblivion, appropriated a salary of $100 per year, and asked the common council of Winchester to duplicate the action by appropriating another hundred for the same purpose."

WHICH BOY SHALL IT BE?

FELIX J. KOCH

The well-known evangelist, Dr. Henry Stough, had been preaching at a revival meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio, upon the sin of intemperance and the paramount need of prohibition. Finishing his speech against the liquor traffic, he called to the platform of the great tabernacle twelve children, cunning little folk, each in best bib and tucker, for it was Sunday afternoon. Dr. Stough lined them up according to size, then, pacing up and down the platform, as one in rage might do, he thus addressed his audience:

"We will assume that one of these boys is yours," he said, turning to his auditors. "Yes, this is he for whom you are toiling and sacrificing all the year round. With the sweat of your brow you are supporting and educating him. But, my friends, speak the truth: You are preferring the liquor traffic to this lad. How dare you?" Selecting the tiniest boy of the number, a dear little fellow of four, he set him a few paces in advance of the others.

"The liquor traffic," Dr. Stough declared, continuing his pacing, "already has its eyes on this boy. Government statistics show conclusively that one man in every twelve fills a drunkard's grave. One of these children is assuredly condemned to that fate. You men who tolerate the saloon, even though you yourself may not patronize it, are preferring it to the boys whom the saloonkeepers, the brewers, and the distillers regard as the props, the supports of their business by and by. The dragging down to a d unkard's death of one in twelve of all men in every community where drink is sold, is caused by liquor. Think of it."

He selected four children and drew them forward to the edge of the platform. "Which one of the dozen," he asked, "are you willing to let the saloonkeeper ruin? You might as well make the choice as to let the liquor men do it. Are you willing to have any one of the four before you given over into the traffic's tender keeping?" "No!" shouted the crowd. He chose another quartet, a big boy, a little boy, and two of sizes between. He presented first one child, then the next, the next, and the next, asking, as he designated each one, in turn, "Shall it be he?" Each time the welkin rang with the "No!" of the crowd.

Daniel Ewell Atkins, Grandson of Mrs. Florence E. Atkins, National Lecturer. Daniel is a Loyal Temperance Legion boy, the fourth generation in a family of total abstainers and temperance workers. His great grandmother on his mother's side joined the W. C. T. U. when Frances Willard made her first trip to Georgia.

Then the evangelist suddenly changed tone and mien. "Come, men," he said quietly, "you might as well choose. We must have one out of the twelve to fall the victim of drink." There was silence. One might have heard a pin drop, so quiet was the great tabernacle.

"Perhaps," the speaker finally continued, "I would better make the selection for you." Bringing from back of the pulpit a large black flag adorned with skull and crossbones, the familiar sign used by the druggists to indicate poison, he wrapped it around the form of the smallest child in such a way that the insignia of death squarely faced the intensely interested audience. Then he lifted the little fellow in his arms. Men and women shouted, "No!" In a trice the evangelist snatched off the flag and tearing it to shreds trampled it under his feet.

Producing an American flag he draped it about the wee tow-head in his arms. "Men, Americans," he cried, "these children, your children, must be protected by the American colors. Will you continue to disregard your duty as American citizens and let the saloonkeeper make a drunkard of one of every twelve of them, and moderate drinkers of many more, or will you save them by wiping out the liquor traffic which blights their present and blasts their future?" Wild shouts of approval rang out from all sides. The lesson taught in the tabernacle had been driven squarely, surely home.

PROHIBITION GIVES SATISFACTION IN VIRGINIA

The enemies of the alcoholic liquor traffic have long contended that only a trial of prohibition was needed in order to thoroughly convince the people that nothing better could be done for all humanity than to exterminate root and branch the universal source of drunkenness and the prime factor in the vast aggregate of crime, insanity and misery from which the race so greatly suffers. From countless sources comes now the testimony that the predictions of prohibition's friends prove true and conditions everywhere improve when the distillery, brewery and saloon take their departure. Among scores of other items appears the following in the Staunton (Va.) *Leader:*

"Those who for years have beeu laboring to bring about the enactment of prohibition of the liquor traffic in Virginia expected great things as the result of such enactment if ever accomplished, but they did not dare to dream that the results would at once be so overwhelmingly and universally satisfactory.

"Advocates of prohibition anticipated that the law would be well enforced, but they did expect that there would be a lingering feeling of antagonism and animosity toward the law and those responsible for its enactment; and that even among the better class of citizens some who did not favor the law would throw obstructions in the way of its enforcement, or at least refrain from aiding in its enforcement.

"The contrary has been true in Virginia. All classes of citizens seem to be friendly disposed and to be ready and willing to see the law meet the fullest expectations of its advocates and sponsors. Virginia is a law-abiding state anyway, but the state has made an exceptional record in the enforcement of the prohibition law. There has been a transformation in the habits of the people. It is a rare occurrence for an ordinary citizen to see any one under the influence of an intoxicant. The police court records all over the state show very few arrests for drinking or for the crimes that grow out of drinking or accompany drinking. Apparently all classes of citizens are pleased with the change and if there is any general disposition to bring back the saloons, it fails to find public expression anywhere. So far the execution of the law without any severe methods or anything to give ground for the charge of persecution seems to be as perfect as it well can be and to be wholly satisfactory to the public. There does not seem to be the slightest prospect of a movement to go back to the saloons."

ALCOHOL OR THE BABY?

DR. EUGENE LYMAN FISK, Director of the Life Extension Institute of New York, in *The Atlantic Monthly*

After twenty-five years of experience in the close, personal observation and physical examination of all types of men, from laborers to statesmen and leaders of scientific thought, and in the sifting and weighing of evidence relating to the influences that affect longevity as revealed by the experience of large masses of men, my cumulative judgment is that alcohol is a destructive force, wholly evil in its total effects. I deprecate the too prevalent tendency to apologize for alcohol, to deal gently and tenderly with it, instead of bringing it to the bar of human judgment to answer for its misdemeanors and justify its right to be exposed for sale on the street corners as a beverage harmless for the average man.

As to its effect on progeny, the degree of this effect in man is debatable, but there is positive proof of an extremely adverse influence on the germ plasm of animals. Until the degree of this influence in man is determined, which should properly receive the benefit of the doubt —alcohol or the baby?

New York Hotel Man Gives Up Lucrative Bar Trade

"DON'T WANT TO BE A RUM SELLER," SAYS FRANK CASE OF THE ALGONQUIN—HIS BAR PROFITS WERE OVER $10,000 LAST YEAR

Can a New York hotel, one of the real hotels that are a part of the life of the city, of the spirit of the thousands who come here for a holiday, be operated successfully without a bar? Frank Case, proprietor of the Algonquin for the last fourteen years, says "Yes," and feels sufficiently sure of it to apply the only real test. He has closed his bar and it will stay closed.

He announced his intention to a group of friends at the hotel the other day.

"Why?" asked one of them after they had recovered from their astonishment.

"Well, there's one reason right there," replied Case, pointing to a small boy crossing the hotel lobby with a bunch of school books under his arm, on his way to the elevator to go to the family apartment upstairs. "That youngster is my own son, just coming home from school. I have decided that I don't want to pay his school bills and the other costs of bringing him up on the profits from booze. I guess that's my chief reason, but there are others.

"The bar got too profitable last year or probably I would not have thought of this thing. It never had amounted to much previously. It wasn't a real business asset as a bar for stand-up drinking by the people who ran in from the street for the sake of drinking and nothing else, but only a source of supply for the people who live in the house and want wine or cocktails or highballs at luncheon or dinner. That was all I wanted it or intended it to be. I did not give the personal attention to the profits from it that I would to the profit on a poached egg.

"But something happened to the bar in 1916. I had a new man in charge of it and he went in for business. He got it. At the end of the year the figures showed that my net profits on the bar alone had been $10,560. Now, I like to make money as well as the next man. That is what I am in the hotel business for. I am not a prohibitionist nor a temperance missionary, and I have no right or desire to interfere with the personal liberty of a patron of my hotel. Nevertheless those figures made me sick. I had to admit to myself that I was a rum-seller and that is something I don't want to be. I am a hotel keeper and believe that a distinction can and should be made between the two jobs. I am going to make it.

"Of course, I'll have to admit that it has taken me three months to come to the scratch, because a human being hates to let go of ten thousand a year as a matter of sentiment before he is sure he can make it up somewhere else. I don't know yet that I can make it up, but I'll have all that barroom space for extra dining room or some other purpose."

"Oh, well, it's your business to do as you like with," remarked one of the listeners who seemed to be a bit skeptical. "But you'll have what satisfaction there may be in being the dry pioneer in the wettest hotel town in the world. And you'll have followers if you wait long enough. When that boy of yours whom you don't want to educate on rum profits grows up there won't be any alcohol snares for him to look out for. It will be something else, but it won't be rum. Prohibition can't get the start it has got in so many states, backed up by the 'bone-dry' bills at Washington, without hitting New York eventually.

"You can see some signs here already in spite of your $10,000 bar profits last year and the ocean of booze in the white light region. I had luncheon in the Harvard club the other day, and noticed that nobody near my table was drinking anything. That aroused by curiosity to the point of doing a little investigating. My table was at a Forty-fifth street window, so to get out I had to pass down the entire length of the big dining room. Every table was full, but I didn't see an alcoholic drink anywhere in the room.

"I consider that very significant, at least, so far as midday drinking in New York is concerned. You know that a few years ago there would have been a cocktail or a highball or a bottle of beer on nearly every one of those tables.

"You also know that the assumption that New York never would go dry, no matter what the rest of the country did, has been based chiefly on the fact that it was such a cosmopolitan town, that its population was made up of so many Europeans. But even that assumption is losing some weight, because every one of the European countries from which our population is drawn is now going in for more or less prohibition on its own account. And the movement, both in this country and abroad, is based entirely on the grounds of efficiency and health and the safety of the property and lives for which men are responsible. Temperance workers wasted several generations in trying to put their reform through as a matter of piety and morals, but they have got hold of the right end of it now. Some time we will have the miracle right here in New York. Maybe Case is starting something."

"Well, that may be, but I am not posing as a dry pioneer or as a reformer. I take a drink myself occasionally, but I don't want to sell it to another man. Would you want to?"

Everybody in the group answered in the negative, although there was not a total abstainer there.

"A bar is a hole, a squalid, rotten hole, no matter how clean it may be kept literally, no matter how well appointed and beautifully decorated it is. A public bar is a hole and it makes no difference whether it is in a hotel or in a corner saloon over in Hell's Kitchen. It is the place of repeated drinking, of treating to drinks that nobody wants, but that nobody has the nerve to refuse, of drunkenness. It is the exchange for oral filth which its patrons would be ashamed to speak or listen to anywhere else. The public bar as an adjunct of a hotel cheapens the whole place.

"All the troubles we have ever had in this house could be traced right to that bar. If a man has got behind in his accounts it was because he was taking too many drinks standing up. If there has been a quarrel to patch up, the trouble began in the bar. If we have had sickness upstairs, a bar victim has been the patient. I am through with it."—*New York Times.*

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AND THE BREWERS

Out St. Louis way the Anheuser Busch Brewing Company is a great institution. Also its product is probably purer and more wholesome than most beer. Evidently the Anheuser Busch people fear that the prohibition movement will in time win Missouri even. Therefore they advertise. Here is part of an advertisement printed in *Reedy's Mirror*. We also reproduce a passage Franklin himself wrote.

Liquor Advertisement

"Benjamin Franklin Father of American Diplomacy.

"America has never produced a greater statesman than Franklin. . . The great Lord Chatham pronounced him not only an honor to the Anglo-Saxon people, but to human nature. . . . He it was who induced France to lend us ships, men and money during the darkest days of the Revolution. Upon his death Congress ordered a general mourning of a month. In France it was decreed that all members of the National Assembly should wear mourning for three days. So long as Americans treasure the Republic and Personal Liberty . . . the fame of Franklin can never perish. Personally he was possessed of robust health. He was . . . a moderate user all his life of Old Madeira and barley malt brews. It is safe to say that he toasted the new republic with every great man of Europe and America."

From Franklin's Autobiography

"At my first admission into this print house (at London) I took to working at press, imagining I felt a need of the bodily exercise I had been used to in America where press work is mixed with composing. I drank only water; the other workers, near fifty in number, were great guzzlers of beer. On occasion I carried up and down stairs a large form of type in each hand when others carried but one in both hands. They wondered to see from this and several instances that the "water American," as they called me was stronger than themselves who drank strong beer. We had an ale house boy who attended always in the house to supply the workmen. My companion at the press drank every day a pint before breakfast, a pint at breakfast with his bread and cheese, a pint between breakfast and dinner, a pint at dinner, a pint in the afternoon about six o'clock and another when he had done his day's work. I thought it a detestable custom, but it was necessary, he supposed, to drink strong beer that he might be strong to labor. I endeavored to convince him that the bodily strength afforded by beer could only be in proportion to the grain or flour of the barley dissolved in the water of which it was made; that there was more food in a pennyworth of bread; and therefore if he would eat that with a pint of water it would give him more strength than a quart of beer. He drank on, however, and had four or five shillings to pay out of his wages every Saturday night for that muddling liquor, an expense I was free from. And thus these poor devils keep themselves always under."

Franklin's "Biography," from which we quote, was written by the "Father of American Diplomacy" himself. The essay in praise of beer which gives the impression that Franklin boozed his way through all the thirteen colonies, across the Atlantic and through every country of Europe, was written to bolster up the wets. This piece of fakery was a bold one, for most intelligent persons know Franklin's Biography and remember the "water American" passage. We showed these two quotations to a philosopher friend of ours and it was his remark that if Franklin were living today he would go much farther and he would be as strong for prohibition in the twentieth century as he was in the wet eighteenth for temperance.—*Collier's Weekly.*

WHAT WOMEN HAVE DONE WITH THE BALLOT

WHEREVER WOMEN HAVE BEEN GIVEN THE VOTE THEY HAVE USED IT IN THE INTERESTS OF THE COMMUNITY AND ESPECIALLY OF THE CHILDREN

DEBORAH KNOX LIVINGSTON

One of the strange things in the discussion for and against woman suffrage is that everywhere men and women seem to demand that the advocate for woman suffrage shall be able to demonstrate that where women have had the ballot it has proved to be an unqualified blessing. It is not difficult to establish this contention, but nowhere do we find that such a test is required with regard to the granting of suffrage to men. As a recent writer has well stated, "It is for man to say whether woman shall have the vote, and, as a consequence, man views the ballot not as a right that he must give, but as a privilege that he is at liberty to confer or withhold." Women, therefore, must prove themselves fit to receive this privilege.

WOMAN'S BALLOT MEANS PROHIBITION

What have women done with the ballot in equal franchise states that warrants the further extension of the vote to women of the other states, is a question that is being continuously asked. We meet with some difficulties in answering it. First of all, the men far outnumber the women in the eleven states which have granted full suffrage to women and in the four states which have given presidential and municipal suffrage men hold the balance of power. Again, in only one state, namely, Illinois, are the ballots cast kept separate, so that state is the only one in which it can be determined accurately just how women vote on any given issue. We, therefore, must answer the question by a comparison of the results obtained since women have had the ballot with conditions obtaining prior to their enfranchisement. Take, for example, the much discussed question, "Will the woman's ballot mean prohibition?" We answer, "Yes," because results prove that wherever women have had the ballot dry territory has been increased. For instance, the following states and territory went dry after their women were enfranchised: Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Colorado, Arizona, Utah and Alaska. In Illinois, at the next general election after the women were enfranchised, twenty-two counties were added to the dry column.

CONSERVATION OF CHILD LIFE THE SPECIAL AIM OF WOMEN

Women naturally have sought to influence legislation that concerns itself with women and children. In every suffrage state we find them seeking legislation that affects the conditions under which women work, such as wages, hours of labor, sanitary provisions, etc., and the securing of laws governing children, covering the care and education of child life.

Everywhere women have sought to exterminate the social evil by the passage of red-light injunction and abatement laws. In every one of the equal suffrage states, women have secured guardianship of their children equally with the fathers, mothers' pension laws have been passed, the age of consent has been raised to eighteen years in all the suffrage states except Nevada, which fixes the age at sixteen.

The following are a few of the laws secured in the suffrage states since women have had the franchise:

Arizona has passed an eight-hour law for women employed in laundries, a red-light injunction and abatement law, and a law raising the exemption of property, for widows, from $1,000 to $2,000, for all possessed of less than $5,000.

California has passed the following laws since women have been enfranchised: The red light abatement act, the minimum wage law, a law providing that no minor under eighteen shall be employed more than eight hours a day, and that no minor under fifteen shall be employed for wages or profit, a law for the establishing of a state training school for delinquent girls, the equal guardianship act, the raising of the age of consent to eighteen, an act requiring fathers to support illegitimate children, and an act giving married women complete control of their separate property.

Colorado has secured the enactment of many excellent laws since the women received the ballot, among them a child-labor law of eight hours a day for children from fourteen to sixteen, a similar law of eight hours a day for women, a law establishing juvenile courts, detention homes, and probation officers. The age of consent has been raised to eighteen. In 1914 state-wide prohibition was adopted, and in 1915 the red light injunction and abatement law was passed.

Idaho has a labor law affecting women and children, a nine-hour restriction for women and children over the school age, a married woman's property act, giving a wife control over her own property and earnings, also a law making mothers equal guardians with the fathers. Idaho has also passed a prohibition law since the women were given suffrage.

The women of Illinois have limited suffrage but it is sufficient to enable them to vote against the saloon, which they have done, and thus greatly increased the dry territory of the state.

It is generally admitted that the credit for the recent legislation for the bettering of working conditions can be given to women.

Kansas has probably had more progressive legislation passed in the four years since the women have had full suffrage than any other state. We quote from a recent article the following:

"Acts authorizing towns to establish free public libraries, reading rooms, rest rooms, parks and hospitals. An act establishing pensions for mothers in case of death, desertion, incapacity or legal confinement of husband. An act giving right to damages against town or city for injury to person, property or means of support due to intoxication of husband or father. An act giving to wife, child, or employer right to damages for injury due to intoxication against owner of place where liquor was sold. An act establishing boards of public welfare for supervision of dance halls and amusement places. An act providing that prisoners' earnings shall be paid to wife and children. An act establishing an industrial welfare commission with power to fix minimum rates of wages, reasonable hours, and sanitary conditions for women and minors. An act providing pensions for incapacitated firemen and for widows and children of firemen."

The women of Montana in the little more than two years of their enfranchisement have secured the passage of a mothers' pension act, an act for equal guardianship, and an act giving married women control of their own property. Montana secured state-wide prohibition in 1916.

SUFFRAGE STATUS

States and Territory Where Women Have Full Suffrage:

WYOMING	KANSAS
COLORADO	OREGON
IDAHO	ARIZONA
UTAH	NEVADA
WASHINGTON	MONTANA
CALIFORNIA	ALASKA

Presidential and Municipal Suffrage:

ILLINOIS NORTH DAKOTA
INDIANA

Presidential Suffrage

OHIO

Suffrage at Primaries

ARKANSAS

States Which Will Vote

MAINE	SOUTH DAKOTA
NEW YORK	OKLAHOMA

ACHIEVEMENTS OF SUFFRAGE STATES

Nevada is one of the states in which the male vote is far in excess of the female vote, yet the women have been able to secure the passage of an act providing pensions for mothers and for retired teachers.

Oregon has passed a great many excellent laws by the aid of the woman's ballot, notably a state-wide prohibition measure at the first election at which the women voted. Acts have been passed providing juvenile courts, pensions for mothers, and an act for equal pay for equal work for men and women teachers.

When Utah came into statehood it brought its women with it, so that all the sessions of the state legislature have been affected by woman's ballot.

Washington has passed many excellent laws as the direct result of woman suffrage, such as the creation of a woman's industrial welfare commission, mothers' pension law and red-light abatement law. This is another state which has enacted a prohibition law since the women secured the ballot.

The state of Wyoming was the first to grant equal suffrage, and for many years the women worked for the passage of an anti-gambling law, which was eventually passed in 1901. They have helped in the passage of a mothers' pension law, a law giving married women control of their own property, equal guardianship law, and their vote has always been against the liquor interests.

A BLESSING TO ALL HUMANITY

Thus we see that wherever women have been given the power of the vote they have used it as a "blessing" in the interests of the child and their own sex, but such "blessing" is not confined to the women and children but blesses all humanity through them. It has always been the task of woman to contribute to the moral welfare of the race, and there is no more effective way for her to make that contribution than through the medium of the ballot.

What women have done with the ballot may be a prophecy of what they will yet accomplish.

We ask the question, Is there any reason to believe that the women of the East and of the South would be less anxious to use the ballot for the welfare of society than are their sisters of the West?

—Courtesy Rev. Harry A. Hersey.

TRAVELING TEMPERANCE EXHIBIT OF THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

Many of the National W. C. T. U. posters are used in this exhibit, in addition to those published by other temperance organizations. The posters are mounted on long strips of cloth which keeps them intact and enables them to be put up very quickly. This exhibit is sent free to Universalist conventions or similar gatherings. Weight, 4¾ lbs.

THE TRUTH ABOUT CIDER

An examination of ciders has been conducted at the Colorado State Food and Drug Chemical Laboratory under the direction of Dr. John B. Ekeley, state chemist. Samples of freshly pressed cider were submitted by two of the leading manufacturers of the state, one contained in a five-gallon keg and the other in a ten-gallon keg. The samples were placed under conditions as to care and temperature similar to those which attend the handling and sale of cider in the retail market. In each of the samples a preservative was found, sodium benzoate in the proportion of one-tenth of one per cent. Small quantities of the cider were drawn from time to time and the alcoholic content determined.

In the first keg the increase in alcoholic content was very gradual for about ten days, after which it increased very rapidly until the twenty-fifth day, when it reached a proportion of 7.75 per cent, after which it started to decrease. The maximum quantity of alcohol, which in these experiments is estimated by volume, is much greater than the quantity in beers.

In the second sample the increase in alcoholic content was negligible until the thirtieth day, when it rose very rapidly, reaching a maximum of 5.56 per cent. Conclusions were reached that this result had been obtained by a very careful selection of stock, extraordinary care in the manufacture and also in the sterilization of the container.

Samples have been taken from time to time from various retail stores where cider is actually on sale. Analysis shows that, with one exception, such ciders contain alcohol to the extent of 4 per cent or more. The exception noted was in the case of a freshly opened keg. Samples of sterilized ciders have been examined and in every instance have proved non-alcoholic.

These experiments prove that sodium benzoate in the proportion above stated is ineffective as a means of preventing alcoholic fermentation. Chemical preservation of cider is not practical. An amount of any chemical preservative which may be lawfully used will not retard the process of fermentation for a sufficient length of time to permit the disposition of the product in the ordinary course of trade.

Freshly pressed cider is almost entirely free from alcohol. Fermentation proceeds rapidly until practically all fruit sugars are converted into alcohol. Under ordinary conditions it is but a very few days until the cider contains as much or more alcohol than does beer. We can find no reason why a fermented beverage such as beer, which contains from 3½ to 5 per cent alcohol, should be judged by a stricter standard than a fermented beverage like cider, which contains from 4 to 8 per cent of alcohol.

There is but one practical solution of the cider problem. Manufacturers must equip their plants to put out a sterile product by pasteurization. Grape juice, which is subject to the same fermentation process as apple juice, has become a most valuable food product in America, available for use at all seasons of the year. Apple juice, which has equal or greater food value than grape juice, should be handled in the same manner as is grape juice.

Imitation Fruit Ciders

Forty or more samples of imitation fruit ciders have been examined. These so-called ciders are made from an apple cider base with added coloring matter and preservatives. The flavor is almost entirely artificial. The samples contained from 5 to 9 per cent alcohol by volume. These products cannot be considered as ciders but rather imitation fruit wines in which an increased alcoholic content is produced by the addition of cane sugar. The alcoholic content is nearly i. not quite as large as that of ordinary wine. Apple cider and imitation fruit ciders are undoubtedly intoxicating beverages, as contemplated by the prohibition law.

STRONG DRINK PNEUMONIA'S ALLY

"The United States public health service brands strong drink as the most efficient ally of pneumonia. It declares that alcohol is the handmaiden of the disease which produces ten per cent of the deaths in the United States. This is no exaggeration. We have known for a long time that indulgence in alcoholic liquors lowers the individual vitality and that the man who drinks is peculiarly susceptible to pneumonia.

"The United States public health service is a conservative body. It does not engage in alarmist propaganda. In following out the line of its official duties it has brought forcefully to the general public a fact which will bear endless repetition. The liberal and continuous user of alcoholic drinks will do well to heed this warning."

The Union Signal

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National W. C. T. U. Convention, Washington, D. C., December 2–7, 1917

NATIONAL PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR WASHINGTON

Miss Anna A. Gordon, National W. C. T. U. president, left for Washington, D. C., Tuesday, March 27, to attend a conference called by the National Temperance Council.

FIVE REASONS

In the recent state-wide prohibition campaign in California an endeavor was made to muster into the prohibition army every man, woman and child. The children in the Sunday schools were asked to bring the question to the attention of their fathers and mothers, and most loyally and faithfully did they respond. The president of the Southern California W. C. T. U. tells the story of one little girl who, after making her plea to her parents, held up one tiny hand, with fingers spread wide apart, and said, "Listen, please. We must vote dry for five reasons," and gave a reason for each finger.

How many adults, how many Sunday school teachers, club women, business men, school teachers, could on a minute's notice name five leading reasons why the self-respecting, right-minded people of this country ought to work to abolish the liquor traffic. Why not suggest the test at the dinner table? Try it in the office among your business associates. Broach it at the social club. What are five forceful, cogent reasons for working and voting for state-wide and nation-wide prohibition?

The first reason you will find in yonder jail or penitentiary. Alas, not one but hundreds, thousands of desperate, heartbreaking reasons are there in the person of men who with trembling voice will confess that John Barleycorn is responsible for the fetters that bind them, that he and no other has imprisoned them behind those gray, dismal walls, has defeated them when they were paroled and brought them back to their cells.

In the public hospitals of our big cities you may find reason number two, for in these places of sadness languish a great company of victims of alcoholism, pale-faced, haggard, afflicted with hopeless diseases, caused by the drink habit.

In that domicile of the friendless, the down-and-out, the flotsam and jetsam of society—the poorhouse—you may come upon the third reason. This family of paupers, in their pitiful old age or indigent middle age, can give you an appalling volume of evidence of the financial side of the liquor question; can tell you how greedy John Barleycorn takes not only the health, the intellect, but the income, the home, the farm, the bank account and the savings hoarded by the family of the victim.

You will not need to search long for the fourth reason. It will call out to you with agonizing voice from the army of failures, the creatures who gather each winter in the cheap lodging houses and free employment agencies, arguments every one, that that enemy of efficiency, alcohol, has a wonderful faculty for separating a man from a paying job and preventing him from making connections with a new one.

Perhaps the fifth reason is the saddest but the most impressive. You will discover it in the retreats for those of impaired intellect, in the asylums for the insane and feeble-minded, many of the inmates of all of which institutions, so alienists tell us, are there because of the liquor habit, which has not only laid its curse upon them for the remainder of their life, but whose devastating influence will be felt even unto the third and fourth generation of their offspring.

Five reasons did we say? If only these were all! Alas, one could go on enumerating five times five reasons and yet fall far short of cataloguing the far-reaching evils that compel Christian people to work for the extinction of the liquor traffic.

NARROW INTERPRETATION OF "PERSONAL LIBERTY"

"Personal liberty" is the favorite argument of the liquor interests. "You need the liquor revenue" has its sordid commercial side and is unpleasantly suggestive to the people of something they would like to forget—that the real reason why they continue to tolerate the business is a dollar and cents reason. "Prohibition does not prohibit" reflects immediately upon the interests back of the bootlegger and blind pig, as notoriously regardless of all laws, and with a federal law now ready to be enforced the argument has lost its value.

But "personal liberty" has a seductive sound to American ears. It calls to mind certain sacred sentiments enshrined in the hearts of every citizen of our republic. To the superficial thinker at first thought it seems plausible. But do the men who so stress the idea of "personal liberty" really believe in it except as it works to their personal advantage? Illustrations in abundance occur to one to show that they do not. For instance not many months ago there were being held in the city of Milwaukee by a noted evangelist a series of religious meetings. In accordance with his custom he sent the large department stores and other great industries an invitation to be present and suggested that one night would be called "Gimbel Night," in honor of a certain large store, whose employes were urged to attend in a body. It happened that the evangelist conducting these meetings was wont, as are all up-to-date evangelists, to call attention in forceful language to the liquor habit and the evils that follow in its train and to urge activity on the part of all converts to prohibition. This fact was brought to the attention of the brewers of the city; it was displeasing to them, for what right had an evangelist or anyone else, they asked, to assail their trade? To express their indignation they sent a letter to Milwaukee mercantile houses asking that they prevent their employes from attending the meeting, saying:

"This is nothing more than the forerunner of Billy Sunday coming to Milwaukee and the beginning of an organized effort to swing Wisconsin and the city of Milwaukee into the prohibition column. If you want to prevent such a calamity I think it advisable to tell your employes not to patronize these meetings."

A man connected with a large department store who received one of these letters thought it too valuable a dissertation on "personal liberty" to be filed away in his office and decided to share it with his fellow-citizens, that they might have at first-hand the liquor interests' interpretation of "personal liberty." He had facsimiles of the Miller Brewing Company's letter struck off and on the reverse side had printed an urgent invitation to the meetings, with references to the "personal liberty" slogan of the brewers.

The incident is one that may well be kept in mind and used with good effect when the anti-prohibitionists urge "personal liberty" in defense of the continuance of their business.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, 561 Thirty-third St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

PLANS TO ENTERTAIN THE TRANSCONTINENTAL W. C. T. U. CAMPAIGNERS

Every mail brings interesting suggestions of plans being made all along the line from Chicago to San Francisco, for the meetings to be held in connection with the visits of the two teams of Transcontinental W. C. T. U. Campaigners. The tour is to be inaugurated by a luncheon in honor of the speakers at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, April 30, the program to be participated in by representative men and women of that city. All along the way there will be parades, demonstrations, banquets, mass meetings, etc. From one of the largest cities to be visited by the southern team comes the word that the campaigners will be met at the station by an automobile reception committee which will escort them to their places of entertainment, the procession assuming the proportions of a parade. That evening a banquet will be held at the hotel, followed by a mass meeting, at which state legislators, the governor, mayor and other prominent citizens will be heard. Watch THE UNION SIGNAL for further notices concerning the campaigners. If you reside in the neighborhood of any of the cities to be visited, plan to be present at the time of the arrival of the W. C. T. U. team.

UNION SIGNAL QUIZ

Do You Know the Answers to These Questions? They May Be Found in THE UNION SIGNAL of March 22

Ten questions, the answers to which will be found in the preceding number of THE UNION SIGNAL, will appear each week. The use of these questions as a part of local union programs is suggested.

1. How is the New York City Board of Health trying to safeguard from disease the health of the babies of its city?
2. What attitude does the New York Board of Health take regarding beer?
3. Give seven reasons why prohibition is becoming increasingly popular in Colorado.
4. What is the best way to vindicate and establish a prohibition or other good law?
5. How are the various branches of the liquor interests unintentionally helping to promote prohibition?
6. What commercial interests of the United States are destroying the native Hawaiian race?
7. Name half a dozen different lines of business that are being conducted in transformed breweries, distilleries and saloons.
8. What have three prominent men formerly connected with the liquor interests to say concerning the evils of the liquor traffic?
9. Why, according to Charles Stelzle, should organized labor be opposed to the liquor traffic?
10. What preliminary work in a statewide campaign is absolutely necessary? Suggest three definite plans for such work.

BREWER'S SON SENT TO "PROHIBITION" SCHOOL AND SUMMER CAMP

The liquor people are fully aware of the value of a no-saloon environment for their children and they very often have their homes in the prohibition districts of their home cities. More than one man whose present means of livelihood will be destroyed with the coming of prohibition to his place of abode has sent his children, notably his sons, to Kansas to avoid the ever-swinging door of the saloons in license territory. An instance of this nature is the action of an Oshkosh (Wisconsin) brewer, who brought his thirteen-year-old son to the Read school, a school for boys between the ages of twelve and seventeen, where drinking and smoking are strictly forbidden. Said the father, in explanation, "I will not have my boy hanging around the brewery, loafing with boys and standing treat with them." The principal, Mr. Henry Everett Polley, received the boy as a pupil, and he was also taken for the summer to the Algoma Kamp for Boys, of which Mr. Polley is organizer-director, where he passed the vacation days in a wholesome environment, under careful supervision and away from the evil influences of his father's business.

RUM SUPPLIES TWO-THIRDS OF CASES BEFORE PHILADELPHIA DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURT

"Alcohol causes more than one-third of the cases which come into the domestic relations court," said Miss Sybil Gordon, assistant probation officer of the Philadelphia municipal court, in addressing the New Century Club of that city recently.

"In the domestic relations court," Miss Gordon said, "one-third of the complaints made by wives are laid directly at the door of the saloonkeeper, in addition to those cases in which alcoholism is specified as the cause of trouble. In another third of our cases the complaint arises from abusive treatment, and here, again, the cause is most often drink."

DISCOURAGE DRINKING BY EDUCATION

Gradually, but none the less surely, big business is coming to realize that the chief trouble-maker among workmen is strong drink, and just as surely as this conviction comes, a revolution will be evolved which will work out untold and even unanticipated benefits to employer and employe.

One of the big firms to which has recently come this arrest of thought is Cudahy Brothers Co., meat packers, of Cudahy, Wis. The following excerpt from a communication from the firm, under date of March 21, sets forth clearly their present attitude toward drink among their employes:

"Our company does not permit any alcoholic liquors inside the plant, and tries to discriminate against drinking men in our employment.

"We started this rule last winter. We were having a great deal of trouble on account of men being off duty, caused by excessive drinking. We have been doing all we could in an educational way to discourage drinking. We believe we are having some success, although it is a work that takes some time to bring about results."

Let us emphasize one means used by Cudahy Brothers Co., to discourage drinking, that is, the educational method. John Barleycorn poses as "a friend" of the drinking man. Show him up in his true light and the laboring man, unless already enslaved, will forsake him.

CRIME THE OUTGROWTH OF LIQUOR

The number of arrests in Newport News, Virginia, formerly averaged 450 to 550 monthly. In December, the holiday month, under prohibition, the number of arrests fell to 219, according to a statement made by the chief of police:

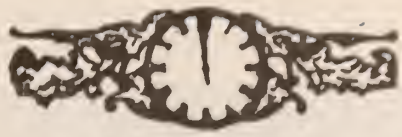
"There have been few serious criminal cases since the state went dry. Most of the murders, shootings and cuttings were the outgrowth of whisky, and with the going of whisky this class of crime has been lessened."

LIQUOR AND EFFICIENCY DO NOT MIX

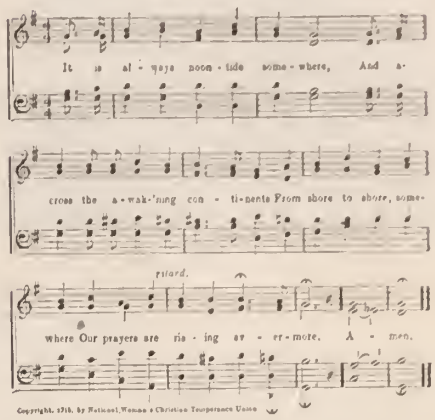
B. G. Royal, general superintendent of the Victor Talking Machine company, a concern which employs ten thousand men at Camden, N. J., gives this testimony:

"The company is firmly of the conviction that liquor and efficiency in business will not mix any more than will oil and water. Intoxicating liquor is the workingman's worst enemy; it robs him of his physical equipment, which is his most vital asset. It is often directly responsible for accidents that otherwise would be avoided. Non-indulgence in intoxicants means safety to the workmen; indulgence, jeopardy of one's safety. Even liquor in small quantities destroys the efficiency of the employes because it brings on a feeling of drowsiness and there is again the possibility of accident.

"The day has come when conservation of human energy must be seriously considered by large employers of labor, and by employes themselves. The European war has cost millions of human lives, and no one knows how many more millions will be sacrificed. Men are at a premium, and they will be in greater demand before this war ends. Hence it behooves us to give grave attention to this economic problem, so that industrial America shall continue to be able successfully to compete with all the world in all lines of industry."



TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE



WHEN PRAYER IS NEEDED

Those who are much with the Lord need to pray much; and those who are little with the Lord need to pray much. Oxygen is needed in the blood of both the well and the ill. But the strenuous business man or the overworked housewife thinks that much prayer may properly be left to those whose work is more spiritual, and who have more time for it; while the distinctively religious worker constantly persuades himself that the very nature of his work makes him less in need of deliberate, time-consuming prayer than other folks. What a rebuke to both forms of mistake is found in this glimpse of the daily life of a tireless missionary, now well past seventy, whose whole life is given to serving the Lord, and whose duties are as onerous and as high-pressure as those of any American "captain of industry": "No matter how early the start or how cold and comfortless and hurried the journey-preparations, Dr. Corbett takes plenty of time to pray and has a deliberate strength-giving meeting—a 'morning watch' with his Lord—before all else." Men's "spiritual" work would be more blessed, and their "secular" work more effective, if this simple method of starting the day were as unvarying as the morning meal. Plenty of persons take time for prayer when it is convenient to do so. Few do it when it is inconvenient. But inconvenient prayer is the greatest time-saver and trouble-smoother there is.—*Sunday School Times.*

THE SALOON ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR THE COMING OF PROHIBITION

"The persistent breaking of the law by the liquor people, including the fact that most crime and vice is directly traceable to the saloon and its influence, is causing the general uprising against that institution seen in the vote of state after state for prohibition of the liquor traffic," remarks Nathan Cole, former speaker for the liquor interests. "There is not a respectable business that would not take warning from such events as have been recorded against the liquor business. But the liquor man seems blind to all ocular demonstrations and deaf to the protests of the people. He goes right on creating crime, debauchery and inefficiency until the people rise in their indignation and put him out of business. Then he shouts 'confiscation' and cries aloud for compensation, all unmindful of the fact that he has confiscated the money of the drinker and has never offered compensation to the starving wife and family of the drunkards he has made."

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

April 14—Young People's Branch Day—Birthday of Frances J. Barnes
May 6-13—Membership week
May 13—Mothers' Day

SUPERINTENDENTS

SOCIAL MEETINGS AND RED LETTER DAYS

MRS. MARY DAVIS TOMLINSON

At the last National W. C. T. U. Convention held in Indianapolis, Indiana, Miss Anna A. Gordon in her annual address recommended "that we revise our list of National W. C. T. U. Red Letter Days. Some of these sixteen days relate to vital forward movements of our organization and are quite universally observed; others, because of the time of year on which they come, are seldom utilized for public meetings and their purpose is thus defeated. I recommend that we discontinue July 21 as Loyal Temperance Legion Day and make September 28 our great day for the children and for *The Young Crusader*. July is a month when many local unions do not meet; white ribboners are away from home and very few can observe our summer Red Letter Days. The work among the children is of consummate importance. I recommend that Mothers' Day, January 3, be changed to the second Sunday in May, now observed by the nation as Mothers' Day, and that our membership week close on that date. I recommend a change in the name of our December 23 Red Letter Day to 'Crusade and Pioneers' Day.' In the quick step forward march of the W. C. T. U. today, our faces are toward the future. We can, however, utilize Crusade Day to pay our tribute of fervent gratitude not only to those who were our founders and early leaders but to many who blazed the way for us along difficult paths which are today highways toward nation-wide prohibition."

In the post-executive committee meeting these recommendations were considered and the motion carried that we continue July 21, the birthday of Miss Gordon, as L. T. L. Day. Mothers' Day, January 3, is changed to the second Sunday in May, now observed by the nation as Mothers' Day, and our membership week is to close on that date. The name of the Red Letter Day observed December 23 is changed to "Crusade and Pioneers' Day."

I am confident that the unions can observe Mothers' Day any time during the month of May, and the biographical sketch of Madam Willard, which contains many valuable suggestions to mothers, might be read with profit at these meetings.

While there is an unprecedented awakening in the consciences of men and women concerning National Constitutional Prohibition, we need to continue the social work, that the people in every community may be reached and urged to lend their influence in pushing forward the movement for universal prohibition.

I have been surprised to learn from some of the superintendents in prohibition states that the women have lost interest in social work. To the white ribboners in these most fortunate states, I would suggest that by means of social meetings you interest the women in the departments that need assistance. Read the appeals in THE UNION SIGNAL written by Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, our National superintendent of Work Among Soldiers and Sailors, and prepare articles on this department. Flower Mission and Relief work is well worth your endeavor to create sentiment among your friends. Read in your meetings leaflets on Medical Temperance, written by Mrs. Martha M. Allen, and send these to the physicians of your community.

Invite the missionary societies of the churches to meet your union in a social capacity and use the set of charts, "Relation of Temperance to Missions," prepared by Dr. L. C. Purington and Ella Gilbert Ives, which can be purchased at the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill. We should emphasize the department of Anti-Narcotics, preparing and reading papers upon the evils of tobacco. There is pressing need of forewarning mothers to carefully teach both daughters and sons the danger in using the cigaret, that they may not become victims of the habit.

Moral Education and Race Betterment is another department that can be made interesting and instructive and one that should claim our serious attention.

While evils exist there should be no relaxation on the part of any member of our W. C. T. U. organization, but rather a fervent desire to see righteousness exalted in this nation.

"Our success depends upon the strength of our purpose; and if we would make much progress we must use much diligence."

212 E. 7th St., Plainfield, N. J.

TEMPERANCE AND LABOR

MRS. LUCIA FAXON ADDITON

The question comes from various sections, "Is not the Labor department organized essentially for social service?" I answer, "Most assuredly. Its work is entirely that of social service of a strictly constructive nature."

We are interested in this service for three hundred different groups of working people, with that number of occupations represented. Our first thought is to bring this mighty army of workers close to the Master. Let us, therefore, not neglect the noon-tide hour of prayer for them: "God bless us, every one." (The brotherhood prayer.) Then may we not have a trysting time at nightfall when petitions shall ascend especially for those who are doing night work. Work during that time by women, girls and boys is a menace to them morally and physically.

It is time now to begin to plan for the cultivation of vacant lots. Many cities are waking up to the possibilities for good in this movement. It helps the poor man, or the worker on half time, or the underpaid, to raise vegetables for their families, thus reducing the high cost of living. Set the ball rolling in your community. Interest your Public Welfare or Social Service commissioner.

Plan the systematic distribution of department leaflets monthly, in car barns, police stations, firehouses, etc. Keep in close touch with the work of the police matrons, as they aid women and girls. Trace up any and all questionable advertisements for working girls. There are many decoy ads that need to be investigated. *Watch for them.*

Get scrap books of medium size and fill them with up-to-date matter. The campaign issues of THE UNION SIGNAL furnish abundant material. Place these books in barber shops and other places where men wait. Put wall-pockets filled with literature giving true facts concerning temperance and labor in all mills, factories, car barns, etc.

There is one special class of wage-earners that has been brought forcibly to our attention just now—the longshoremen. Charles B. Barnes, an expert in social research, has just published a report on the life of the longshoremen for the Russell Sage Foundation. It characterizes the longshoremen as men, enumerates the conditions of labor that affect them, analyzes their relations to their employers, and tells of their efforts to cooperate with one another in trying to improve their lot in life. Mr. Barnes reveals the harm of intermittent employment of longshoremen and tells of the extraordinarily long, continuous periods of labor that often result in exhaustion and physical breakdown. He describes the lack of safeguards against accidents to these loaders and unloaders of great steamships and lets it be known that most steamship companies provide no place where the men may wait while no work is going on, or may sit and eat during their lunch hour. As a consequence they are driven to the only places where they are welcome and not treated as trespassers—the many saloons of the waterfront. I appeal to every state having any longshoremen or stevedores at work to see to it that coffee rooms are opened for the benefit of these men. They can be made self-supporting. The men do not want charity, they pay for their drinks in the saloons, why not give them a chance to pay for warmth, comfort and hot harmless drinks. I earnestly urge that this effort be set on foot at once.

New leaflets on "A Living Wage and an Eight Hour Day," "Vocational Guidance Trade Schools vs. Blind Alleys" and "Social Service Through Substitutional Work" are issued. Watch for announcement in THE UNION SIGNAL.

Hotel Seward, Portland, Ore.

MEDICAL TEMPERANCE

MRS. MARTHA M. ALLEN

The new, so-called "bone dry" prohibitory amendment laws are showing the need for greater effort in this department. All of these laws permit the sale of alcohol for medicinal purposes, with some restrictions. Were it necessary or helpful to recovery to use alcohol as medicine it would be wrong to seek to remove the legal permission for such use. But, as an ever-increasing number of skilful physicians have laid aside alcoholic liquors as remedial agencies; as leading hospitals are using very little liquor; as death-rates in fevers, pneumonia, smallpox, diphtheria, etc., show a much smaller mortality when no alcohol is given to the patients, it is the duty of temperance workers to try to overcome the prejudice and ignorance which exempt the medical whisky bottle from the provisions of the "bone dry" laws. People are not yet ready for this exemption, nor will they ever be ready without more education on this question. Prejudice and ignorance can only be overcome by painstaking effort in setting forth the truth as to the non-necessity and the positive harmfulness of alcoholic liquors in the treatment of disease, and this truth is plainly taught in the literature of this department. If people learn that they have a much better chance for recovery from illness without alcohol than with it they will soon cease to demand a continuance of its sale for the benefit of the sick. It is simply the nerve-deadening effect of alcohol which makes people think it is doing good, but the public generally does not yet know this fact.

Another weakness in prohibition laws is that they do not forbid the sale of alcoholic patent medicines. The Baltimore *Sun* of February 24 reported that 700 bottles of Hostetter's Bitters were sold in Danville and Schoolfield, Va., during a recent Saturday and Sunday. The paper did not name the medicine, but inquiry from the police of Danville revealed the name of the medicine used to take the place of whisky. The *Sun* said that much drunkenness was resulting from its sale. A Maine newspaper a short time ago published the statement that Tanlac is coming into that state by the car-load. A state can never be "bone dry" while such alcoholic nostrums are permitted free sale.

Vinol is a preparation sold considerably in dry territory, some say. It contains 18.8 per cent of alcohol, according to the reports of the Massachusetts state board of health. The claims made in its advertising are absurd. Wampole's Compound was listed as containing 20.05 per cent alcohol, and Waterbury's Cod-Liver Compound, like Vinol, was said to be without any oil. These patent medicines are named here by request of persons desiring knowledge regarding them.

The liquor traffic is quick to make use of the few medical men of good standing who are now willing to align themselves in favor of alcohol. A recent letter in the *New York Times* from Dr. Beverly Robinson, and a statement from four Baltimore physicians, both letter and statement defending alcohol and attacking prohibition, have been printed as circulars and widely circulated by the anti-prohibition forces. These circulars are calculated to do much harm as the physicians writing them are prominent men.

The W. C. T. U. has an abundance of literature to counteract such efforts of the liquor traffic and its sympathizing medical friends, and this literature quotes a great many physicians of unquestioned standing, not simply five.

But, REMEMBER, the liquor traffic is not letting the opinions of these five pro-alcohol physicians lie on shelves unused. They are making these statements *tell* in the fight by sending them out broadcast. The W. C. T. U. is allowing its own splendid literature to lie on shelves instead of circulating it. Even the free literature for physicians which I offered in THE UNION SIGNAL in January has not been called for so largely as it should be. Why? The women say they have so much other work to do. Is there anything more helpful to the prohibition cause than to drive out from people's minds the old delusions as to the helpfulness of alcoholic liquors in illness? This delusion has some hold in W. C. T. U. and Anti-Saloon ranks, as well as in general society, and it must be driven out by the faithful, enlightened ones, or we shall never reach the goal of the W. C. T. U., which is the entire disuse of alcohol internally.

I now repeat my offer of free literature and add to it. I will send free to all who will use it the "Question for Physicians" and the leaflet to go with it, "Russian Physicians Oppose Alcohol." This last named publication is a most excellent leaflet which our National president, Miss Gordon, asked me to issue for use among physicians. In sending for it please state the number you desire to use. I should like very much if you would add to what I offer free an equal number of the "New Evidence Against Alcohol," which is 40 cents per 100. Even a prominent man like Dr. Beverly Robinson needs the information in "New Evidence" as he calls alcohol a stimulant in his anti-prohibition letter.

I also make this offer to induce work in this department. Every one sending for one dollar's worth of leaflets, or more, will receive one to two hundred or more leaflets extra, free. Those making small orders will receive in proportion.

New leaflets for 1917 are those named in the foregoing, and two others, "Some Things Women Should Know About Alcohol," and "Don't Drink Coca Cola." These are about the best two leaflets this department has ever published. They are 40 cents per 100. The high price of paper and printing make this price reasonable. The new Coca Cola leaflet contains some startling testimony against this drug drink. May I urge the free use of this leaflet for the summer season?

There are about fifty leaflets issued by this department all telling something you want to know. Five of them are handsome picture leaflets. Some are on patent medicines; one is a story, "Mrs. Clapsaddle's Experience," 50 cents per 100. Every union should have the sample package of these leaflets at 30 cents.

Those wishing to raise money for purchasing literature will find the little play, "The Sick Baby," and the motion song, "My Temperance Dolly," great helps. "The Sick Baby" is very entertaining and teaches a much needed temperance lesson. It costs ten cents and the "Dolly" is five cents.

Remember the fine leaflet, "Save the Babies" for baby week. This leaflet has received high commendation from good authorities. It is 35 cents per 100.

For any literature of this department send to Mrs. M. M. Allen, Forest Hills, Long Island, N. Y., or to the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill.

NOTE

For free leaflets mentioned above, be sure to send to Mrs. M. M. Allen, Forest Hills, Long Island, N. Y. Do not send for free leaflets to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters.

The price of "Don't Drink Coca Cola" is listed in catalogue at 25 cents by error of superintendent. It is 40 cents per 100, a larger leaflet than those at 25 cents.

BULBS 50 High Grade Flowering Bulbs Oxalis, Begonia, Gloxinia, Gladiolus, other kinds. Asparagus Fern. All postpaid. Send **25c**

Old Homestead Nursery Co., Round Pond, Me.

BABY WEEK CAMPAIGN

MRS. FRANCES WAITE LEITER, National Superintendent Department of Health

A Circular of Information has come from the Federal Children's Bureau under the United States Department of Labor, regarding Baby Week Campaign for 1917.

May 1 to 6 is announced as the time for the Baby Week Campaign, although it may be held at another time and still be considered a part of the national movement. Copies of this bulletin, giving the purpose of the campaign, and methods by which it may be carried out, can be obtained free by addressing the Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.

This year's campaign will deal with the problems not of infancy only but also of children up to five or six years of age. The subject of maternal care is pertinently connected therewith.

More than two thousand places reported work done in the 1916 campaign, which number, the Bureau estimates, represented probably half the work done.

Seven hundred of these places were villages and rural districts, showing what well directed effort can accomplish. In some cases, where the full time celebration was impossible, a "Baby Day" resulted in good and promised better plans for the future.

The importance of complete birth registration is emphasized. The circular of information referred to tells where to secure helps and lantern slides, for conducting an exhibit.

Unions will please bear in mind that while any society or club may take the initiative in inaugurating such a campaign, to accomplish the largest possible results, it should be a *community* effort, enlisting all societies and local officials.

Missionary Charts

Showing the relation of temperance to missions

Africa—Three.
Effect of Liquor Traffic on Native Races.
India—One.
Responsibility of the Christian Church to Non-Christian Religions.
China—Two.
By a Chinese Artist. Effects of Nicotine and Opium Habits.
Bulgaria—One.
Results of the Temperance Work of One Missionary.
North American Indian—One.
Under the Temperance Gospel.
A set of eight charts in color 11x14 in. Complete set in envelope, with key. Price, $1.00.
These sets are not broken.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. KATE CUSHMAN, Claremont, N. H., for over thirty-three years an active worker in local, county and state organizations, having several times been a delegate to National Conventions.

MRS. M. D. TURN, a charter member and treasurer of the Middle Smithfield (Pa.) union. Mrs. Turn was a devoted white ribboner and an earnest worker in all lines of Christian activity.

MRS. R. C. HALL, president of Rockland (Me.) W. C. T. U. for more than twenty-five years. Mrs. Hall was also for more than twenty years president of the Knox county organization and superintendent of Press and Sunday school work. It will be difficult to fill her place in church and temperance work in Rockland and in Maine.

MR. MELVILLE C. DAVIS, Washington, D. C., husband of the local superintendent of the Stevens Memorial Fund and Red Letter Day departments. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have been subscribers and readers of THE UNION SIGNAL since 1882.

MRS. MARIA POOR, Campbell, Calif., for nine years president of the local union. Mrs. Poor was a subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL from the publication of its first number until her death, which occurred on the anniversary of the promotion of Frances Willard.

THE NEW MANAGER

MABEL DUFFORD PINKERTON

"Were you, or were you not, in the saloon named 'The Upper Ten' last Saturday afternoon?"

The senior partner's voice was stern, and Clark Davison visibly paled at his words; but his eyes met the older man's with a straight gaze, as he replied, "I was."

"That will be all, Mr. Davison," said Hesketh, and the door closed upon the latest candidate for the new managership under Hesketh, Stone and Company.

"Well, well, I am surprised, greatly surprised." Mr. Stone's voice at last broke the gloomy silence. We were all surprised, and disappointed.

"I must confess that I also am surprised," responded John Hesketh, his white head a little bowed. "I had high hopes for young Davison. I never knew of any lapse of this sort upon his part, until this. But I had it upon the testimony of an eye-witness, albeit, a—ahem—a somewhat erratic one—that he was seen coming out of 'The Upper Ten' in company with two half-intoxicated young men. My —ahem—my sister-in-law, Mrs. Clackenham, who is visiting at my home, chanced to tell, at dinner last evening, of having seen him as she was passing along that street. She recognized him from having met him here at our offices that same morning. I must confess that I would not have credited the report, if we had not heard the young man's own admission."

"I'm sorry," said Mr. Stone. "That's the third possible man for a new managership that drink has got away from us this year."

He stopped with an odd look which I understood better a few minutes later. But here was an opportunity I couldn't resist. "I hope," I put in, "that the next time this firm is asked to take a stand on the question, you will consent, Mr. Hesketh, to a clear statement in favor of prohibition."

Mr. Hesketh looked at me in a strange, pained way. "Possibly, possibly," he said, as he arose to leave the room.

"You were decidedly rubbing it in, that time, Woodland," Stone said to me, after the senior partner had gone.

"How so?" I asked. I still felt a little belligerent, and a bit doubtful, too, remembering that straight look of young Davison's. Yet there seemed no room for question, after his clear confession.

"Why," Stone was saying, "haven't you heard that Jack Hesketh, the chief's only son, is a drinking, carousing young scapegrace? It's his father's greatest grief, I believe, that he can't bring his boy into the business here."

"I didn't know," I managed to stammer, and with that we both started for the door.

I had recently come to the central office of Hesketh, Stone and Company from a Western branch—the very one, in fact, to which we had expected to send Clark Davison. I was the youngest, newest partner; and I was fast learning that there was much more of the history of the firm than appeared on its books, although mighty little to its discredit. Mr. Stone was at his desk telephoning, as I passed through the outer office on my way home. I could not help surmising from what I overheard that it was Polly Hesketh with whom he was talking, and that he was telling her of Clark Davison's failure to receive the Western appointment. My quick temper blazed up at the thought that Stone seemed to be trying to help his cause with Miss Polly by such a means.

"Big Business" Has No Use for an Employe Who Patronizes the Saloon

For I was boyish enough to have listened to the undercurrent of gossip among the clerks and stenographers in the office, to the effect that K. Stone, "good old K," as he was surreptitiously called, was a suitor for Miss Polly Hesketh's hand, and that Clark Davison was his most dangerous rival. Doubtless, I reflected, Stone's seeming anxiety to advance young Davison was due to his desire to have the younger man at a safer distance.

While I waited for an elevator, Miss Morgen, of our telephone exchange, joined me. I had known her when we were youngsters. I like to think that, but for this early acquaintance, she would have been more discreet in her narrations of office and personal information.

"Miss Hesketh called 'K' just now," she volunteered. "Told him she must see him at once about Mr. Davison's case. Gee! Won't he rejoice to have her try to get that place for Clark D? I don't think."

I went home feeling slightly comforted. I had been at least partly wrong about Stone's 'phone calls. Perhaps Miss Morgen was right in her surmises. But even Polly Hesketh would not be able, I knew, to bring about a deviation from the firm's ironclad rule against employing drinking men.

Next day was one of tension in our offices. There was trouble in the air. Clark Davison was at his desk; but if his everyday output of work had averaged no better than that day's, he never would have been mentioned for the Western branch managership. Mr. Stone's was the only serene face in the office. He was in his place on time, as always. His imperturbable mind seemed to run with as little regard for outside conditions as the works of the office clock.

Mr. Hesketh did not come down till afternoon. Evidently he found nothing of importance in the forenoon's accumulation of mail, for he had no more than time to glance through it when our respective desk buzzers called Stone and me to the inner office.

While we crossed the room to our accustomed chairs, Mr. Hesketh turned to his 'phone. "Get me Miss Hesketh, in the rest room down stairs," he directed Miss Morgen. And then, to Miss Polly, "We are ready for you and Jack, my dear."

While we waited, the senior partner swung about facing us. "I find that I was perhaps a bit hasty in regard to Mr. Davison yesterday, gentlemen," he said. "Possibly I should have asked him for an explanation, though I am quite sure he would not have given it. It occurs that I have some additional evidence in the matter." He spoke with his usual calm dignity, and I found my jumping nerves somehow quieted thereby. This was a chief who would do what was just, I felt.

When Miss Polly and her brother had entered, and the latter had been presented to me, Mr. Hesketh rang for Davison, and gave orders that no one else be admitted to the room. Then he turned to his daughter.

"Now, my dear, will you repeat to us here what you told me this morning in regard to Mr. Davison?"

Clark Davison looked surprised and uncomfortable. I fancy he had no warning of what was to come.

Polly Hesketh's hand trembled a little, but she had a good deal of her father's poise, and she did not falter or hesitate.

"Last Saturday afternoon," she began, "I had an appointment to meet Aunt Clackenham at Brent's at four, and my shortest way there was past 'The Upper Ten.' It was nearly four, and I was hurrying, when I passed there. As I came near the door, I saw three young men in front of me. Two of them had the third between them, and were pulling him toward the saloon door. He didn't want to go in, but they dragged him through the swinging door, and I saw his feet slide along the tiled floor before the door closed, and once he turned so that I saw his face. He looked horrified at the idea of going in there. I glanced around for an officer, but there wasn't any; and anyway I couldn't have called one, because—because just then I saw who they all were. The middle one was Mr. Davison. I suppose Aunt must have come along just in time to see them as they came out. I didn't know what to do when she told of it at dinner the other night, but as soon as I knew how important it was I talked with Kenneth—Mr. Stone—about it, and he said he'd talk to Jack and see if he wouldn't agree to help, and—he did."

She stopped. I guessed by the look on Davison's face that he had supposed it was Miss Polly who had told tales of him. Her father turned to his son, who had the grace to flush deeply.

"I—my memory of last Saturday afternoon is rather foggy," he confessed, "but I am sure Polly has the right of it. I was one of the two who dragged Clark into 'The Upper Ten.' We were frat brothers in college, you know, Clark and I. Not that he behaved as I did—he was always trying to pull us up, my chum and me, and get us to go straight. So when we came up to him there on the street Saturday, it came into our befuddled heads that it would be a fine stunt to get him into that saloon and make him take a drink. The bartender knew us, and he was more than willing to help. I'm sure it was Clark's first drink of whisky, and I think he managed to spill the most of that. I wouldn't have done old Clark any harm for the world—wouldn't have thought of such a cad stunt if I'd been sober. It was just like 'Auntie Clack' to see old Clark and tell on him, and never

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

TWO HEROES

Two heroes do the world's insistent work;
One rushes in the battle's blood and murk,
And, knowing the foeman flies,
In one rich moment dies.

The other, on a path he long has feared,
By bugle-blast and drum-beat all uncheered,
At duty's chill behest
Gives life to want and waste.

For him, the battle hero, high we pile
The sculptured stone; his ringing name, the while,
In praises and in songs
Its lyric life prolongs.

For the other, we fashion a heaven of late reward;
His life, all dark, and desolate, and hard,
Down to oblivion goes,—
Unless some great God knows!

—Richard Watson Gilder.

From west to east, from south to north
We boys and girls are marching forth
To lay the liquor traffic low.
With happy hearts we are afield,
We're boys and girls who never yield,
The liquor traffic now must go!

Chorus:
In Nineteen Twenty comes the day,
Comes the children's happy day;
In Nineteen Hundred Twenty
There'll be prohibition plenty
When Columbia drives the drink away.

—*A. A. G.*

THE NEW MANAGER

(Continued from Page Twelve)

notice my chum and me. But I'm quitting the booze. From this on it's the water wagon for mine."

Davison was at Jack Hesketh's side as he finished his somewhat stumbling confession, and made his sincere if slangy pledge. "Good for you, old man," he cried, his hand on young Hesketh's shoulder. "I'd lose a dozen jobs to hear you say that—and I know you'll stick to it."

Jack was on his feet, reaching for his old friend's ready hand. None of us could think of anything to say. It was like John Hesketh that he got hold of himself first.

"And now, Mr. Davison," he said, in his quiet voice, "if you will accept my apology as readily as you have my son's, I take it that these gentlemen will concur with me in asking you to take charge of our Western branch." Stone and I nodded with quite unnecessary vigor.

"How soon can you be ready to go?" Mr. Hesketh questioned Davison.

It was the new manager's turn to hesitate. "I — it depends — I must consult some one else, sir, some one whom I hope to take with me. But I am sure I can be ready very soon."

"Taking some one with you? Congratulations, young man!" Again Mr. Hesketh was the first to speak. Report to us as soon as you are sure when you can start. You know enough of the business to understand why we desire haste. Meanwhile, consider your time your own—you will need to—ahem—make preparations. We will see you again tomorrow morning."

The senior partner was making it easy for Davison, whose strain-wearied nerves were quite apparent. He took advantage of the implied dismissal, and was at the door before any of the rest of us could add our congratulations. He turned there, with the smile that had helped to make us all his friends. "I thank you, all of you," he said with a bit of a choke in his voice, and was gone.

Stone and I were about to follow, but the chief detained us with a word. "Gentlemen," he said, "I have a request to make. I have said nothing to my son on the subject, but if you and he will consent, as soon as he has had a reasonable time to prove the sincerity of the pledge you heard him make today, I would like him to have a place here in our offices—a beginner's place, you understand."

All that Jack Hesketh really said was one word—"Dad!" But it conveyed all he meant.

Stone was the first of the firm to answer, as was his right. "Mr. President," he said, "I move that Mr. Hesketh, Jr., be given the railway clerkship, which is now vacant, at once."

My vote was a hearty consent, and the chief thanked us with a manner that showed us how deeply he was touched. I may add that John Hesketh, Jr., has Clark Davison's old desk now.

As we left the inner office that bewildering day, my mind, hitherto too busy with other matters, reverted to the tangled love affairs of Stone, Davison, and Polly Hesketh. I was not left to puzzle over them very long, however. Again Miss Morgen joined me at the elevator.

"What do you think?" she gasped. "Miss Polly and 'K' are engaged. They're back there talking now—and I couldn't help listening in a little this noon when they were 'phoning. Clark Davison is just a college friend of hers, that's all. And Mr. Davison's engaged, too. It's a girl out in Englewood. I just got her on the wire for him; and she says she'll go West with him whenever he's ready. Gee! It all comes out like a story in a magazine."

There is but one thing more to be added to this story. Last week a representative of the "Dry City" campaign committee called at our offices, and John Hesketh himself put the firm name to the list of those companies willing to support prohibition.

FUNNYGRAPHS

The prodigal son had just sneaked in the back way, between two days.

"Owing to the greediness of the beef trust," explained the old man, "we are entirely out of fatted calf, but here's a can-opener. Get busy." — *Indianapolis Star.*

"My brother bought a motor here last week," said an angry man to the salesman that stepped up to greet him, "and he said if anything broke you would supply him with new parts."

"Certainly," said the salesman. "What does he want?"

"He wants two deltoid muscles, a couple of kneecaps, one elbow, and about half a yard of cuticle," said the man, "and he wants them at once."—*Christian Register.*

American people have a very high appreciation of the humor of Englishmen, and have been specially tickled by a story Colonel Cody used to tell. He said that some years ago an Englishman who had never been in the West before was his guest. They were riding through a Rocky Mountain cañon one day, when suddenly a tremendous gust of wind came swooping down upon them and actually carried the Englishman clean off the wagon-seat. After he had been picked up, he combed the sand and gravel out of his whiskers and said:

"I say! I think you overdo ventilation in this country!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Recruit: "If you was to put the lid on, you wouldn't get so much dust in the soup."

Cook: "See, here, me lad, your business is to serve your country."

Recruit: "Yus, but not to eat it!"

—*Epworth Herald.*

"So you think Hobbs is miserly."

"Miserly! Why he makes a point of going out to lunch early before his appetite comes on, so that he can save money."

WANT A BOY

"The saloon has to have two millions of young recruits a year to keep its business running."

I want a boy at my saloon,
A boy has died, and now there's room
For a new boy to start right in
To live a life of shame and sin.

I want a boy with a fine home,
A boy who has a good income;.
I want a boy with many friends,
For without boys my business ends.

I want a boy, some mother's boy,
Who is her comfort and her joy;
Such boys to me are worth the most,
For they are leaders of a host.

I want a boy who's not afraid
To start right on the downward grade,
A boy who's always very brave,
For he must fill a drunkard's grave.

—*Record of Christian Work.*
(Author unknown)

USE EVERY OPPORTUNITY
to wield your influence
AGAINST THE CIGARET

Anti-Cigaret Seals, gummed Stickers for Letters, Packages, Leaflets; three designs, with following sentiments:

1. Nothing will put a boy in touch with the saloon quicker than a cigaret.
2. The boy who smokes cigarets need not be anxious about his future; he has none.
3. Cigaret smoking is a mark of degeneracy.

Each seal, boxed, 25 cents per hundred.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois.

W. C. T. U. ACTIVITIES

A bequest of $500 has been received by the Los Angeles (Calif.) W. C. T. U. from the estate of the late Charles M. Stimson, wealthy capitalist and philanthropist. According to the provisions of the will, the bequest is to be used in securing and maintaining prohibition in Los Angeles and California.

Sixty boys are lined up for contest work in Los Angeles. A grand gold contest, with only boys participating, will be held at the state convention. A boys' orchestra will furnish the music, assisted by a boys' chorus and a boy whistler. Boys are to usher and have charge of the devotionals.

Frances Willard Memorial Day was observed by a joint meeting of the unions of Reno and Sparks, Nevada, at the home of the state superintendent of Red Letter Days. A goodly number were present and an excellent program was rendered. In addition to Frances Willard, whose heavenly birthday occurred in February, two other noted February patriots were remembered at this time: Abraham Lincoln and George Washington. Tributes to the three, in the order named, were given by Mrs. Patrick, a prominent club woman, Mrs. Trout, wife of the pastor of the Congregational church, and Mrs. Franzman, a prominent civic worker. The symposium was led by Mrs. Nora R. Linville, state W. C. T. U. president. A collection of eight dollars for the Memorial Fund was received.

Miss Flora E. Strout, World's white ribbon missionary to Burma, is leaving Rangoon in April on a furlough. Because of the uncertainty of travel at this time the date of her arrival in the United States is not definitely known.

Mrs. Mary Harris Armor was a speaker at THE UNION SIGNAL Day meeting of the Macon (Ga.) W. C. T. U. "Facts are the fuel that kindle temperance fires," she said. "Information must precede inspiration. For reliable, conservative, readable, up-to-date information about temperance and prohibition THE UNION SIGNAL is by far the best paper I ever read—and I have read most of those published in the country. I have read every issue of THE UNION SIGNAL during the past twenty years."

The fifty or more members of the W. C. T. U. who are also members of the Mulberry Street Methodist church, where the meeting was held, had prepared a pleasant surprise at the end of the program, a birthday party for Mrs. Armor, who is a member of both this union and church, and her natal day was celebrated in a charming manner.

The W. C. T. U. of the District of Columbia, in celebrating the passage of the bill which will make the District dry after November 1, next, prepared a window display which was exhibited at 1329 14th st. A prohibition map of the United States, framed in white ribbon, occupied a central position, temperance placards being grouped about it. Flags and festoons of white ribbon were in evidence, also cards giving the names of the prohibition states.

Saratoga county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. held an enthusiastic mid-winter institute March 6, 1917, at Saratoga Springs under the leadership of Mrs. Jennie E. Wright, county president. Short speeches were the order of the day with every number on the program promptly filled. Of special interest was the valuable and informing paper presented by Dr. Hirst of the Homestead Sanitarium on "The Relation of Alcohol to Tuberculosis and Other Diseases." Suffrage was well presented by Mrs. Coleman of Troy, a representative of the New York Woman Suffrage party. Mrs. Ida H. Read, a former president of the Vermont W. C. T. U. and now leading the local forces in Saratoga, was the gracious hostess and all were inspired to new zeal in the work.

At the large and enthusiastic meetings which are now being conducted in East Orange, N. J., by the Lyon evangelistic movement, the temperance cause is being constantly brought to the front. On a recent afternoon the county W. C. T. U., upon invitation, attended a meeting in a body. Carrying their banners, the women marched to the tabernacle where they gave their rally cry and sang "Some Glad Day." They were welcomed by Mrs. Lyon, an earnest temperance worker and white ribboner, and listened to a stirring address by Mr. Lyon, in which he paid a high tribute to Frances Willard, whose success he attributed to a vision in early life of a land free from the liquor curse. On the following Sunday Mr. Lyon preached his celebrated "booze" sermon to men.

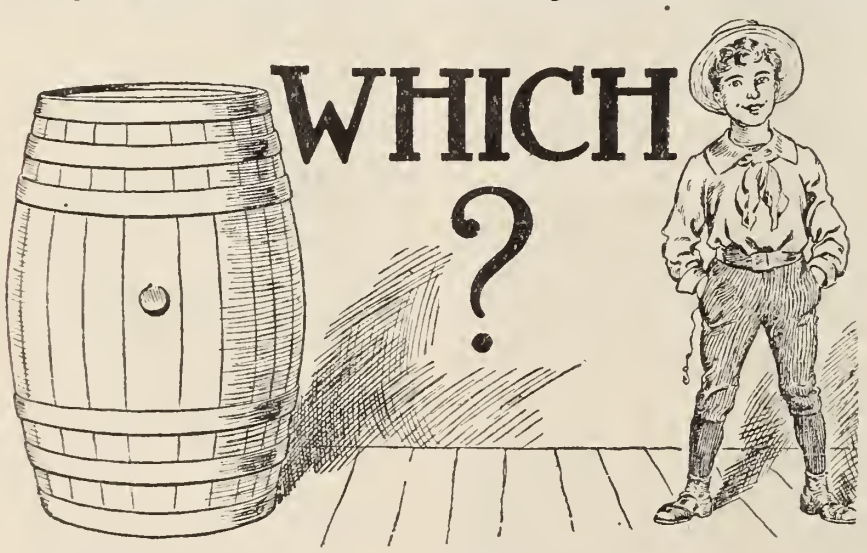
Mrs. Addie B. Parsels, National organizer and lecturer, has just completed a tour of Center county, Pennsylvania. At Boalsburg, the only unorganized territory in which she spoke, she organized a union with a membership of twenty-three, including four honorary members, with Mrs. S. C. Stover as president. She also organized two Y. P. B.'s, one at Millheim and one at Rebersburg, and paved the way for two other Branches which will be organized very shortly by the county secretary. The county membership was increased by 173, and a generous bonus added to the county treasury after all expenses had been deducted from the collections received. Mrs. Parsels also conducted an institute at Center Hall, making in all thirteen addresses at eleven different places.

The Congregational, Methodist, Episcopal and Baptist churches of Norwich, N. Y., on March 8 merged their mid-week prayer meetings into a Frances Willard memorial service. The W. C. T. U. attended in force. Mrs. S. E. Johns, president of the local union and for thirteen years county president, was in charge of the meeting. She spoke most eloquently of the life and service of Miss Willard. Other numbers on the program were the reading, "How Still She Stands," by Mrs. Fred Ames, county superintendent of Medal Contests; "An Appeal to Voters," by Mrs. June Ferris, and a forceful and impressive talk concerning the economic aspect of prohibition by the pastor of the Baptist church.

The annual spring institute of the Wells county (Ind.) W. C. T. U. convened at Liberty Center, March 15-16. The county president, Mrs. Theodore Hearsh, and a goodly number of the officers and members of the local unions were in attendance. Miss Martha Speicher, institute leader, was an inspiration to her hearers, arousing new enthusiasm for the temperance cause. Plans of work for the year, and a study of the different departments occupied one afternoon. The second afternoon was given over to delightful and instructive addresses on systematic giving, suffrage, etc., with a general discussion at the close. A medal contest was held, and on the closing evening Miss Speicher gave a stirring address.

Cartoon Leaflets

Containing Forceful Prohibition Truths and Arguments in Pictured Facts



The Water Wagon.
A City's Account with John Barleycorn.
What Two Beers a Day Will Buy.
When Will Uncle Sam Wake Up?
Farmers, Attention!
His Days Are Numbered.
On to Washington!
A National Duty.
A Lesson in Arithmetic.
The Deadly Upas Tree.
Vote for the Children!
The Liquor Traffic's Vacuum Pocket Cleaner.
Farmer and Saloonkeeper.
Boy or Beer Barrel?
Weighed in the Balance.
Accusing Fingers.
The Brewer's Slaves.
Your Boy Next?
As Big Business Sees It.
National Patchwork.
A Flag for Americanization Day.
Clubbing Him Off the Earth.
The Big Cities Problem.
The Drink Traffic and Revenue.
Spent Annually—A Comparison.
Is It a Square Deal?
The World on the Water Wagon.
What Mother and Children Get.
The Trouble-Maker.

Price, per fifty, 15 cents; per hundred, 25 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE MAKES RECORD IN HUMANE LEGISLATION

Special Correspondence

The present session of the Arkansas legislature will go down in history as an especially notable one because of the many good laws of a social nature that have been enacted. Mrs. Minnie U. Rutherford Fuller, president of the Arkansas W. C. T. U., has spent weeks at the state capital furthering legislation in which the W. C. T. U. is interested, and with a few exceptions these measures were successful.

In addition to the "bone dry" and primary suffrage bills there were enacted a mothers' pension law, a compulsory education bill, one admitting women to the bar, measures providing for a state charity hospital, an institution for the feebleminded, a girls' and a boys' industrial school, a state board of charities and correction, appropriations for state aid to high schools and for university extension work under the Smith-Lever act, improved vital statistics, and amendments to the child labor law, bringing it in line with the federal child labor law. There were still other measures enacted in which the W. C. T. U. was interested, although it did not work for them so directly. The calling of a constitutional convention is considered one of the best legislative acts. Some excellent measures to relieve the finances of the state were passed, among them a loan that will put the state on a cash basis. A bill to repeal the anti-cigaret law was defeated, while the red light injunction and abatement bill died on the house calendar. Under another law, just enacted, a commission to study the state's illiteracy and make recommendations to the next session of the legislature has been appointed. This will result in some form of adult education, it is hoped.

There has been an unusual amount of interest in the legislation passed. The suffrage jubilee mass meeting was one of the most enthusiastic gatherings of any kind ever attended by the writer. The governor pledged his aid for suffrage in the new constitution to the extent of "stumping the state" for it. The "bone dry" law is being well enforced.

DELAWARE'S DRY LEGISLATION

"Every temperance measure proposed at the present session of the legislature has passed," wires Mrs. Lena S. Messick, president of the Delaware W. C. T. U. As mentioned heretofore, the first temperance bill to receive favorable action was the anti-shipping measure, prohibiting the shipment of alcoholic beverages from wet to dry counties.

The latest measures to pass are the re-submission bills for rural Newcastle and the city of Wilmington, and the bottle repealer law. All these measures are certain to receive the signature of Governor Townsend.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, PITTSBURGH, PA., JUNE 6-13

The conference at Pittsburgh will continue for one week. Thirty-five hundred delegates are expected to attend. The president is Frederic Almy, secretary of the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo. The prevention of human distress through the operation of all sorts of agencies has been adopted as the main topic of the meeting.

The well-known tendency toward emphasis of the religious basis of social work at the National Conference of Charities and Correction appears in a meeting to be devoted to "The Gathering of Moral Forces." This will occur under the chairmanship of Robert A. Woods of Boston, the author of a number of valuable articles on the liquor question in *The Survey*. One of the leading speakers will be Rev. Charles Stelzle of New York.

Thomas Mott Osborne of Auburn, New York, is chairman of the division on corrections. A discussion of alcohol and drug inebriety is scheduled to occur in the proceedings of the committee on mental hygiene.

NEEDED! CAN YOU HELP?

With at least six states in definite state-wide campaigns, and the resolution submitting the question of National Constitutional Prohibition to the legislatures of the several states practically sure of passing the new Congress, the time has come for a forward move along publicity lines.

THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U. NEEDS FUNDS

at once to make possible the sending of free plate matter to newspapers in the campaign states.

EVERY STATE IS IN A CAMPAIGN FOR NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

and should have this educational matter put before the voters through the secular press. Sufficient funds should be forthcoming from the friends of the cause to make this possible.

THE NEWSPAPERS ARE READY TO CO-OPERATE

by giving their space freely but plates must be paid for if advantage is taken of this generosity. Friends of the cause will be glad to make possible the entering of this open door.

Contributions, large or small, from men or women, members or non-members of the W. C. T. U., will be gratefully acknowledged.

The liquor trade has not only been sending out free plates but has been paying thousands of dollars for advertising space in the newspapers. Shall it have a monopoly of this form of education?

Make all remittances payable to the National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill. Indicate the fact that your gift is for the publicity campaign.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

PROGRAMS

A group from which to select an evening's entertainment for the

W. C. T. U.,
Y. P. B.,
L. T. L.

Price

The Saving of Daddy. A Service of Song, Della F. Wentworth. (Requires a reader and a quartet or chorus) ..... .10

The Man Who Spoiled the Music. A Service of Song, Rev. Mark Guy Pearse. (Requires a reader and a quartet or chorus) ..... .12

Consecration of the Colors. Patriotic Program, Nellie H. Bradley. (Characters: Uncle Sam, Aunt Columbia and a number of young people) .10

A Temperance Tally-Ho Trip. (A Game for Loyal Temperance Legioners), Nellie H. Bradley..... .10

A Sick Baby. (For 12 little girls and one boy) ..... .10

My Temperance Dolly. (Motion song for 6 or 8 little girls)..... .05

The Trial of Prince Nicotine, Mrs. A. J. Bradbury. (For 35 boys).... .10

A Lark at Nonotuck Hall, Ruth E. Chew. (For 7 high school or college girls) ..... .20

Uncle Sam's Party, Julia F. Deane. (Characters: Uncle Sam, Aunt Columbia and 48 states)..... .10

At the White Queen's Court, Clara B. Drake. (Requires young women, young men, and chorus composed of representatives of W. C. T. U., Y. P. B., L. T. L., and other societies) .10

Glimpses of Fifty Countries—A Happy Evening with the World's W. C. T. U., Elizabeth P. and Anna A. Gordon. (Requires 27 women, 27 children, a quartet or chorus)..... .10

Prohibition Program, Anna A. Gordon. (Requires an L. T. L. of 30 or more children, and a leader)..... .10

L. T. L. Harvest Home Program. (For children) ..... .10

The Milkmaid's Convention, Laura J. Rittenhouse. (Twenty-four young women, two young men, two boys) ..... .10

Anti-Cigaret Speaker ..... .10

Frances E. Willard Program, For Use in Public Schools, Anna A. Gordon. (Requires 15 children)..... .10

The Children's Tribute to the Prohibition States—A playlet, Anna A. Gordon. (Requires enough young women to represent the prohibition states; also several children)..... .10

An Hour in Japan, Edna Rowan. (Six little girls, three tiny girls, a number of young women)..... .05

Processional of Prohibition States, Dora E. W. Spratt. (Young women to represent prohibition states, children to represent campaign states) .05

Ten Temperance Governors, An Exercise for Boys, compiled by Anna A. Gordon ..... .05

It Is Coming, Uncle Sam, Mabel Reynolds Makepeace. (Characters; Uncle Sam, boys and girls)..... .05

The Liquor Traffic Must Go (Cantata) compiled by E. C. Knapp..... .10

An Hour with Miss Columbia, Mary Stewart Powers. (Requires 30 young women, 14 young men, 10 children) .10

Moving and Living Pictures. Presenting the work of the W. C. T. U. and its Branches. (Requires women, young people, boys, girls, babies).. .10

Uncle Sam and His Children. (Characters: Uncle Sam, Columbia, the 48 states, represented by women; prohibition states, represented by children) ..... .20

The Coming Victory, Helen I. Root. Requires a Loyal Temperance Legion of 25 or more boys and girls, 25 young women, a quartet or chorus) ..... .15

Wash-Day Program, Edna Rowan Harvey. (For 26 children)..... .15

Yesterday and Today, Ida Lillian Page. (A suffrage playlet for 6 young women) ..... .15

His Flag, Minerva L. Guthapfel. (Six characters; also court-room spectators) ..... .07

Prohibition Axmen, Edna Rowan Harvey (a game for the L. T. L)..... .05

Temperance Program Series—For Public Schools, Sunday Schools, and Loyal Temperance Legions:

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So many requests are being received from subscribers for reduced rates for the Campaign or Y. P. B. Editions that we take this opportunity to remind our readers that the former price of twenty-five cents a year is still available when clubs of ten or more are sent in at one time, but no premiums will be allowed. Otherwise the price is thirty-five cents a year. This raise has been made necessary by the increased cost of production.

ARE YOU USING THE QUIZ?

We all know how true is the saying of Christ, "To him that hath shall be given," and in no way, perhaps, is its application shown more clearly than by the well known fact that the surest way to interest people in any great work is to have them somehow *know* something about it. As soon as true knowledge begins, interest seems automatically awakened.

An illustration of this may be seen in the comments that come to us from those who read THE UNION SIGNAL. Here is one and we have dozens of others:

"I received notice several weeks since of the expiration of my subscription. But you may consider that it never expires as long as THE UNION SIGNAL and I are alive. I have many papers to read as I must keep up with the news in relation to temperance, etc. I read THE UNION SIGNAL every Monday night so I am freshly prepared for our meeting on Tuesday."

But how can we get this paper into the hands of those who do not as yet seem to care to subscribe, and do it in such a way that they shall be vitally interested? Why, the answer is plain—let us see that they *know* its contents. To subscribe for some one else may be a splendid plan, but if the paper lies on the shelf unread the desired results will not be apparent very soon.

One remedy no doubt is THE UNION SIGNAL Quiz which appears week by week. Have you made careful note of this? Read over the questions in this issue. How many can you answer without reference to last week's paper? All? Well done! But "spring them on" some one else and see whether you can catch them. Do it at your next meeting. Note that these questions are about national affairs, and that a knowledge of the answers will certainly keep us well informed and broaden our outlook, which is what we want in these days.

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FEELING THE PULSE OF THE LIQUOR INTERESTS

"We really want the people of this country to know the facts," the secretary and treasurer of the St. Louis Brewers' Association said recently. "Then we will be content for them to judge this issue at the coming election. The battle is not going to stop until the country at large knows the truth of the wet and dry issue."

The friends of prohibition are more than willing to rest their case on the full evidence concerning the traffic in drink, but they insist that all the evidence shall be produced, which heretofore the liquor interests have shown a decided disinclination to do. We recall the refusal of the officials of the U. S. Brewers' Association to show their records on order of the Federal Court, preferring to let one of their number go to jail rather than take the public into their confidence.

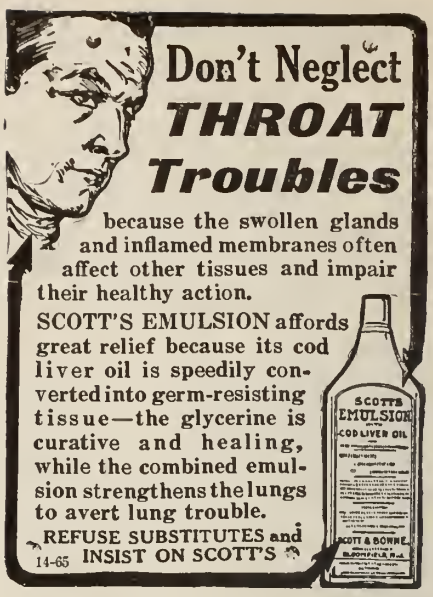
A resolution has been introduced in the South Dakota legislature providing for the appropriation of $1,000 to conduct an investigation to ascertain the damage the brewers will sustain when the state prohibitory law goes into effect, July 1, 1917, with the idea of recovering from the state compensation for such damage. Unfortunately for the success of the measure, the good people of the state have for many years been carrying on an investigation at their own expense to ascertain the damage the people have sustained by reason of the liquor business, and have rendered their decision through their legislators, and a provision for compensation to the brewers does not enter into their plans.

A. P. Stitzel, president of the Stitzel Distilling company of Louisville, Kentucky, has announced to a representative of the *Christian Science Monitor*, that the distillery will be closed because of a decrease in business due to the passage recently of federal legislation affecting the sale of liquor in many states and that the distillery property, valued at $350,000, will be sold for what it will bring. Discussing the matter, Mr. Stitzel said: "Recent federal legislation has made it impossible for many of our customers to sell whisky, and, therefore, we have found it necessary to discontinue our business. I think a large number of other distilleries in Louisville and Kentucky will have to follow our example on account of the passage of prohibition legislation by Congress and the several state legislatures."

Officials of St. Louis mail order liquor houses doing business in prohibition states, when interviewed by a representative of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, stated that they would be practically forced out of business by Senator's Reed's "bone dry" bill.

PROHIBITION BAD FOR BUSINESS

Prohibition is bad for some kinds of business, and this fact must be admitted. It is bad for the business of loafing, bad for the fellow that runs a drunk cure establishment, bad for the fellow whose business is robbing drunks on the street, bad for the jailkeeper, bad for the gamblers, bad for the bawdy house, bad for the wives who have formed the habit of being beaten up every Saturday night by a drunken husband, bad for the parasites who live off saloonkeepers by permitting them to disobey the law.—*Cole's Review.*



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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLIII | EVANSTON, ILL., APRIL 5, 1917 | No. 14

Glad Easter Comes!

Katharine Lent Stevenson

Death reigns today.
The brown fields lie neath ruined stubble, dead,
The bare trees lift grim branches overhead,
The wild storm raves, like breath of Ruin, dread,—
Death reigns today.

Hate reigns today;
Wave upon wave men meet in deadly strife,
In far flung battle lines stern Death is rife,
Reckless and wild the waste of human life,—
Hate reigns today.

Dead is our Lord today.
Hid in the rock-bound tomb, fast bound in chains,
Crushed neath the weight of human griefs and pains
No longer King, for a dread tyrant reigns,—
Dead is our Lord today.

Is this the end?
Hath Love from out our world been banished quite?
Has Spring's fresh hope been slain by Winter's might?
Must Hate now rule, hath darkness vanquished light?
Is this the end?

List, 'tis the robin's call,
Lo, neath our feet the snowdrop gleams anew;
Look, 'tis an empty tomb the women view;
Hark to the Voice which sounds the ages through,—
"Ye see not all.

"Still I am Life.
"Nor bolts nor bars could hold me captive when
"Hatred and wrath their triumph wrought through men,
"I conquered Death, I led him captive then.
"Still I am Life."

We heed, and lo, the Spring
Comes swiftly o'er the earth with dancing feet;
Grim winter cannot check its progress fleet
Nature throws off its sleep and joys to greet
The radiant Spring.

So must it be;
"Not possible" to hold Him in death's bands;
"Not possible" for Hate to rule the lands,
"Not possible" to wrest men from God's hands.
So must it be.

Glad Easter comes;
Beside the riven tomb we learn new hope;
Men yet shall love and life shall have free scope,
No longer in the dark, with fears, we grope
For Easter comes.

REVOLUTIONIZING THE BEER INDUSTRY

DISCOVERY OF FORMULA TO EXTRACT ALCOHOL FROM BEER AND RETAIN FLAVOR REGARDED AS EPOCH-MAKING IN HISTORY OF BEVERAGES—HUGE PLANT ALREADY AT WORK UNDER CHEMIST'S DIRECTION

"The immense plant of the Seattle Brewery and Malting Company, covering seven acres, idle since prohibition struck Washington, is soon to blossom into an industry larger than before, sending out a greater variety of products, employing more men, and circulating more money than ever. The new process, it is believed, will revolutionize the brewing industry and provide a way of utilizing profitably the tremendous properties which it was said prohibition would render useless." The above statement appears in the *Seattle Daily Times*.

What is to become of the great brewery and distillery plants thrown out of operation by the coming of prohibition? What can be done with the masses of valuable machinery lately used in manufacturing beer and whisky? How can the millions of dollars worth of property made useless by prohibition be utilized in order that they may be of real service to the community and income-producers for their owners? These are the problems that have confronted the men who had invested huge sums of money in a business which the people are now repudiating, and these are questions which for lack of a satisfactory answer have caused many a voter, otherwise well disposed toward prohibition, to hesitate and ponder and perhaps cast a wet ballot on election day.

However, the problem is being solved. In fact, according to a full page article appearing in the *Seattle Daily Times* of March 18, the industrial problem of prohibition is solved and the Seattle brewing plant which formerly produced more than 1,250 barrels of beer a day, but which since the advent of prohibition has stood idle, will soon become "an institution that will be a constructive, upbuilding force in the community."

The *Times* is authority for the statement that "D. Cozzolino, a chemist of Los Angeles, California, long ago conceived the idea of developing a process for eliminating the alcohol from wine, and other beverages. His efforts have culminated in perfecting a method of distillation which transforms intoxicating liquor into a harmless drink." The chemist and the proprietor of the idle brewing plant came in touch with each other. The former outlined to the latter his process of extracting the alcohol from beer and wine without affecting the appearance, taste or aroma of the beverage. "Everything to which the drinker is accustomed is retained, except the kick." Mr. Hemrich instantly recognized an opportunity to develop a new industry, manufacture a non-intoxicating beverage, produce numerous by-products at the same time and turn the force of his immense property into constructive channels.

It is stated that "the formula used has been approved by the government and the entire process is closely watched by internal revenue officers, who keep the tanks locked until the alcohol is denatured and no longer of any use in the manufacture of intoxicants." Mr. Cozzolino has letters from about seventy-five sources, representing many of the largest brewery interests in the United States, seeking rights to the new process. How much this discovery will mean to the idle breweries is suggested by the fact that practically all of the former equipment is utilized.

A quarter of a million dollars is to be expended in the Seattle plant in the installation of necessary equipment for the manufacture of by-products. When complete the output of denatured alcohol will be a carload a day. Nor will this be all. The highest possible grade of malt vinegar will be produced by a new process vastly superior to the old. Maltose syrup, yeast, stock food, vinegar, denatured alcohol and Rainier Cereal Beverage comprise the variety of products now proposed to be manufactured by the new process.

Thus it is found that a revolution which seemed in the minds of many to foretell economic disaster and financial ruin to thousands has proven a means of widening the field of scientific research, greatly increasing development in industrial spheres, employing many more workmen, and providing untold social and economic benefit.

How strongly the emasculated "cereal beverage" will appeal to the former devotees of the real thing who drained the flagon for the sake of "the kick" remains to be seen! However, should it prove unpopular "necessity, the mother of invention," will devise still other methods for solving the industrial problem by the manufacture of more useful products.

SELLING BIBLES OVER THE BAR

KATHERINE A. CASEY

"The corner saloon" has ceased to exist in Lynn, Massachusetts, and so has the back alley saloon and the one on the public thoroughfare, for the voters—none of whom are women, as yet—forced the city back into the dry ranks at the election last December. Therefore, many of the citizens had their curiosity aroused, a few weeks ago, by the sight of carpenters busily painting and fixing and putting into shape one of the most prominent liquor properties in the city, one owned and controlled by brewery interests and used for that purpose for many years. It might be said that the store was guarded against the invasion of other business interests, but the truth is the liquor people held the store vacant each year waiting and hoping for the return of license. And can anyone imagine what has happened?

The conversion of abandoned churches into moving picture houses is not unheard of; neither is the use of summer gospel tents for dancing pavilions unknown, but the development of a saloon into a Bible House is truly a new idea. And the fact that a Bible House has been established on premises primarily because a saloon once occupied the corner makes the circumstance more impressive. Nevertheless, it has been accomplished, and Lynn people now purchase Bibles, religious books, and current religious literature over the same counter where once intoxicating liquors freely flowed.

The Bible House is located in Andrew Street, one of the busiest streets in one of the busiest shoe cities in the world, whose population is more than 100,000 people of every race. The store is particularly prominent with great plate glass windows through which twelve months ago the foolish stare of the man with the whisky-sated mind and body was noted by the passerby. Today as one looks into the store the sight that meets the eye is calm and refreshing.

The interior is bright and cheery with walls of buff enamel and scores of inviting chairs. A piano is at the rear of the great main room, where before purchasing, one may try out a hymn if he desires. Indirect lights of artistic finish which shed a soft radiance have been installed, and those who purchase by night may be as well pleased as those who choose by day.

"*Bibles in Eighty-five Different Languages*" are the words which appear on one of the windows, and in the short time the establishment has been open—since February 26—there has been a large demand for Bibles in foreign tongues. On the door where once the word BAR beckoned and coaxed the weak and the weary, the word "BIBLE HOUSE" now gleams in great white enamel letters.

Many novelties, not strictly religious, such as cards for festive occasions with a friendly greeting of good cheer or a kindly blessing are to be found, as well as birthday books, and various Sunday school supplies. Good books for home reading with a religious thought here and there are listed in the catalogue of the store to the number of nearly one hundred.

One of the most important undertakings is the noon-day meeting from twelve until one o'clock, when the working people engaged in the factories and stores assemble for fifteen or twenty minutes, or longer if convenient, to listen to the word of God spoken and explained by a minister from one of the local churches. A musical program is included—a decided attraction for many of the tired men and women. Though the meeting hour is over at one o'clock a few men and a large number of women visit the Bible House during the afternoon to rest and take advantage of the cordial invitation extended by the kindly old minister in charge of the rooms to enjoy the comforts afforded.

The transformation of the corner is a marvelous one, and surely it is his Satanic Majesty's turn to rant and scowl, and truly may he cry: "This was my place, my den of sin, but you temperance lovers and Bible preachers, you have made it a house of God and prayer."

Wisconsin Prohibition Referendum Measure May Pass Both Houses

From present indications, Wisconsin, called the wettest state in the Union, is going to permit the people to vote on the subject of abolishing liquor. The Evjue bill for the submission of the question at the spring elections in 1918, when it came up for final action in the lower house of the legislature, on March 29, passed by a vote of 56 to 37. It is confidently expected that it will receive favorable action in the senate. Governor Philipp, though himself the owner of a private car line whose chief business has been the shipment in refrigerator cars of Milwaukee's best known beverage, is said to have declared he will not veto the bill if the measure passes the legislature.

State-Wide Prohibition Legislation Checked by Liquor Forces—Campaign for "Dry Chicago" to Be Pushed

"Six months shorter lease of life for Chicago's 7,000 saloons" is the challenge hurled back at the liquor interests of that city who on March 28 defeated the passage of a state-wide prohibition measure in the lower house of the Illinois legislature. The fight for "Dry Chicago" will now be pushed and a vote taken six months earlier than the state-wide question could have been submitted. The prohibition referendum bill had passed the senate by a vote of 31 to 18, but was defeated in the lower house by a vote of 67 to 80. It was the closest call the liquor interests ever experienced in the history of the prohibition movement in the state. The illness of a number of dry members and the pressure brought to bear upon men who would have liked to vote for the referendum but were threatened by wet constituents prevented the bill having a fair chance. Chicago liquor politics, needless to say, defeated the measure. The fact that the bill provided for a vote of the women as well as of the men led the liquorites to fight it with all the unprincipled tactics at their command. With a lively remembrance of the number of saloons that have been voted out of the state since the women have had suffrage, they reasoned that to let the question be referred to the people was to practically put themselves out of business. The victory for the pro-liquor legislators will be a costly one, for already there has been launched a campaign for the election of members to the 1919 legislature who will represent the real interests of the people, not the interests of the liquor dealers. With a determination that defies the possibility of defeat the good people of Illinois will henceforth labor to wrest the legislature from the control and dictation of the allied liquor forces—and they will win!

Wiley Prohibition Bill Adopted by Michigan House of Representatives

By unanimous vote the lower house of the Michigan legislature passed the Wiley bill, making prohibition effective in the state May 1, 1918.

Favorable Action on Suffrage by Iowa Legislature

By a vote of 86 to 20 the woman suffrage constitutional amendment bill passed the lower house of the Iowa legislature on March 29. It had already passed the senate. It must be passed by the next legislature before submission to the people.

HONOR ROLL

—of—

PROHIBITION STATES AND TERRITORY AND DATE OF GOING INTO EFFECT

Maine			1851
Kansas			1880
North Dakota			1889
Oklahoma			1907
Georgia			1908
North Carolina			1909
Mississippi			1909
Tennessee			1909
West Virginia			1914
Alabama			1915
Arizona			1915
Virginia			1916
Colorado			1916
Oregon			1916
Washington			1916
Arkansas			1916
Iowa			1916
Idaho			1916
South Carolina			1916
Nebraska	*May	1,	1917
South Dakota	*July	1,	1917
Utah	†Aug.	1,	1917
Dist. of Columbia	†Nov.	1,	1917
Alaska	†Jan.	1,	1918
Indiana	†April	2,	1918
Michigan	*April	30,	1918
Montana	*Dec.	31,	1918

*Enacted 1916. †Enacted 1917.

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1917

Iowa Ohio New Mexico

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1918

Utah Missouri
Minnesota Wyoming

STATES HAVING TEMPERANCE DAY IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Alabama Oregon
Tennessee North Dakota
Kansas Missouri
New Mexico South Dakota

"Bone Dry" Bill Passed by Both Georgia Houses

A "bone dry" bill, barring liquor from the state except for medical, mechanical, and sacramental purposes, was passed by both houses of the Georgia legislature on March 28 and Governor Harris is expected to sign it shortly. The legislature was called primarily to consider "bone dry" legislation.

Congresswoman Rankin to Introduce Suffrage Amendment

Hon. Jeannette Rankin of Montana, the first United States Congresswoman, soon after the convening of the special session of Congress on April 2, will introduce a Federal woman suffrage amendment. Although this is the fortieth time the measure has been introduced it is the first time that a woman has been privileged to sponsor the bill.

British Women May Be Given Suffrage—Majority of 279 in House of Commons Favors Such Action

At the close of an interesting debate, on March 28, the House of Commons by a majority of 279 expressed its approval of legislation on the lines of the speaker's conference recommendations for franchise reform, including woman suffrage. The small minority against the measure represented not the actual opponents but rather those who were desirous of deferring such legislation until the end of the war. The significant feature of the debate was the acceptance by ex-Premier Asquith and Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, of women's right to vote as a result of their services and sacrifice during the war. Premier Lloyd George said he welcomed the recommendation in favor of woman suffrage. He paid the warmest tribute to woman's work during the war, especially the devotion, courage and zeal of women munition makers and said that when after the war, the nation came to recast the whole industrial fabric, to give women no voice therein would be an outrage; it would be inequitable, unjust and ungrateful, and he believed that the country would not sanction such injustice for a moment.

Porto Rico to Vote on Prohibition July 16, 1917

Campaign of Education Inaugurated by Temperance and Missionary Workers

The liquor interests of Porto Rico have initiated an anti-prohibition campaign in Porto Rico. They are exhibiting posters and distributing circulars and literature all over the island and are using other methods to influence the people against prohibition.

The Jones-Shafroth Citizenship bill for Porto Rico, passed during the last days of the Sixty-fourth Congress, provides that "one year after the approval of the act and thereafter it shall be unlawful to import, manufacture, sell, or give away, or to expose for sale or gift, any intoxicating drink or drug, provided that the legislature may authorize and regulate importation, manufacture and sale of said liquors and drugs for medicinal, sacramental, industrial and scientific uses only, and provided further, *that at any general election within five years after the approval of this act this provision may upon petition of not less than ten per cent of the qualified electors of Porto Rico, be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors, and if a majority of the qualified electors voting upon such question shall vote to repeal this provision, it shall thereafter not be in force and effect; otherwise it shall be in full force and effect.*"

Our correspondents write that the labor element, the missionaries and all Christians are in favor of prohibition. The rum and the sugar interests are opposed to it. The missionary and temperance forces of the island have inaugurated a campaign of education and propaganda among the churches in certain districts. One missionary writes, "We shall have our annual conference next month at which time the matter will receive attention."

Arrangements are being made for a representative of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to go to Porto Rico to assist in the campaign.

The Rominger bill, abolishing saloons in California and making it unlawful to manufacture or sell alcoholic liquor containing more than 14 per cent alcohol, was defeated in the senate by one vote.

INAUGURATION OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE IN ARGENTINA

GREATEST TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION EVER WITNESSED IN SOUTH AMERICA

HELEN STEWART

The first great temperance rally and festival which has ever taken place in the city of Buenos Aires was held in the Theater Colon, the municipal theater of this great metropolis.

It is worthy of remark that this modern city of a million and a half inhabitants thought it worth while to give the use of its splendid theater and offer the services of its magnificent municipal band, free of charge, to our World's W. C. T. U. representative, Miss Hardynia K. Norville, who, having secured the cooperation of the principal schools of the city, brought to a happy fruition this wonderfully beautiful festival for the furtherance of the temperance cause throughout the republic. After the theater had been closed for the season it was placed at the disposal of the W. C. T. U., its most artistic scenery being proffered, its whole staff of 150 employes called back to service, and every possible aid given to facilitate the work of our beloved white ribbon missionary and the school teachers who aided in the preparation of this great demonstration, in which about 2,000 children participated.

Such great interest was shown in the unprecedented occasion by the government officials, the Minister of Education, the National Board of Education, and the teachers and parents that the house was packed and hundreds offering to pay for standing room were turned away.

Noted Educator Makes Temperance Address

The program aroused much enthusiasm among those privileged to hear and witness it. First, the national anthem was sung by the representative commissions of the Loyal Temperance Legions of the respective schools. These groups, clad in white, formed a beautiful tableau. This was followed by a short address telling the object of the festival—to celebrate the affiliation of the Argentine children with the World's W. C. T. U. for the promotion of universal purity and peace, and for the final overthrow of King Alcohol and the vices which follow in his train. We were most fortunate in having Dr. Ernest Nelson, who represented the Educational work of the republic at the recent Panama Exposition, deliver this address. He gave an enthusiastic and glowing account of the triumph of our prohibition cause in North America.

Then followed other beautifully executed numbers, prominent among them the fine choruses selected by the general inspector of public school music, Prof. Mastragiani, who directed the festival for us. One was an enchanting whistling chorus by over three hundred boys of the Rodriguez Peña school, whose director, Sr. Picarel, is the national treasurer of the Teacher's L. T. L. Committee.

The contestants for the gold medal were representatives of seven of the leading boys' schools.

Miss Norville has been most fortunate in securing Señora Alvina von Praet de Sala, one of the most cultured and beloved ladies of the land, and the president of the Woman's National Council, as honorary president of the Woman's National Temperance League; the Ministers of State, with their wives, also the National Education Commission, and many other gentlemen and ladies in the highest social circles as the national honorary committee.

There were four exceptionally beautiful numbers of "fantasia," which delighted the children. One, by forty-five

Miss Hardynia K. Norville
World's W. C. T. U. Representative in South America

girls of the Normal School of Modern Languages, in which we have a flourishing L. T. L., taught the lesson of loving kindness. Another was by fifty beautiful madonna-eyed girls of the Sarmiento school L. T. L., the largest in the republic. Clad in white, with baskets of natural flowers and live birds, which they finally set at liberty, they recited and sang, with beautiful rhythmical motions, of the joys of springtime, and of the blessing of God's great gift—pure, life-giving water.

The little temperance play rendered by the boys and girls of the first L. T. L. of Buenos Aires, and composed especially for the occasion by their superintendent, Senorita Maria Herminia Livorno, an untiring worker for the cause, delighted the children. Clad in native costume they represented the ancient country-life of this faraway land beneath the Southern Cross. Their big-flowered dresses and bright colored head-kerchiefs were extremely becoming, while their folk-lore songs and country dances in heavy wooden shoes were thoroughly appreciated. Last a lovely rose drill was rendered by seventeen girls of the Methodist Mission School of Lomas, a little city nearby of 20,000 inhabitants. For grace and beauty this drill excelled in delicate art. Miss Norville's patience and skill were exercised to the height of her powers in the development of this dream dance, her own creation, which she took especial delight in presenting as it was rendered by Christian girls of the first English Loyal Temperance Legion of the republic, who were permitted by their parents to appear before an Argentine audience in order to show the interest of the English colony in this national awakening in behalf of the temperance cause.

Public Officials Express Great Interest

Sir Reginald Towers, the British Minister, also the English and North American Consul Generals and their wives, and the Secretary of the North American legation gladly attended, not only as a manifestation of interest, but as a token of their appreciation of the great courtesy extended to the representative of our world's organization of women and children, which had its birth in North America and is now presided over by our beloved Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle.

The Minister of Public Instruction, Señor José Salinas, who has enthusiastically authorized Miss Norville's work of scientific instruction and the formation of L. T. L.'s in the public schools, also attended the festival, which he afterward commended highly, as also did Señora Alvina von Praet de Sala.

Dr. Miguel Lainez, a congressman of great renown, after studying the constitution of the World's W. C. T. U., has consented to serve as the honorary president of the committee of men.

The principal papers, including *La Prensa*, which owns the largest printing building in the world, have all placed their columns at Miss Norville's disposal for temperance propaganda. They spoke in glowing terms of the festival and of the wonderful manifestation of interest on the part of school officials, teachers and pupils and extolled most highly the plan of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union in forming the children of the world into a united band to fight all forms of vice, and especially alcohol—the principal cause of disease, poverty, crime and death—and to promote universal peace by teaching the children of every land to know and love each other.

JOHN BULL AND JOHN BARLEYCORN

As a result of the compulsory restriction of the beer output in Great Britain thirty thousand saloons will probably be closed during the next few months, says the *London Mail*.

The better secular newspapers and the religious papers of the British people, almost without exception, are demanding that the enormous waste of grain and sugar which goes to the making of alcoholic drinks shall be stopped. *The Spectator*, which has been insisting upon prohibition for the period of the war, puts at the head of its editorial page these words: "We are threatened with food shortage of a most serious kind. That being so, the government should surely say that not a grain of food shall be turned into intoxicants till that danger is passed. Instead, they say, 'After the first of April we will allow the brewers to destroy only 70 per cent of the food stuffs they are destroying in the manufacture of intoxicants.'"

"Munitions and bread are two of the necessities of our situation which point straight to prohibition," says an article by Principal James Denney in the *British Weekly*. "The third, and, to judge from the activity of the government in connection with it, we should say the greatest, is money." "If prohibition is gained for the period of the war," he predicts, "it will look after its own future. Twelve months' experience of a sober nation will make us look with other eyes on proposals of purchase and management and alter our view as to the price we should pay for being masters in our own house." One English writer in commenting on the proposal to curtail the leave granted to soldiers in order to relieve the railways, points out that "The drink stuff carried on our railways in one week would equal all the soldiers in the kingdom going home. Every week the drink stuff on our railways fills over 1,000 trains of 200 tons apiece."

THE GROWTH OF W. C. T. U. WORK IN JAPAN

ALICE G. LEWIS in "*The Christian Movement in Japan*"

Last year witnessed the exceptional growth and strengthening of our white ribbon organization. A commodious and attractive headquarters building was erected for the national W. C. T. U. in Tokyo and as a result the secretaries have been able more fully to define and develop their departments of work. Beside the president, Madame Yajima, who in spite of her eighty-five years remains active, and freely gives all her time to W. C. T. U. activities, there are four salaried secretaries and several paid office assistants.

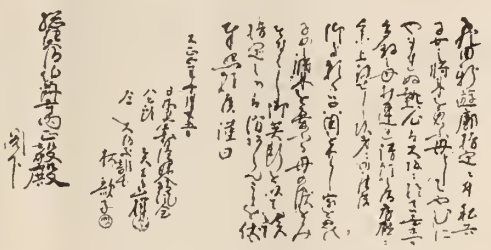
Two periodicals, the *Fujin Shimpo*, which has a circulation of 2,000, and the *Shonen Shimpo*, which now numbers 5,000 readers, are published monthly.

The number of local unions has increased. There are also a goodly number of Loyal Temperance Legions with a total membership of 8,700.

The greatest activity of the year was along purity and rescue lines. A campaign of education was started by means of envelopes used in soliciting five sen contributions for the work. Although the primary object was educational, the contributions totaled yen 700. Part of this money has been used in giving forty lectures in public halls, churches and schools. Invitations to organize have come from towns where there is no local W. C. T. U. A group of speakers has been formed who, when invited to do so, willingly give addresses on the subject of purity. Literature is also being prepared and editors of many magazines and newspapers have shown a desire to co-operate in the work. Soon after the campaign was launched Miss Ume Hayashi came to Tokyo from Osaka to confer with the officers of the National W. C. T. U. and with voice and pen a vigorous protest against impurity was raised, which continued throughout the year. Side by side with all the other Christian forces the W. C. T. U. has fought for the right of the women of Japan to live in purity. Three times letters on this subject have been addressed by the national W. C. T. U. officers to every church in Japan, special issues of the *Fujin Shimpo* have been devoted to the subject, and yen 200 forwarded to Osaka to assist in the campaign. A plan for wider rescue work has also been made and an organization known as the Florence Crittenton Rescue Union of the W. C. T. U., whose purpose is to assist in the establishment and maintenance of rescue homes in the various large cities of Japan, has been formed.

Mrs. Kaji Yajima, President of the Japan W. C. T. U., and Miss Hayashi, President of the Osaka Union

Mrs. Yajima is holding the Mother's Petition against the licensing of new vice quarters in a place called Tobita in Osaka situated near the high schools, and Miss Hayashi, the 1,200 signatures of the mothers of Osaka. The petition and signatures were presented to the Premier of Japan by these two leaders of white ribbon work, on October 25, 1916.



Facsimile of Anti-Vice Petition

The Home Health department of the W. C. T. U., under the superintendency of Mrs. Dr. Fujii, has been especially active in Tokyo. Regular classes in massage have been conducted and instruction in home hygiene given. There have been several graduates and interest has been aroused among higher class ladies. The department also has a class in cooking.

The foreign auxiliary of the national W. C. T. U. has a paid-up membership scattered all over Japan. The circle in Yokohama has done fine local work, especially among foreign children, and another circle has been organized in Tokyo to carry on various lines of work. The activities of the auxiliary include furnishing the new headquarters building, holding a summer conference, canvassing for funds in support of the rescue home, pushing purity work in every possible way, investigating the daily Japanese press and periodicals of all kinds to find what the Japanese standard of morals is and what the people are writing and reading; also gathering together a group of women writers to study into the questions of prohibition and purity and ultimately to furnish articles on them. The auxiliary also published a bulletin to inform its scattered members of various W. C. T. U. activities.

Although there is no foreign secretary of the W. C. T. U. in Japan, it is very evident that the W. C. T. U. has sent its roots deep into the hearts of many Japanese women, as the forward movements are all initiated and carried on by them.

"THE BREWERS' BIG HORSES" WINS SUIT AGAINST BREWING COMPANY

Little Antonio Adamo, of Carbondale, Pa., was run down by a wagon belonging to the Fell Brewing Co. and crushed to death. The brewing company refused to pay damages to the father, a poor Italian laborer. The father sued, and D. J. Reedy, of Philadelphia, handled his case. When Mr. Reedy asked for a settlement of $400 the manager of the brewing company replied, "Nothing doin'; not a cent." But Mr. Reedy was not to be frightened by the liquor men. The case came to trial, the evidence was presented, and at the close of his argument to the jury Mr. Reedy began to sing in a low voice:

"Oh, the brewers' big horses,
Comin' down the road—"

The *North American* of Philadelphia tells the rest of the story in these words:

"Two fagged jurors sat up and showed interest. Reedy went on

"'Totin' all around
Old Lucifer's load—'

"The other jurors were now awake, and all twelve were smiling broadly, while Judge Witmer sat back tapping time to the air with his gavel. The judge did not interrupt, so Reedy went right on

"'Steppin' so high
And steppin' so free,
But the brewers' big horses
Can't run over me!'

"That was the lawyer's closing. The jurors filed out, all of them still smiling and showing that the song had touched a sympathetic spot. In fifteen minutes the twelve men filed back to their box, the verdict made up.

"'That song got us,' said two of the jurors on leaving the box to compliment the lawyer, not on his singing particularly but for his resourcefulness in using the hymn to state the case vividly." The brewing company was compelled to pay $1,400 damages.

A WOMAN SPEAKS IN REICHSTAG

For the first time in the history of Germany a woman has participated in the business of the Reichstag. Fraulein Else Lueders, war office chief of the female general staff, was recently invited to appear before the anti-race suicide committee of the Reichstag to take part in the discussion of questions pertaining to the protection of working women, especially in ammunition plants and other war industries.

MISSOURI'S LEGISLATIVE VICTORIES

NELLE G. BURGER, President Missouri W. C. T. U.

The prohibition forces of Missouri were a unit in the plans for a legislative campaign. The heads of the various organizations were banded together under the name—Advisory Council of the Temperance Forces of Missouri—and after plans had been fully decided upon, each society became responsible for the very best effort possible along its own definite lines.

The Missouri W. C. T. U., because of its splendid machinery and trained workers, became a compelling power, and each of the other organizations did its part nobly. Perfect harmony prevailed and brought results.

We decided to demand three laws from the legislature, viz., a prohibition referendum to the people in the 1918 general election; a law providing for a recount of ballots on amendments in case of trickery; and a law providing for the appointment of challengers for the amendments in the polling places. Tremendous frauds were perpetrated in many places in the 1916 election and we had no redress, so that the passage of these "honest election" laws was of supreme importance. Both of the election bills passed by immense majorities.

The prohibition referendum passed the house 97 to 28. The house was so dry that it simply laughed at the amendments offered by the wets and promptly voted them down.

The senate was a different proposition. By its organization all of the committees were controlled by the wets, but persuasion, oratory, petitions, letters and telegrams finally won out by a vote of 24 to 9.

Plans for further united effort for the campaign will be made immediately and we confidently expect Missouri to vote dry in 1918.

The Missouri W. C. T. U. presented a bill providing for September 28 to be set aside as Frances E. Willard Day in the public schools of Missouri. This was the first bill passed by the house, by a vote of 123 to 18. To our great surprise, it encountered bitter opposition in the senate, the committee refusing to report it. All "rock-ribbed" rules of senatorial courtesy were broken and our champion, Senator E. L. Moore, demanded, under the rules, a return of the bill to the senate. After a half-day of parliamentary fireworks it was done, and the bill was placed upon the calendar with a favorable report. Later in the session it passed the senate unanimously, though a tremendous amount of home pressure was brought to bear by the white riboners before that occurred. This bill was signed by Governor Frederick D. Gardner and the pen presented to the state president for the Missouri W. C. T. U.

This was a constructive legislature and many other measures endorsed by the Missouri W. C. T. U. passed, viz., ten laws of the children's code, chief among them being a state-wide mothers' pension law, a state-wide Juvenile court law, and one providing for a home for neglected children, with an appropriation of $30,000 from the state. All of these were needed laws for the protection of women and children.

For many years the W. C. T. U. has educated against capital punishment and we rejoice in a law for its abolishment in this state.

Prison reform occupied much time this session and under the new provisions contract labor was abolished, a prison farm purchased, a night school instituted and the honor system established. Many other splendid measures were enacted which will place Missouri among the "front rank" states.

Missouri women have not a scintilla of suffrage, yet a law was passed making women eligible as members of school boards. They already serve as county clerks, treasurers, recorders, etc.—but vote?—never!

The Equal Suffrage Association introduced a bill granting Presidential suffrage to women, which passed the house 84 to 37, but was promptly defeated in the senate. But suffrage sentiment is steadily growing and Missouri women will yet have the privileges of the ballot.

We are filled with enthusiasm for the coming campaign and plans are now being prepared for further united effort. Our great liquor stronghold is St. Louis, but a compact dry organization is being perfected in that city.

A great state-wide temperance rally and convention was held in Jefferson City, our state capital, early in the winter, at which time William Jennings Bryan delivered three masterly addresses. He took the legislature by storm and undoubtedly crystallized sentiment for prohibition. A luncheon was tendered Mr. Bryan by the governor, to which the heads of all temperance organizations were invited, besides supreme court judges, senators, representatives and others of note.

The Missouri temperance forces have organized for the 1918 prohibition campaign under the name Citizens' Dry Alliance. The organizations represented are the Missouri W. C. T. U., Missouri Anti-Saloon League, Prohibition party, Dry Federation, Ministerial Alliance, and State Sunday School Association. Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, president of the Missouri W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Lettie Hill May, state corresponding secretary, are members of the executive committee.

PATRICK CUDAHY'S VISION

IF ALL THE ALCOHOL IN THE WORLD COULD BE CHANGED TO WATER

The millionaire packer, Patrick Cudahy of Cudahy Bros., Cudahy, Wis., has been doing some fine temperance educational work in his packing plant. He recently posted a notice barring the bringing of beer into the plant, stating that any one who failed to observe this rule would be discharged. He has also distributed among the men, with their pay checks, anti-alcohol literature. In a series of open letters by Mr. Cudahy published in the Milwaukee *Times*, he philosophizes concerning the evils of intemperance and the harm done by the licensing of thirty-eight saloons which prey off of the men employed in his packing plant and other factories of the city. In one of the articles he mentions a letter received by him in which the writer refers to the fact that Christ turned water into wine at the marriage feast. "His reference to the wedding feast reminds me," says Mr. Cudahy, "that God taught the doing of good to one's fellow men. Speaking of miracles, if some all-powerful person were to appear at the present time on earth and perform a miracle, changing all the booze in the world back to water, and issuing a decree that any person who attempted to make another drop of it would be struck dead by an electric bolt from Heaven, just imagine if you can the change that would take place in the world, say ninety days after this event. See the red noses changing to white; the fat beer bloats shrinking to their natural size; the man whom alcohol made a brute of, returning to his normal condition; his wife, whose life this alcohol brute saddened and almost destroyed, returning to her normal condition; the wrinkles and tear furrows in her face being smoothed out; the color coming back to her cheeks; her eyes becoming bright again; her saddened and wretched face becoming joyful and happy. Her children are now wearing shoes. They no longer hide under the bed when their father is coming home, but run to meet him with joyful faces. In short, the home that alcohol made wretched is now joyful and happy. We also see the saloons changed into places of usefulness—some of them ice-cream and soda water parlors. A great many of them are used for book stores, for the men who spent their time in saloons are now reading books.

"The saloonkeepers themselves have gone back to their trades and are now useful citizens. And by doing away with alcohol we do not need nearly so many policemen. About seventy per cent of the policemen have been discharged and are engaged in other employment in the shops and on the farms, changed from idle men to useful producers. The prisons, such as our house of correction, are changed from prisons to recreation halls. The grounds about them are converted into beautiful parks. People are now saving the money they formerly spent for booze. Savings banks are springing up all over the country. In short, the drunkards and criminals of the world, made so by alcohol, of all classes, are now industrious people and living happy lives. What a glorious change, if this could be brought about, and it may be partially brought about some time by prohibition."

Mr. Cudahy is by his own confession a man who drinks both beer and whisky, and he says he would not like to live in a town where he could not get them. Yet, seeing the evils of intemperance in Cudahy, he pledges his influence against the saloons. Moreover, great numbers of drinking men in the United States are taking the same attitude he claims. A friend of Mr. Cudahy, J. P. Beuscher, in a letter which was published in the *Milwaukee Times*, says: "I am not a prohibitionist. I drink beer, although I have never touched whisky, but I have seen the misery which it has created, especially in Cudahy and I shall do everything within my power to wipe out the thirty-eight bum factories which we now have in Cudahy."

Thus the men who have all their lives been moderate drinkers, but are not unmindful of the evils of intemperance, are voting out the saloons of the United States.

CHINA ACCOMPLISHES ITS FREEDOM FROM OPIUM

MARCH 31 LAST WITNESSED END OF TRAFFIC

March 31, 1917, witnessed the end of the traffic in opium in the Chinese republic and hereafter in all its broad extent no frenzied victim will be able to buy even a pipeful to still his craving for the drug. Although for nearly a century China has been held captive by the product derived from its countless acres of gorgeous poppies, for ten years or more it has been making superhuman efforts to shake off the shackles of opium and to save the life of the republic.

For God and Home and Every Land

In its fight for freedom China had many difficulties to surmount, says a writer in a recent number of the Chicago *Sunday Herald*. As revenue has been one of the powerful weapons with which liquor in this country has maintained its position, so the Chinese government derived large sums from the opium traffic. On the poppy imports from India alone the government received nearly $40,000,000 annually.

The opium habit held in its grip rich and poor alike. Statesmen and coolies, men and women, daughters of wealth and girls of the street were equally its victims, which numbered fully 220,000,000, or half the population of China. Popples were grown on a large proportion of the land, and their care meant work for millions of coolies, while the crops of the poppy farms brought fabulous wealth to hundreds of mandarins. Even more numerous, possibly, than the American saloon in days gone by were the "hop" dens of China. In every village they were to be found and in every city was a district given over to them. Moreover China loved its broad poppy fields, aglow with beautiful blossoms, only less, perhaps, than the dreams induced by the treasured opium pipe.

But China woke up. Young men of China, educated abroad, principally in the United States, spread the word of warning against opium. The people were quick to respond. It was during the reign of the empress dowager, in 1906, and due to her courageous initiative that the doom of opium was pronounced. "In ten years there must be no more opium within the empire," declared the edict. And the plan inaugurated to bring about this result was the closing of every den and a reduction of one-tenth each year in the size of the poppy fields.

The Chinese government had a hard struggle to achieve its purpose, but it believes in law enforcement. One by one dens were closed, steadily the area of poppy farms decreased. Bonfires of pipes and opium were of frequent occurrence. Death was meted out to violators, and the reform steadily gained ground. Since 1914 opium has been sold in only three of the eighteen provinces of China, Kiangsi, Kuantung and Kiangsu, where the foreign capital is located.

In its fight for freedom China also had outside influences to combat. European money was heavily invested in opium, and every means was taken to induce the government to allow a continuance of the traffic. Huge sums of money were offered the government, which was hard pressed financially, but such offers were rejected, and the work of closing out opium was steadily prosecuted, until at the present time China stands free and unshackled, a rebuke to every nation on the globe that is allowing the enslavement of its citizens for revenue.

TWO YEARS OF SOBRIETY IN RUSSIA

"Does prohibition continue to be popular in Russia?" is a question frequently asked. No more satisfactory answer can be given than a quotation from the Petrograd correspondent of the *Neue Züricher Zeitung*, as given in a late issue of the *Literary Digest*. In a survey of the results of the prohibition ukase of 1914, this writer says:

"A representative of the Duma has said that the very thought of the fateful consequences on the battle-fields and in the country itself of a continuation of the inveterate alcohol régime makes every patriot shudder. We are, therefore, more than overjoyed to know that it has been statistically proved that the daily producing capacity of the workingman, since the promulgation of that message of salvation, has been increased by 15 per cent, and that Monday, the day when millions of *muzhik* (farmers) were found in the gutters, has become a normal work-day in Russia. But not only the *mir* (village community) felt the consequences: the life also in the city was as if of a sudden transformed. The population rushed to the schools and savings-banks, co-operative societies opened their counters by the hundred. The whole aspect of the family life, the very looks of the people on the street were changed. How quickly the population grasped the prospective benefits of the great reform is best shown by the fact that when it became known that the Imperial ukase, in order to become legally valid, will need the express consent of the majority of the *mirs*, only an exceedingly low percentage refused the indorsement.

"January last (1916) the Zemstvo (County Assembly) of Moscow circularized the peasants in order to ascertain in the most direct possible way the impression of the population. A few of the replies made by the village elders, most of them as illiterate as their charges, have a great economic and psychological value:

" 'The men feel stronger. Their treatment of their women folk and attitude toward their neighbors is not the same as before.'

" 'The children are now nicely dressed and have even shoes on their feet. One hears no more quarreling in the *izbas* (farmhouses).'

" 'I was amazed to find among our farmers some who subscribe to newspapers.'

" 'The people have become more honest.'

"Nobody has so quickly and completely grasped the import of the social revolution as woman, the greatest sufferer from the old alcohol curse. We are, therefore, not astonished to learn that as soon as the saloons were definitely closed the peasant women marched to the churches in Indian file to burn a candle each, thanking the Lord for the great delivery.

"When, last spring, the question of repermitting the sale of beer and red wine came up in the Duma, Tarasov, a farmer-deputy, exclaimed: 'If the women would hear you, they would pull you down from this platform.' "

KING GEORGE TABOOS WINE

It is no longer according to etiquette to place any wines or liquors on the table whenever King George of England is a guest at military messes or with the fleet, says the *Spectator*, which is conducting an active campaign for prohibition during the war. No wine is served even at dinner parties at Buckingham palace or Windsor.

PRESIDENT OF PERU ADVOCATES PROHIBITION

At the recent meeting of the congress of Peru, the president in a message is reported to have said:

"It is time that the government should intervene in view of the great damage which the traffic in liquor is causing among the native population." He recommended prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating drinks.

It is reported that the congress of the republic of Bolivia has passed a bill closing all saloons on Sunday.

ROUMANIAN OFFICIALS SURRENDER RECEIPTS FROM VINEYARDS TO SECURE PROHIBITION FOR THEIR NATION

The action of the Roumanian government in prohibiting intoxicating liquors is patriotism of a high order, for, according to Mrs. Tom F. Jenkins in the *Daily Chronicle*, prohibition means a personal sacrifice on the part of many of the leading men of Roumania. "The Bratiano brothers," she says, "of whom one is prime minister, another minister of war and a third almost equally useful; the Lahovarys, a family of eminent statesmen, Prince Stirbey, among others, are owners of vineyards, as are many senators and deputies. Many of them also own plum orchards, from which tsouica, the national drink, is made. Yet, dependent for part of their income on the sale of their wines and liquors, and, notwithstanding the well-known temperance of the people, they have thought fit for the perfecting of their plans to prohibit the sale of intoxicants."

50 PER CENT CUT IN LIQUOR CONSUMPTION IN FRANCE

The retail liquor dealers of France, according to the Paris Letter in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, are making the claim that the use of alcohol for drinking purposes has diminished 50 per cent since the beginning of the war. The consumption has fallen from 1,800,000 to 900,000 hectoliters.

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National W. C. T. U. Convention, Washington, D. C., December 2–7, 1917

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE COUNCIL MEETS IN WASHINGTON

The Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, at its conference at Lexington, Ky., last December, adopted a resolution requesting the National Temperance Council to call a conference of all temperance organizations to consider National temperance legislation, and campaigns relating thereto.

Such a conference was called and met March 28-29 in Washington, D. C., the dates chosen coming, most unexpectedly to all, on the eve of an extra session of the Sixty-fifth Congress.

It was voted by the Conference to form a National Legislative Conference, with delegates from some twenty-six temperance organizations, the Conference to have power to add to its membership. The members of the Conference thus created will be responsible directly and solely to the organization naming them. The Conference is not to open headquarters, raise funds, or elect salaried officers.

At the next annual meeting of the National Temperance Council, it will be requested to designate this Conference as the Legislative Conference of the National Temperance Council.

The first meeting of the National Legislative Conference will probably be called for Tuesday, April 17, in Washington, D. C.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, 561 Thirty-third St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

DRY NAVY A CAUSE FOR SATISFACTION

It was not many years ago when certain newspapers and men were wont to refer slightingly to the straight-laced, puritanical ideas about total abstinence of our Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Josephus Daniels. They even spoke lightly and facetiously of his anti-alcohol regulations for the Navy. Today when we are depending upon our naval forces, in the event of war, to defend us from foreign foes, when there is in progress a campaign to recruit 25,000 or more young men for the United States fleet, it must be a source of keen satisfaction to every American citizen to know that total abstinence is the rule in the Navy; that not a ship in our fleet carries intoxicating beverages for the use of the men or officers, and that the youths who are enlisting for service will not be permitted to have alcoholic liquors in any form.

Grave responsibilities rest upon these young patriots who may be called upon at any moment to risk their lives in protecting the honor of our flag. No sane man for a moment questions the necessity of safeguarding them from the temptation of strong drink, which might in a crucial hour unfit them for their duties. But having admitted that such protection should be given to our defenders on the sea, is it not obviously inconsistent to decline to approve a program that has as its object the protection from the same evil of the great army of young men on land—equally valuable, equally necessary for the defense from enemies within and without our borders, upon whom the nation must rely in all emergencies, today and tomorrow, in peace as well as in war.

"BOYS' DAY"

Overcrowded as is the calendar with special days, one feels little inclination to criticise the governor of New Jersey for the suggestion that his state observe each year a Boys' Day. His official proclamation for the occasion may be read with profit by the fathers of all states. He proposes that the day shall be one upon which the fathers shall be urged "to take more interest in the affairs of their sons, so that the young manhood of the state may have the benefit of the experience of the older men and be guided in the right direction, avoiding pitfalls and missteps which are occasioned through ignorance, and absence of the spirit of brotherly love and fatherly interest; that if they have any ideals that they would like passed on to the next generation, that they pass them on through their sons to the benefit of posterity, the strength of the government and the happiness of their community."

Possibly the average father needs an arrest of thought along these lines; certainly the recent unfavorable vote of the New Jersey legislature on a local option bill indicates that the members of that body at least ought "to take more interest in the affairs of their sons" and the sons of their fellow citizens. The deliberate slaughter of the very mildest and most rudimentary form of prohibition legislation seems to indicate that the protection of the boys of the state is a matter of secondary importance.

The chief executive of New Jersey is laying a sure and firm foundation for the future when he initiates an event of such significance. But for New Jersey and every other state that has as yet failed to provide protection for its youth from the liquor traffic, one Boys' Day a year is utterly inadequate. Every one of the three hundred and sixty-five should be devoted to the subject, to educating and agitating for the election of men to our city councils, our state legislatures, our national Congress who appreciate the real value of boys as national assets and will crystallize that appreciation into laws that will safeguard them as far as possible from temptation.

LIQUORITES' "NO MOLESTATION" MEASURE

The suicidal desperation of the California liquor interests is indicated by certain legislative symptoms. They have introduced an amendment providing that "hereafter no bill, act, resolution or petition intended to be enacted into law shall be presented to the voters of the state looking toward the controlling, regulating or prohibiting of liquor." The intent of this measure seems to be to forever, to the end of time, protect them from molestation. Truly those whom the gods would destroy they first deprive of their common sense. The veriest novice in the study of human nature would recognize that such a proposition would tend to make votes for prohibition. The worst bum on the city streets, shedding maudlin tears at the possibility of being deprived of his beer or whisky, would not consent to barter away his privilege as an American citizen of some day having the chance to redeem himself by voting out the institution that is ruining him. The most violent champion of "personal liberty" who may resent having taken from him the right to drink and sell and buy alcoholic beverages would be righteously indignant at closing the door of opportunity to reconsider the matter, if he so pleased.

The very possibility of such an un-American, undemocratic, "black-ages" measure becoming a law would arouse in every thinking man suspicions that would lead to thought and study, and eventually convert him to a belief in prohibition.

Like the "nursing mothers bill" in Oregon, the "no molestation for all time" measure will speed the movement for state and national prohibition.

POSTER PRIZE OFFER

For the best Prohibition posters suitable for educational or campaign use, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union offers the following prizes: For the best posters submitted, $15; for the second best, $10; and for the next five, in order of excellence, $2 each.

Rules for Competition

1. Illustration may form part of the poster, but is not essential.
2. Striking sentences or words are preferable to crowded lines.
3. Posters may be in two sizes: 19x25 inches or 28x42 inches. Copy need not be presented in actual size of poster.
4. In submitting copy for competition, place your name in a sealed envelope and pin to the copy.
5. All copy submitted will become the property of the National W. C. T. U.
6. The Committee on Publications of the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, with two others to be chosen by the General Officers, will comprise the committee on awards.
7. All copy should be addressed to the National W. C. T. U. Poster Competition, Evanston, Ill., and must be received not later than April 15, 1917.

OUR COMRADES OVERSEAS

The Baroness de Laveleye, president of the W. C. T. U. of Belgium, is devoting herself to relief work. She spends four mornings each week visiting interned prisoners in Geneva, Switzerland. The Baroness will be remembered by all who attended the World's W. C. T. U. Convention at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cape Town (Africa) white ribboners are doing a worthy and successful work in getting the soldiers passing through from New Zealand and Australia to sign the total abstinence pledge.

Temperance teaching is now a recognized part of the curriculum in all government schools in Burma.

COLORED PASTOR EULOGIZES PROHIBITION

The value of prohibition as a safety guard for the people of his race was recently emphasized by Dr. H. H. Proctor, pastor of the First Congregational church, colored, of Atlanta, Ga. In enumerating "Stepping Stones to Higher Things" he said:

"Prohibition means more to the colored people of this state than to any other people of Georgia. No greater boon has come to us since our emancipation. The chief value of this movement will be to give us a chance to work out our own salvation unhindered by the evils of strong drink.

"It is up to us, however, to make the most of this chance. The money we save from this source should be directed to the highest ends. We must see to it that every child is sent to school. There must be more stress placed on our home life, out of which must come the real uplift for the race. There must be greater obedience to law and order, so that we shall spend less money in the courts. We must have a more practical and powerful church life.

"I call upon colored people throughout the state to stand by this law, and use their highest influence to see to it that it is observed everywhere among our people."

MOTION PICTURE ACTRESS DECLINES TO FIGURE IN SCENES DEPICTING DRUNKENNESS

Those who enjoy good, wholesome motion picture plays will welcome the action of Miss Blanche Bates, a popular and successful "movie" actress in declining to appear in any production in which drunkenness is depicted. She does not believe that there is anything mirth-provoking in the befuddled state of mind manifested by the devotees of liquor and expresses her views thus:

"There are many reasons why all the plays in which I've appeared have been on the water wagon, and one of them is that I would not participate in a drunken orgy, any more on the stage than off. My managers would often say to me, 'But it gets the laughs, and that's what we want.' And I would answer: 'Drunkenness is one of the most pitiful and unpleasant conditions that any man or woman can descend to, and if the American theater audiences laugh at the antics of an intoxicated person, I firmly believe that the American sense of humor ought to be censored. One can get more fun and lightness and gaiety into a scene by picturing high spirits and the joy of living.' "

UNION SIGNAL QUIZ

Do You Know the Answers to These Questions? They May Be Found in THE UNION SIGNAL of March 29

Ten questions, the answers to which will be found in the preceding number of THE UNION SIGNAL, will appear each week. The use of these questions as a part of local union programs is suggested.

1. What human interest reason did a prominent New York hotelkeeper give for abandoning his bar trade which netted him a profit of $10,000 a year?

2. The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company advertises Benjamin Franklin as a man who used alcoholic beverages. What reference to that question does he make in his autobiography?

3. Enumerate some of the good laws women have secured through the use of the ballot.

4. For what four evils does Dr. Howard Kelly, the noted surgeon, say beer drinking is responsible?

5. What forceful medical argument does the United States Bureau of Health urge against alcoholic drinks?

6. Which states will vote on woman suffrage amendments during the next two years?

7. Can you give five reasons why you believe in prohibition?

8. How is Patrick Cudahy, the millionaire packer, helping the anti-liquor movement?

9. What recent federal and state legislation is showing the need for effort along the line of medical temperance?

10. Name some of the patent medicines which contain large quantities of alcohol.

EX-GOVERNOR CAREY TO WORK FOR A "DRY WYOMING"

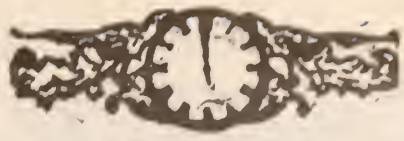
"The saloon costs this country as much in money and broken hearts as the war is costing Europe," said Ex-Governor J. M. Carey of Wyoming at a meeting in Cheyenne, for the outlining of the prohibition campaign in the state.

"More women are weeping in the United States today because of drunken husbands, sweethearts and brothers than from any other single cause. The saloons furnish a steady supply of recruits to the mad-houses and the penitentiaries, for the upkeep of which all the people have to pay. A prison is a losing proposition. The men there have to have guards, doctors, ministers, and other attendants, all of whom must be paid by the state. The saloons go a long way toward keeping these places going."

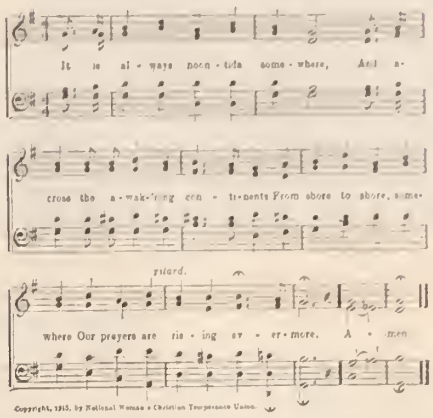
BOSTON ELEVATED OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES INVITED TO SEATS ON WATER WAGON

The Boston Elevated Railway Company, which has previously required that its employes be men of temperance principles, has extended its rule to include its officials as well. In a general order posted recently in all carhouses, shops and other departments and put in the hands of everybody connected with the service, President Brush says:

"The use of intoxicating liquor by officials or employes, whether to excess or not, and whether on or off duty, in such a way as, taking the nature of their duties into account, may impair their efficiency or render doubtful their fitness for the responsibilities involved in their employment, shall be sufficient cause for their discharge."



TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE



THE NAZARENE

"So the Nazarene is dead,"
Caiaphas the High Priest said.
"His wonder-working deeds are o'er,
He will trouble us no more.
May blasphemers such as He
Perish on the shameful tree,
And our holy Temple's law
Be kept free from ev'ry flaw
For the Temple must have sway
Till heaven and earth shall pass away."
"So the Nazarene is dead,"
Caiaphas the High Priest said.

"So the Nazarene is dead,"
In his palace Pilate said.
"Good His words and just his life.
But the priests who stirred up strife,
Said His followers would be
From imperial Rome set free.
Vain their plotting and their care—
All the yoke of Rome must bear—
Rome that will forever stand
Mighty Lord of every land."
"So the Nazarene is dead,"
In his palace Pilate said.

The Temple now has passed away,
Ended Rome's imperial day,
But the Nazarene still lives,
Peace to myriad souls He gives,
Lives in gentle words and deeds,
In all that meets the spirit's needs,
And the cross on which He died
By his death is sanctified;
Hosts in many lands acclaim
The Crucified One by His name;
In their faithful hearts is seen
The ever-living Nazarene.
Priest and Pilate both have said
That the Nazarene is dead.
False their wisdom—false their lore—
He lives now and evermore.

—*William E. A. Axon*

SHALL LABOR BE DOMINATED BY THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC?

The Commission on Temperance of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America of which Governor Carl E. Milliken, of Maine, is chairman, is undertaking a campaign to educate the workingmen of this country on the liquor question. The plan of the commission is to "purchase advertising space in over one hundred leading labor papers to counteract the influence of the liquor men and the professional labor leaders who are on the payroll of the liquor men." Rev. Charles Stelzle, who is directing this campaign, spent two years studying the liquor problem as it affects workingmen, and in pushing unusually effective campaigns with this information as a basis.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

GENERAL OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.
VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MRS. ELLA A. BOOLE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.
RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, FARGO, N. D.
ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.
TREASURER
MRS. MARGARET C. MUNNS, EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

April 14—Young People's Branch Day—Birthday of Frances J. Barnes
May 6-13—Membership week
May 13—Mothers' Day

AMERICANIZATION

MRS. ELLA BOUCHER BLACK, National Superintendent of Work Among Foreign Speaking People

"A problem unknown to other lands will become accentuated in the event of war. Within our borders are eight millions of aliens who, by birth, tradition and training, will find it difficult, if not impossible, to understand the causes which have led to the war. War invariably breeds intolerance and hatred and tends to arouse antagonisms inimical to the best interests of a nation."

That many thousands of men of foreign birth contemplate standing by our colors has been demonstrated by the way they have rushed to take out naturalization papers. In Chicago in one day there were fifty applicants. Are we doing our part to help these men become good citizens? And what about their wives? An incident which occurred in Pittsburgh a few days ago serves to show that our foreign-born sisters, if properly educated, are as patriotic as we are. Miss Virginia Steller, born in Budapest, Hungary, nineteen years ago, and coming to America ten years ago, was the first woman of Pittsburgh to apply at the recruiting office for enlistment in the naval coast defense reserve. Miss Steller, although in this country a comparatively short time, uses faultless English and operates a typewriter at the rate of seventy-five words per minute. She also speaks and writes Polish, Hungarian and German.

Vastly more important than handing these men and women a leaflet in their own language is some act of ours that will help them understand our language and our customs.

The men invariably pick up our language just as fast as they can, but many women, especially the older ones, are timid about trying a new language. Yet, if they do not speak and understand English, they are handicapped at every turn of the way.

At the beginning of this year we announced that we would make the immigrant woman our special work. We asked that each member of the W. C. T. U., if possible, do two things:

1. Place the name of one immigrant woman on her calling list.
2. Induce one non-English speaking woman to speak English.

The slogan for "Baby Week" this year is not only "Save the Baby," but also "Save the Mother." Mrs. Martha M. Allen, National superintendent of Medical Temperance, can furnish you with some very good leaflets in English for both mother and baby. These can be secured also from National W. C. T. U. Headquarters. I have a limited number of leaflets in English, German, Italian and Hungarian on "The Care of Babies" which I shall be glad to send to anyone desiring them.

Write to your state superintendent for "Plan of Work" and other helps, or if you have none, write to me.

The following prizes will be awarded in this department this year:

1. To the state with the most children of foreign parentage in Loyal Temperance Legions, $5 in gold.
2. To the state having the largest number of foreign women enrolled, $5 in gold.
3. To the state holding the most public meetings in the interest of New Americans, the banner.

At the last National W. C. T. U. convention, a representative of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., which has taken the banner for a number of years, remarked that it had come to be so a matter of course that it would go to Massachusetts, it might be as well to leave it in the state rather than bring it to the convention each year. Will you let the Massachusetts white ribboners carry it back to their state from the National convention at Washington, D. C., next December?

Beaverdale, Pa.

AMONG OUR WORKERS

The pen used by Governor Norbeck of South Dakota in signing the Frances E. Willard Day bill is now in the possession of the South Dakota W. C. T. U. It was presented to the white ribboners by the governor.

An interesting meeting in the interest of Scientific Temperance Instruction was held by the W. C. T. U. of Phoenix, N. Y., in the Congregational church on March 20. Members of the faculty and board of education were present on invitation of the local union to meet Mrs. Anna Oberlander, state S. T. I. superintendent. After an informal reception, prayer by the pastor of the Baptist church and music, the local president, Mrs. W. D. Thompson, introduced the speaker, who gave a fine address. It is hoped that this meeting will result in the introduction of prize essay contests in the public schools.

The Cooperstown (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. placed "The Life of Frances E. Willard," "Four Decades" and "The Compendium of Temperance Truth," in the high school library. On the occasion of an address by Mrs. Carlotta Conrad in the Baptist church four active and one honorary member were gained.

Mrs. Linnie Carl, National Y. P. B. field secretary, on a recent visit to Newburg, Mo., gave an address at the high school. On this occasion a number of soldier boys who were in the city for only a few hours were in attendance on invitation of Prof. C. Specking. In the evening she delivered an inspiring address and organized a Y. P. B. "We will be glad to welcome Mrs. Carl any time in the future," writes our local correspondent.

The annual spring institute of the W. C. T. U. of Nottoway and Prince Edward counties, Virginia, comprising the unions of Crewe, Burkeville, Rice, Prospect, Farmville and Blackstone, met at Blackstone, March 15-16. A gold medal contest was the special feature at the opening session Thursday evening, Miss Mildred Vaiden of Farmville being awarded the medal. The following morning the meeting was called to order by Mrs. B. T. Taylor, and the thirteen delegates present made their reports. At the afternoon meeting there occurred the reading of the president's address, reports of department superintendents, a service for the dedication of white ribbon recruits, and an address, "The Onward March of Prohibition," by Mrs. James Cannon.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. CHARLOTTE LEWIS ROUNDEY HOSKINS, former National president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of India, World's superintendent of the department of Anti-Narcotics, and a writer of many worthy articles for the *India Temperance Record and White Ribboner*. Mrs. Hoskins was a pioneer missionary of the Northwest India Conference, and with her husband, Rev. Robert Hoskins, spent thirty-six years in India, at Bijnour, Badaon, Shahjehanpore and Cawnpore. After the death of her husband in 1903 she returned to America, taking up her residence with her son in Cheyenne, Wyo. She re-organized the Cheyenne W. C. T. U., which had been discontinued for several years, an organization which has since been very helpful in bringing about the recent legislation for the submission of a state prohibition amendment to the constitution in 1918, a fact which gave her much joy during her last days.

MRS. JULIA H. BREWER, Delaware City, Delaware, a charter member of the local union.

MRS. ELIZABETH WARING, a pioneer in temperance work and for twenty-five years an active white ribboner. Mrs. Waring was for thirty years a resident of Clearfield, Iowa, moving eight years ago to Colorado. She died at Nunn on February 24.

MRS. JULIA P. STEWART, of Aiken, South Carolina, sister of Mrs. Imogen La Chance, president of Arizona W. C. T. U.

THE W. C. T. U. IN THE BABY WEEK CAMPAIGN

ALCOHOL THE ENEMY OF THE BABY

CAROLYN P. LINDSAY, National Superintendent Fairs and Open Air Meetings

Nation-wide baby week is again to be celebrated May 1-6. National, state and local organizations of every conceivable character all over the United States are uniting in the interest of "King Baby" and are ready to serve his little majesty to the very best of their ability.

Campaigns for Baby Week were conducted in every state in the union in 1916, some 2,100 reports having reached the Children's Bureau at Washington, and requests for information having previously come from 4,234 communities. This report is far from complete. The plan was adopted in a few instances even in territory outside the United States—three campaigns were reported from Canada, one from the Isle of Pines, West Indies. Rumors were received of a baby week in Alaska, and one detailed report came from Honolulu where Orientals entered their babies, and the native mothers showed the keenest interest.

Exhibit Suggestions

These campaigns, or celebrations, varied from the simplest kind of afternoon meeting on a single day in a rural community to the well planned, elaborate program of a week's duration in a large city. The cost ranged from two dollars to four thousand dollars, but everywhere the effort was put forth for better babies, the community has profited, as after results show. One reason for the great success of these campaigns everywhere was the splendid co-operation given. Once the idea took hold everybody helped. It mattered not where the idea started, or who took the initiative, the get-together community spirit was the star feature and the secret of success.

No white ribboner ever misses an opportunity to show her real interest in the little ones by proving that alcohol in any form whatever is the baby's enemy. A W. C. T. U. exhibit during Baby Week may be made most beautifully attractive by effort on the part of a committee composed of women from three of our departments, viz., Health, Medical Temperance, Mothers' Meetings and White Ribbon Recruits. In view of the fact that many other organizations may exhibit, each emphasizing its own particular work, it is well to confine the W. C. T. U. exhibit strictly to the temperance phase of the question, the effect of the use of alcohol before and after birth. The place should be the first consideration. It may be a school-house, a welfare station, a town hall, a church; in cities preferably a great educational building, a club house or a theater. Oftimes the whole aspect of things changes if one is not allowed to drive a nail, or a tack, and only bare wall space is granted. In this case it is quite possible to fabricate a wall by the use of the shallow boxes large panes of window glass come in. Pile them one on the other in the corner of a well lighted room, first having reinforced them at the back. Being very shallow they will occupy little space. Cover them with good background material of a neutral shade. Your exhibit may then be put up with push pins. One in course of construction is to be blue and white. All mounted posters will have a binding of blue (book binders) to simulate a frame. There will be a frieze of blue prohibition fans around the top, some palms in blue jardinieres and literature printed in blue with a dear wee baby as an illustration. The general color scheme will conform with the civic poster which is also blue in tone. Your exhibit may contain a beautiful Madonna (Sichel, preferably) with

"Baby's Health Nation's Wealth"

the word, "Purity," beneath it. Posters, charts, cartoons and statistics relative to the baby and the effect of intemperance on its life, a shelf of good books recommended for mothers to read, a medicine closet with all the evil nostrums in it *not* good for babies, labeled "Things Bad for Baby," are all taking features. Many well lettered posters (in blue) such as, "The best gift to a baby is a healthy father and mother, physically healthy, mentally healthy and morally healthy," can be used to good effect. Have the sentiment printed in Italian, Polish and Yiddish, also use these:

Slogans for Baby Week

"The race marches forward on the feet of little children."

"Look back—what did you inherit from your father and mother? Look ahead—what will your children inherit from you?"

"Better parents, better babies, better city."

Bristol board, twenty-two by forty-eight inches can be used for these posters.

Your exhibit should also contain a panel (window shade) with W. C. T. U. and other leaflets mounted artistically by the use of pictures of babies' heads at the juncture of the leaflets. Have, also, a revised prohibition map labeled, "States where it will be easier for babies to live and thrive."

Have attractive literature in English and in foreign languages put up in neat white envelopes of generous size with the words, "Compliments of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union" on the outside. Your exhibit should also have a fine victrola with as many records as possible of the beautiful slumber songs and cradle songs. Some attractive white ribboner who can talk temperance intelligently should be in charge to explain the exhibit. She will be a great addition and will have a splendid opportunity to win members.

There are, however, other ways of helping in the campaign besides preparing and installing exhibits. Have a baby clinic under the direction of the W. C. T. U. or a doll medal contest, a lecture with lantern slides, a baby health conference, story hours and informal talks, a succession of them. A window exhibit, with a baby demonstration, using a real baby and a nurse attracts attention. Urge proper birth registration, give a play, write newspaper articles, or engineer a baby parade.

It is wonderful how many agencies will co-operate in a baby campaign. First of all the governor or the mayor will issue a proclamation and the state or city board of health ally itself enthusiastically with the movement. Other forces that may be enlisted are the churches (for Baby Sunday), the Sunday schools, Parent-Teacher Associations, school teachers, Little Brother Leagues, Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Woman's Clubs, Y. W. C. A.'s, and Y. M. C. A.'s, nurses' guilds, ministerial associations, chambers of commerce, newspaper editors (who can do so much), musicians and movie men, etc., etc.! Do not be afraid to press people into service, and you will marvel at the response that a baby's call brings.

So many things can be done that it is difficult to choose. In a parade last year one handsome youngster wore a label, stating, "I am a milk station baby." Surely we can produce a handsomer youngster wearing a label, "I am a temperance baby!"

"100 Per Cent for the Babies"

Many special days may be observed during a campaign, such as visiting day, father's day, little brother and sister day, outing day, baby flag day, little mother's day. It is fine to have a slogan and then live up to it. "Better fare, better air, better care for babies," "Baby's health means more than wealth," "Baby health nation's wealth," "100 per cent for the babies," "Let's make a better nation by baby conservation." This is the age of the child. We cannot do too much for him. An interesting feature of the campaign is that it includes children up to six years of age, which gives splendid opportunity for instruction relative to teeth, tonsils, adenoids, etc. A tooth brush brigade in a school is a unique idea.

Many suggestions will come to women who enter this splendid field of endeavor, but be it remembered that the "temperance twist" (as our musical director calls it) must be given to all that is done. And if you have an exhibit and it is a success please have a picture taken of it for the encouragement of others. If you have a successful baby parade you may feel like saying,

"Babies to right of us,
Babies to left of us,
Babies in front of us,
Babies to dazzle us,
God bless 'em,
So say we, all of us."

OKLAHOMA LEGISLATURE PASSES SUFFRAGE, "BONE DRY" AND ANTI-CIGARET MEASURES

ABBIE B. HILLERMAN, President Oklahoma W. C. T. U.

During the recent session of the Oklahoma legislature, which adjourned the middle of March, the W. C. T. U. was actively at work for reform measures of various kinds. An anti-cigaret bill different from most laws of the kind was passed. It was not the original bill introduced by J. O. McCollister, but a substitute measure, which we hope will be more effective than the present law. In the closing days of the legislature a resolution passed both houses to submit to the voters of Oklahoma at the regular election in November 1918, a straight suffrage amendment providing for full suffrage. The time elapsing before the vote will give opportunity for much educational work and a thorough campaign. A "bone dry" law was passed, also a bill for the removal of officers who fail to perform their duty in enforcing the prohibition and anti-gambling laws.

AN EASTER INSPIRATION

CECILE L. HOUGHTON

"Inez has caught an idea, a very pleasant—a very important one! Just now the broom and the carpet must suffer the effects of her enthusiasm but by-and-by—. And you and I, Irma, must await with patience the eventful time of the unfolding for till then 'Wild horses couldn't drag it out'!"

Inez laughed good-naturedly at her younger sister's banter as she grasped a dusty rug and carried it out of the room. They were such a busy, happy, jolly trio, these Paton sisters, enough alike in appearance and age to be often mistaken one for the other by acquaintances, yet as different in manner and tastes as sisters could well be.

"It's just the Easter idea that has seized me, I think," said Inez as she again passed the two at the sink, where they were washing and wiping the breakfast dishes. "You see I have been thinking of Irma's lilies which she has so skillfully tended that they are sure to beautify the church on Sunday and gladden whoever is fortunate enough to receive them afterwards. Nobody has such luck with flowers as you do, Irma. You know what the bulbs would do for me! Whenever I shut my eyes I can see the poor drowned things I killed last year."

"Well, but Inez," insisted the sister, "you were not really to blame. You did all right only—"

"That is just it—*only*. Hereafter when I want my bulbs to receive fair treatment I shall hand them over to you before I have hardly looked at them. Then I thought of Irene's solo. Mr. Potter said only yesterday that her singing does more good than his sermons."

"Compliments all around! What a morning this is! And what is there left to be said of Inez, the wage-earner without whose efforts the baby and pride of the Paton family must have remained forever in obscurity—as a musician?" asked that young lady, hurrying the carefully dried cups into their places.

"That is just the trouble," rejoined Inez. "You and Irma can do such lovely helpful things while I—am—just—a—Martha. But I do have a little tiny inspiration this morning and as soon as this room is set to rights I am going to see what there is in it—I mean the inspiration."

"Now you keep watch to see if she changes her dress or puts on her coat and hat, Irma. I will accidentally take a peep into her room occasionally," teased Irene. "Won't it be interesting!"

"She hasn't gone out of the house and she isn't in her room," announced Irene an hour later. "She is in the office running the typewriter as if it were a regular work day instead of our Easter vacation. What can it mean? If it were private correspondence she would use her pen."

And yet if the mischievous Irene had but known it her sister was busy with

"Inez was busy with correspondence of a very personal sort"

correspondence of a very personal sort. First, there was the dear old lady who had meant so much to her when she was a little girl. All the town remembered her as a zealous and efficient worker in the cause of temperance. Particularly had the children claimed her thought and attention, which resulted in a live organization of their own with parades, contests, interesting instruction, and friendly helpfulness for everybody. "I wonder that we have not taken more pains to thank her for her efforts," thought Inez. "She can surely read the typewritten letter much more easily than she could my writing now that her eyes are so bad." So she let the love and gratitude in her soul find expression through the medium of the machine. When she had finished the lengthy message, she read it with a sigh of satisfaction. "There—I have not only thanked her as well as I could but I have shown her what I honestly believe her influence has been in securing the recent temperance victories of our town."

"And now there is Jamie, poor little sufferer. If his parents could have had the training which we have been given they would not now have cause to regret the condition which intemperance has imposed upon the child. I will write him a happy little Easter message and if I use simple words I think he can read the letter himself." Several times, as the work progressed, the writer stopped and removed the paper to insert on its page little pencil sketches. When it was all done Inez surveyed the result with a smile. "It is kind of cute if I do say it myself. The dear little chap! I hope he will enjoy it as much as I have done."

The more Inez wrote, the fuller seemed her heart. "I wish," she meditated, "that I knew how to write to Jamie's parents and somehow get them to understand what it means to receive the risen Jesus in one's heart. If only they could realize just a little how much He loves them they could not help loving Him in return." Then with a little prayer that her Master would guide her thoughts and her fingers she slipped a clean sheet of paper into the machine.

The lilies in their lovely purity unfolded in the Easter sunshine; the Easter music ascended like fragrance from sincere hearts overflowing with love and praise. At the close of the opening prayer the pastor waited a moment in silence then said, "We have a special little service to perform—one that seems to make this beautiful day one of perfect harmony and joy. A family of three has asked for baptism. They will now come forward." At the sight Inez could have wept for happiness—Jamie's parents—Jamie carefully borne in his father's arms! The three receiving the outward sign of the inward purity! What part in the result her words may have had, Inez did not even question. Sometime, somewhere there had been a sowing and now there was the joy of harvest. "He is risen! He is risen!" her joyous heart sang out, "And lo, He is with us alway!"

A SONG OF EASTER

The golden sun climbs up the sky,
The shadows flee away,
Oh! weary heart, forget to sigh:
God sends thee Easter Day!

Long was the night, and chill the air,
The darkness lingered long,
Yet is the morning bright and fair,
Uplift thine Easter song.

The cross that bowed thee with its weight
By strength of prayer is stirred,
Until it bear thee soon or late
As wings upbear the bird.

The life that thrills from star to star,
And beats in leaf and stem,
Is wider than the heavens are
And blesses thee from them.

Not held of death, the King went forth
From out its shattered prison:
Oh, tell it, utmost South and North,
To-day "The Lord is risen!"

—*Margaret E. Sangster*

MONSTER DEPUTATION OF WOMEN DEMANDS SIX O'CLOCK CLOSING OF LIQUOR BARS IN QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA

Special Correspondence

The largest deputation of women ever congregated in one place in Queensland waited on the premier recently to request an emergency war measure to close the liquor bars at six o'clock p. m. Long before the hour for the interview the audience hall in the executive building was packed. Passages and stairways were filled and the throng reached out into the street where crowds patiently waited to hear the result. Half a dozen of the best women speakers in Brisbane, among them the state W. C. T. U. president, presented their case. Although they advanced unanswerable arguments the premier was obdurate. In his reply he evaded the question and strayed off into questions of politics. One woman said, "We did not come here to be instructed in politics. We are here for six o'clock closing." Another said, "Mr. Premier, grant the prayer of the women." A third said, "Mr. Ryan, you have a little boy of your own. We have grown up sons—that is why we are here." Still another said, "Do not talk law and expediency and 'ifs' to us. We want six o'clock closing and we mean to have it." "Don't be frightened for your party," said another. "The women in the community are strong enough to make or mar a party, and they mean to have six o'clock closing." The government has its own policy which must be adhered to whatever happens, it appears, but something may happen.

The bill framed in the legislative council providing for the closing of liquor bars at six o'clock was passed through all its stages in one day and sent to the legislative assembly. It was received and read a first time and the second reading was made an order for the next day. The bill has not been heard of since although eighteen weeks have elapsed. "It will be dealt with 'in due course,'" is the answer invariably made to any inquiry concerning the measure. The present parliament was put into power by the Labor party, aided by thousand of pounds from the licensed victualers. The cabinet is bound hand and foot to the liquor sellers.

HOW HELEN'S LILIES HELPED TO MAKE COLTON DRY

Entering the house with a gay little skip Helen put up her school books and went at once to inspect the lily beds which she had been so carefully tending that they might be in bloom for Easter, which was now only a few days away. Dozens of beautiful white blossoms seemed to joyously nod to her as though they recognized in her the little gardener who had so carefully watered them. "Thank you, thank you," the lilies seemed to be saying in chorus as they courtesied in the breeze, "We have come to help you celebrate Easter."

"You dear posies," cried the delighted child. "I wonder how you'd really like to be used—if you could only tell me. Last year I took lilies to the church and to the hospital. I wonder where you'll do the most good?"

At the dinner table that evening the conversation turned, as it was very wont to do in that home, to the subject of the prohibition campaign then in progress in the city. Election day was but a few days after Easter.

"Whether or not we win," Helen's father remarked, "is merely a question of getting the decent men interested enough to look into the matter. It's going to be a close vote. Most of the men I meet in business think that saloons are necessary, and they don't want to experiment with anything so dangerous as prohibition. Let well enough alone, seems to be their motto. I really believe that if all the men in our office building were to vote for prohibition their votes would be sufficient to turn the tide and win the election."

"There has been enough informing literature sent them to convince them," said Helen's mother.

"Yes, no doubt, but I fear a great deal of that goes into their waste paper baskets. If one could devise some unusual, spectacular way of persuading them to really read, for instance, that leaflet about Seattle's experience one year without saloons, I believe it would accomplish wonders."

"What does spec-tac-u-lar mean, papa?" inquired Helen.

Her father carefully explained the long word, laughingly illustrating it by saying, "For instance, if we could send every man of them a bunch of your fragrant lilies with the leaflet it might have the desired effect."

Everybody laughed at the quixotic idea.

"Catch Sis wasting that lily sweetness on unappreciative business men," said Big Brother Hugh.

"Of course I wasn't in earnest," explained Helen's father, noticing how seriously his little daughter seemed to regard the proposition, but I do wish in some way the beautiful Easter spirit might influence the voters to do their duty on election day."

And then everybody except Helen promptly forgot the conversation. But that night Helen dreamed of elections where the ballots were lilies and because of the whiteness of the flowers the voters were unwilling to mar their beauty with a black cross for license, and so the lilies were all carefully deposited in the ballot box white and beautiful, and Colton was voted dry by the unanimous desire of its citizens.

The next morning Helen awoke with a definite plan in her mind. She talked it over with her mother and in the afternoon at the meeting of the W. C. T. U., of which her mother was president, the matter was carefully considered.

The result was that on the day before Easter, Helen cut the lilies and arranged them in baskets. Later a friend stopped with her electric to take the child and her mother with the flowers and a supply of leaflets down to the big building where her father's office was located.

Timidly but bravely Helen entered the building, and while her mother waited in the hall, she went in turn to each office and approaching the men seated at the desks handed each a flower and a leaflet. "Good morning," was the grave greeting of the child. "Won't you please read this leaflet and celebrate Easter by voting Colton dry?"

The unusual gift and the child's soft-voiced request met with a gracious response and every man, as he thanked the little flower girl for her fragrant gift, resolved to take the time to read the leaflet.

Now it happened that the men in the big office building which the little girl visited lived in different parts of the city, and many people heard through them the incident of the little Easter lily campaigner. The newspaper representatives found in the incident the basis for a picturesque write-up and helped to spread the story.

By Easter morning hundreds in Colton were talking of it, and an added Easter glory pervaded many homes through the presence of a lovely lily which had been carefully preserved. The church attendance was unusually large that morning. Men who hadn't been to church for many an Easter went that day. The preachers all knew of the visits of the little girl who wanted Colton dry, and it touched their consciences, and woven in with the beautiful Easter story was a practical temperance note. In fact on Easter the whole city seemed to be talking of prohibition.

On election day the white ribboners decorated the polling places with lilies. Helen and her mother were early at the polls, and no one worked more industriously handing out literature and helping to serve refreshments to the voters than did the little girl who had distributed the lilies.

When the last ballot had been cast and the votes were counted, it was found that prohibition had won by a small majority. As the evening paper said, "The prohibition victory in Colton was in large part due to the little girl with the Easter lilies. Although the child was the first to think of it the voters of Colton quite agreed with her that a vote for prohibition was a most satisfactory way to celebrate Easter."

EASTER LILIES

O! Easter lily, pure, and sweet, and fair,
Your chalice filled with fragrance to the brim
Like that which wafted on the Easter air
When Jesus' mother brought the sweet perfume
Of myrrh, and frankincense, to Jesus' tomb;
O let some drops of thy sweet incense spill
Into our hearts thy purity, until
Some day we may see Him.

—Sarah Ellis Summerland

BULBS 50 High Grade Flowering Bulbs Oxalis, Begonia, Gloxinia, Gladiolus, other kinds. Asparagus Fern. All postpaid. Send **25c**
Old Homestead Nursery Co., Round Pond, Me.

Philadelphia Physicians Urge Passage of Anti-Liquor Bill

PETITION ASSAILS BOOZE AS MANKIND'S FOE

"Recognizing the harmful effects of alcoholic beverages upon the physical and economic condition of the human race," 527 Philadelphia physicians sent a direct request to the legislature to give the state a local option bill. The chairman of the committee which inaugurated the movement is a woman—Dr. Lida Stewart Cogill, who two years ago started a petition among the doctors of the city asking similar action. Dr. Cogill herself carried to the capital the list of names, among which were many well known in medical circles. Some went beyond a mere endorsement of local option. For example, Dr. W. W. Keen, the noted surgeon, added that he would like to sign one for state prohibition.

"A sane nation and a prepared nation should be a sober nation," wrote Dr. Frederick Eft.

In addition to Doctor Cogill, members of the committee who sent out the letter were Drs. E. E. Montgomery, Charles A. E. Codman and Walter S. Cornell.

"We felt," said Doctor Cogill, in speaking of the movement to representatives of the press, "that since we had spent sums of money and much time advocating legislation to insure pure milk, campaigns against tuberculosis and the like, we should be in the front rank of the local option movement, since the physician, above others, knows the physical effects of alcohol."

As physician on the staffs of the Women's Hospital and the West Philadelphia Hospital for Women, Doctor Cogill has not used or prescribed alcohol for internal medication for two years.

The letter which brought the ready signatures to the petition said:

"During the last two years the aggressive action of church organizations, corporations and social workers throughout the country has resulted in a strong effort to abolish the liquor traffic, or at least allow, through local option, each community to decide whether the liquor traffic is worth the expense, crime, misery and sickness caused by it.

"Pennsylvania is one of the few remaining states without either prohibition or local option.

Urge Stand Against Alcohol

"We are confident that the medical profession at this time will take a public stand regarding the effects of alcohol on the community. Such a stand is not necessary for the ultimate success of local option or of prohibition, but it is proper that the professional class to whom is intrusted the health of the community shall not leave to corporations, police and social workers the education of the public in a matter which vitally affects the health and morals of the community."

LITERATURE IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

WELCOME TO AMERICA, by Anna A. Gordon. A leaflet for distribution at ports of entry. Published in German, Italian, Norwegian, Polish, Swedish, Spanish, Bohemian and Bulgarian. Price per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents.

ARABIC or SYRIAN
The Awful Giant
Price per 50, $1.00; per 100, $1.50.

BOHEMIAN
A Study in Faces
A Plea for the Home
Price per 50, 12 cents; per 100, 20 cents.
Saloons Must Go
Opinions of Men Who Know
Price per 50, 10 cents; per 100, 15 cents.

CHINESE
Debarred

CROATIAN
The American Saloon
Price per 50, 10 cents; per 100, 15 cents.

FINNISH
May I Ask?
Price per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents.
How the Liquor Traffic Defies the Law
Price per 50, 12 cents; per 100, 20 cents.
The Duty of a Citizen
Price per 50, 10 cents; per 100, 15 cents.

FRENCH
A Brave Boy
Employers Prefer Total Abstainers
The Home versus the Saloon
Price per 50, 12 cents; per 100, 20 cents.
Kill the Saloon
A Model Prescription
Price per 50, 10 cents; per 100, 15 cents.

GERMAN
The Vow. Boy Lost
Scientific Testimony on Beer
Girlhood and Purity
Lighthouses Better Than Lifeboats
Judge Morse's Reason
The Cruelty of the Drink Habit
Price per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 30 cents.
Is It Right? Is the Saloon a Good Thing?
I'll Try
Employers Prefer Total Abstainers
Somebody's Son
A Talk to Mothers, or The Price of a Home
What the Emperor Said
Price per 50, 12 cents; per 100, 20 cents.
The Saloon Catechism
Serious Questions for Voters
Price per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents.
An Appeal to the Christian Citizen
Civic Proverbs
Vote No License
Why We Wear the White Ribbon
Royalty and Teetotalism
Price per 50, 10 cents; per 100, 15 cents.

GREEK
The International Bank
Price per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents.
The Saloon Must Go
Kill the Saloon
Banks and Saloons
Price per 50, 10 cents; per 100, 15 cents.

HEBREW or YIDDISH
The Saloon Catechism
Price per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents.
In the Tower
Banks and Saloons
Serious Questions for Voters
Price per 50, 12 cents; per 100, 20 cents.
Kill the Saloon
Price per 50, 10 cents; per 100, 15 cents.

HOLLAND
Wanted, Two Million Boys
Beer! Beer!
Price per 50, 12 cents; per 100, 20 cents.
Attention, Voters
The License Voter Gets What?
Wanted
Price per 50, 10 cents; per 100, 15 cents.

HUNGARIAN
Facts About Beer
Price per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 30 cents.
What Liquor Does
The Indictment
The Clergy and the Saloon
Price per 50, 10 cents; per 100, 15 cents.
May I Ask?
Beer or Flour
Price per 50, 12 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

ITALIAN
Why I Am What I Am
One of Many Victims
Alcohol
Price per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 30 cents.
An Appeal Against the Bottle
Reasons Why I Should Not Drink
A Study in Faces
Banks and Saloons
Grains of Wisdom
Price per 50, 12 cents; per 100, 20 cents.
The Exchange
Vote No License
Priests in Judgment
Civic Proverbs
Price per 50, 10 cents; per 100, 15 cents.

NORWEGIAN-DANISH
How Saloons Benefit Business Men
Price per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 30 cents.
White Hair in a Single Night
A Plea for the Home
Price per 50, 12 cents; per 100, 20 cents.
Labor Condemns the Drink Traffic
Sayings of Noted Men
Price per 50, 10 cents; per 100, 15 cents.

POLISH
Duties of Citizenship
A Study in Faces
Employers Prefer Total Abstainers
Price per 50, 12 cents; per 100, 20 cents.
Saloons Must Go
The Clergy and the Saloon
The Exchange
Price per 50, 10 cents; per 100, 15 cents.

PORTUGUESE
Blot Out This Curse
Saloons Must Go

ROUMANIAN
What Liquor Does
The Indictment

RUSSIAN
Temperance News
Price per 50, 10 cents; per 100, 15 cents.

SLOVAK
Duties of Citizenship
A Study in Faces
Facts About Beer
Price per 50, 12 cents; per 100, 20 cents.
Drunkenness
The Indictment
Price per 50, 10 cents; per 100, 15 cents.

SPANISH
Scientific Temperance Manual, Edith Smith Davis
Price, 50 cents each
A Handful of Hints, Christine I. Tinling
Spanish Reciter
Price, 10 cents each
The Great Destroyer, Hon. Richmond Pearson Hobson
Price per 50, 30 cents; per 100, 50 cents.
How Cigarets Affect the Heart Beat
Price per 50, 12 cents; per 100, 20 cents.
Excluded
Whose Boys?
The New Catechism
Price per 50, 10 cents; per 100, 15 cents.

SWEDISH
Is It Right? Are Saloons a Help?
Which Will You Protect?
Do You Know These Facts?
The Licensed Saloon
A Study in Faces
Price per 50, 12 cents; per 100, 20 cents.
White Hair in a Single Night
Voting and Fighting
Why a Church Member Should Belong to the W. C. T. U.
Price per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents
Why We Wear the White Ribbon
An Appeal to the Christian Citizen
Only Pieces of Paper
Kill the Saloon
The Duty of a Citizen
Labor Condemns the Drink Traffic
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The New Arithmetic
True to Life
The Thing to Do
Price per 50, 10 cents; per 100, 15 cents.

BLOTTERS
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PLEDGE CARDS
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Price per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 30 cents.

PROSPERITY POST CARDS
The following series of post cards on "Prohibition and Prosperity," in German, Italian, Norwegian, Polish, Swedish and Spanish:
Of Interest to Wage Earners
What Every Merchant Knows
Prosperity Statistics
Of Interest to Bankers
Of Interest to Taxpayers
Price, 3 for 5 cents; 50 for 60 cents; 100 for $1.00.

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RHEUMATISM IS SLOW POISONING

because the entire system becomes permeated with injurious acids.

To relieve rheumatism ***Scott's Emulsion*** is a double help; it is rich in blood-food; it imparts strength to the functions and supplies the very ***oil-food*** that rheumatic conditions always need.

Scott's Emulsion has helped countless thousands when other remedies failed.

No Alcohol. Refuse Substitutes.

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ALCOHOL THE SOURCE OF HUMAN ILLS

SENATOR VARDAMAN, of Mississippi

The use of intoxicating liquors is hurtful to man physically and financially, mentally and morally. It is an evil without a mitigating incident. Alcohol is the one deadly drug by which the jewels of the heart's best love are dissolved and poured into the mouths of men to madden the brain and destroy the soul. It has caused more crime, heartaches, sorrow, poverty, and ruin, blighted more lives, frustrated more ambitions, caused more scalding tears to fall from the eyes of woman than all other agencies for evil in modern society. It is an enemy, malignant, untiring, sleepless, and unscrupulous, and I submit that this great governmental agency, the Postal System, ought to be denied to the newspaper that would sell its columns, prostitute its high purposes, and poison the otherwise good influences that flow from its dissemination.

USE EVERY OPPORTUNITY

to wield your influence

AGAINST THE CIGARET

An i-Cigaret Seals, gummed Stickers for Letters, Packages, Leaflets; three designs, with following sentiments:

1. Nothing will put a boy in touch with the saloon quicker than a cigaret.
2. The boy who smokes cigarets need not be anxious about his future; he has none.
3. Cigaret smoking is a mark of degeneracy.

Each seal, boxed, 25 cents per hundred.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S ANTI-LIQUOR ADVERTISING LAW IN EFFECT MARCH 16

MRS. JOSEPH SPROTT, President South Carolina W. C. T. U.

The anti-liquor-advertising law went into effect March 16. It is a pleasure to read the papers without having our eyes offended by a display of the frantic appeals of the mail order houses to lay in a supply of wet goods against the coming drought. There is no doubt about it, South Carolina is in the midst of a wet spell just now. The express offices are working overtime for whole families are getting their gallon apiece. But on April 25 the DuPont law goes into effect, and then some of this supply will eventually find its way into the gutters, for in that law there is a little clause relating to the storing of alcoholic liquors.

Mrs. Emma Graves Dietrick, National organizer and lecturer, has just finished a month of splendid work in South Carolina. Mrs. Dietrick is a favorite in the Palmetto state. Her first visit was in 1907, and she has made frequent visits since. Each time we think her work better than it was the time before. On this trip she went principally to the new weak unions where the women need the instruction, practical working plans, inspiration and a vision of the magnitude and power of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union which this untiring, consecrated worker is so eminently fitted to give.

Miss Cleo Attaway, state organizer, is constantly "breaking new ground," as well as cultivating the fields already sown, and while the W. C. T. U. is not, perhaps, "on a boom," it is making good, steady, strong growth.

October 19-21 have been fixed as the dates of the state convention, and the great privilege of having the National vice-president-at-large, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, as a guest, is to be ours.

EDUCATED PUBLIC OPINION HELPS LAW ENFORCEMENT

STELLA B. IRVINE, President Southern California W. C. T. U.

Even with a good law the millennium has not arrived, for a "law can no more enforce itself than it can enact itself." So until the liquor traffic and allied and kindred evils are driven out of our state, out of the nation, out of the world, we will find the Woman's Christian Temperance Union doing business at the same old stand. "We'll organize and agitate and educate till the map's all white." For agitation culminates in education; educated public sentiment results in right laws being enacted; educated public opinion results in laws being enforced. Educating the individual so that the law may remain unbroken is a still higher achievement.

So we will continue our agitation and education through the home, the church, the Sunday school, the public school and the press.

Reduce Your Weight

You *CAN do it* in a dignified, simple way in the privacy of your room and surprise your family and friends.

I *know* you can, because I've reduced 35,000 women from 20 to 85 pounds, and what I have done for so many I can *do* for *you*.

Don't reduce by drugs or diet alone. You'll look old if you do. You should have work adapted to *your* condition.

No woman need carry one pound of excess fat. It is so simple to weigh what you should, and you enjoy the process. *My* cheerful letters and *your* scales keep you enthused.

I build your vitality, strengthen your heart and teach you to stand, walk and breathe correctly, as I reduce you.

Don't endure fat when it is so easy to reduce.

If you send me your height and weight I'll tell you just what you should weigh. No charge—and I'll send you a 24-page illustrated booklet FREE. *Write* me. Ask for booklet 23. I'd like to tell you my wonderful experience.

Susanna Cocroft

Dept. 37. 624 Michigan Boulevard. Chicago

EVERY CHURCH MEMBER SHOULD BE IN THE W. C. T. U.

"Unions are disbanding because they think there is nothing more to do, as the people voted to stop the liquor traffic about two years hence. Look over the last two copies of *Voice*, look over THE UNION SIGNAL, study your Annual Leaflet, take up department work, raise your share of money to keep the state work going, *unite to bring every church woman in Montana into the W. C. T. U.*, prepare to be present at county conventions and National Conferences and be ready to take the speakers your president sends you," writes Mrs. Mary L. Alderson, president Montana W. C. T. U., in the state paper. "These speakers will come as her proxy to help along the work. If any union does not take a speaker offered it, it will not only break a link in the chain of unions, but deprive itself of an opportunity to get help and inspiration. The unions need the personal touch of the expert who knows how to solve its problems and to give it a vision of service."

WOMAN ELECTED TO MEXICAN CONGRESS

Miss Hermila Galindo, of the fifth federal district of Mexico has been elected to the lower house of the Mexican Congress, the first woman in Mexico to fill such a position. It was Miss Galindo who introduced the suffrage measure at the constitutional convention in Queretaro last December, and while no action was taken concerning suffrage she pointed out that the constitution does not forbid a woman to be a candidate nor to vote. With 460 candidates in the field Miss Galindo was one of the successful twenty-four deputies and alternates elected from her district.

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¶We make a large variety of ornamental Drinking Fountains for man and beast.
¶Special Prices to Charitable and Temperance Societies.

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Address Evanston, Ill.

1917—SUBSCRIPTION RATES—1917

UNION SIGNAL, weekly edition, $1.00 per year.

UNION SIGNAL, Campaign Edition, 35c per year.

UNION SIGNAL, Y. P. B. edition, 35c per year.

UNION SIGNAL DAY IN SOUTH DAKOTA LEGISLATURE

The following interesting bit of news appeared in the South Dakota state paper for March:

"You will all rejoice to know the legislature had a UNION SIGNAL Day. Our beloved president, Mrs. Simmons, ordered enough copies to place one on each member's desk—103 in the house and 46 in the senate. This was done 'in the nick of time,' that is, during the days when the legislators were considering the prohibition bill. It was very satisfying to note that most of the members read THE SIGNAL and gathered from it valuable material for speeches that followed."

WHAT OTHERS HAVE DONE—WHAT ARE YOU DOING?

PASS IT ON!

I send my UNION SIGNAL, after reading, to California, where it is enjoyed by a lady not able to take it. She makes good use of it; then lets others have it. I think eventually my copies must be entirely worn out. I believe all of our literature should be passed on to those who need it. There are so many ways in which we can be of service if we "have a mind to work."

REMEMBER THE "SHUT-IN"

The New Haven W. C. T. U. used the song, "The Steady Subscriber" at its UNION SIGNAL meeting, and we voted to send the paper to our president for the coming year. We paid also for five yearly subscriptions of the Campaign Edition to send to our old members, some of them feeble and not able often to come out to the meetings.

PUT THE PAPER IN THE HANDS OF WORKERS

I am very much interested in getting THE UNION SIGNAL into the hands of our women. I ordered 100 of the February 8 edition, and distributed 80 copies at the last social meeting as well as 80 copies of the four page leaflet, "Report of THE UNION SIGNAL." At our next meeting some of the women are to give the exercise, "The Resurrection of the Blanktown Union." I do not know how a white ribboner can get along without the paper.

"JIM AND ME" and 41 other choice songs on temperance and prohibition including "A Saloonless Nation 1920" are in *Songs and Sayings*. A great book. Price 25c, 5 for $1. *A free* copy of new booklet containing "My Father Knows," pronounced "a glorious song," to all who order, mentioning Union Signal.

REV. L. L. PICKETT, Wilmore, Ky.

THE DAY OF LOCAL OPTION PAST

REV. RAYMOND H. HUSE, Concord, N. H.

(Excerpt from Sermon)

We are living in great days in the temperance reform. The pendulum is swinging far and wide. We have had a great spell of "local option." There is something about the argument "Let each community settle the matter for itself" that appeals to democratic New England all chopped up into tiny republics.

When I was pastor in Exeter a bill was introduced into the legislature placing our school towns—Exeter, Hanover, Durham, Tilton and New Hampton—under perpetual prohibition. I remember well the enthusiastic applause that greeted an eloquent speaker in the Exeter town meeting who offered resolutions protesting against the attempt to deprive the people of Exeter of the right of suffrage on the license question, resolutions which carried by an overwhelming majority. The citizens of that classic old academy town wanted the question to come up for vote whether or not anybody should poison their citizens for so much a year.

But, as I say, the pendulum has swung—the American nation has concluded that the *American saloon is a menace to manhood* and our people are concluding that it is foolish to go over the matter again every year. It is too much like a mother holding a debate with her son every morning as to whether he shall have his face washed. It may possibly develop his argumentative qualities, but the average old-fashioned New England mother was wont to conclude, since there was only one way for the matter to end, it was a waste of time and patience to postpone the conclusion.

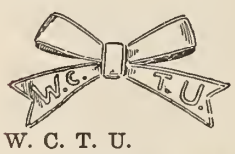
There might possibly be some educational advantage in an annual, biennial or quadrennial discussion as to whether smallpox germs should be scattered in a community, or whether a mad dog should be permitted to go unrestrained, but the average American town would conclude that while such subjects might be all right for a juvenile debating society to play with, it is childish for a company of grown up men to have to bring the matter up once in so often, and if there were certain men or institutions who hoped to reap financial benefit by swinging the vote in the wrong direction that it would be extremely dangerous to keep opening the door of opportunity to them.

And the American saloon stands in the light of scientific investigation, in the light of business efficiency as well as in the light of every movement for the conservation of manhood, the protection of womanhood and childhood, as surely condemned as smallpox germs or mad dogs and as dangerous to the physical and moral health of the community and the nation.

Regarding that there is no doubt. The rank and file of American people feel that way about it—and it is as useless to oppose the rank and file of aroused American people as to blow back into the face of the north wind. Even the brewery plutocrats and rum advocates are only trying a little feebly—they are for the most part huddling in a corner and whining: "Don't do it yet! National prohibition is coming. Let us alone until it arrives."

And that is why the pendulum has swung, and while yesterday some of our finest citizens were saying "It is a community issue—let Hart's Location or Jones' Creek settle it for itself," today, they are saying "It is a national issue. Let us go at the root of the matter."

W. C. T. U. Badges



LOOP BOW PIN, white enamel on sterling silver, with letters W. C. T. U.

Price, 60 cents each; per dozen, $6.50.

Smaller size, same style.

Price, 40 cents each; per dozen, $4.20.

FLAT BOW PIN, white enamel on sterling silver, without letters.

Price, 30 cents each; per dozen, $3.35.

FLAT BOW PIN, white enamel on gilt, without letters.

Price, 25 cents each; per dozen, $2.00.

BROOCH PIN, white enamel on gilt.

Price, 15 cents each; per dozen, $1.25.

SCARF PIN, white enamel on gilt.

Price, 15 cents each; per dozen, $1.25.

HONORARY PIN OR BUTTON, blue enamel with white bow in center.

Price, 25 cents each; per dozen, $2.75.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois.

Susanna Cocroft's
Physical Culture
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LEGISLATIVE JOTTINGS

A drastic anti-cigaret bill has passed both houses of the Kansas legislature.

A bill prohibiting the manufacture and sale of cigarets and cigaret paper has passed the lower house of the Delaware legislature. This is the first of two anti-cigaret measures introduced at this session.

Missionary Charts

Showing the relation of temperance to missions

Africa—Three.
Effect of Liquor Traffic on Native Races.
India—One.
Responsibility of the Christian Church to Non-Christian Religions.
China—Two.
By a Chinese Artist. Effects of Nicotine and Opium Habits.
Bulgaria—One.
Results of the Temperance Work of One Missionary.
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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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Your Flag and Mine

Your flag and mine! How proudly there
It flutters in the morning breeze
And who, beholding it, shall dare
To turn in doubt or let despair
Assail his nobler ecstasies?
Your flag and mine, and ours to guard
So that in future centuries
Still proudly striped and bravely starred,
Unsmirched by Shame, by Wrong unmarred,
Its might shall thrill, its beauty please.

Your flag and mine! And shall we let
Its glory die or splendor fade?
Who doubts that Freedom flaunts it yet
Or dares to heedlessly forget,
By selfishness or passion swayed?
Your flag and mine, and ours to hold
In tender reverence, unafraid,
Our faith adorning every fold
In virtue strong, in honor bold,
Its grace to all the world displayed.

Your flag and mine! How splendidly
It flutters out against the sky;
How glorious it is to see,
How fair to you, how dear to me—
Most proud of all the flags that fly!
Your flag and mine, and ours to keep
Unsoiled, unshamed and waving high—
Our trust unfeigned, our courage deep—
For those whom, after we shall sleep,
It shall inspire and glorify.

—S. E. Kiser

Florida Legislature Passes Prohibition Submission Measure. Senate Vote, 29 to 3; House, 62 to 5.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

PRESIDENT'S WAR MESSAGE AWAITED WITH INTENSE INTEREST—SENATOR SHEPPARD INTRODUCES NATIONAL PROHIBITION RESOLUTION AS VITAL WAR MEASURE

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

The opening of the extraordinary session of the Sixty-fifth Congress will stand out in history as one of the most momentous periods in our nation's life. The call by President Wilson to consider the question of war with Germany brought back to Washington every member who found it possible to come.

Monday, April 2, was a bright and beautiful day. Birds were singing, trees and shrubs were bursting with new life and all nature was glad. Yet over it all hung the dark, angry cloud of war, with all its horrors.

The opening of a new Congress is always an occasion of great interest, but this time more than ever, for two especial reasons: first, for the reason already named; second, because of the seating of a woman in the historic House of Representatives for the first time in its history. The demand for special tickets to the gallery was unprecedented. Each Congressman had but one to dispose of, though besieged by dozens of applicants. Noon was the hour set for the opening, but as early as 10:30 the galleries were filled. On the floor of the House old members and new ones were exchanging warm greetings and the word "Hello" was heard on all sides, as men sprang toward each other with outstretched hands. Five minutes before twelve, Miss Jeannette Rankin entered the hall, escorted by her colleague and fellow townsman, John M. Evans of Missoula, Montana. Instantly every man on the floor and many in the galleries arose and applauded most vociferously. With an inclination of the head, she acknowledged the compliment paid her and took a seat on the Republican side of the aisle, well in the rear. At twelve o'clock sharp, South Trimble, Clerk of the House, took his place on the rostrum and called the body to order. Prayer was offered by the blind chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden. This was followed by the roll-call and when the name of Miss Rankin was reached, again there was an outburst of applause as she responded in a clear voice, "Present." Of the 433 living members 429 answered to their names. Three were kept away by illness and two have died since the close of the last Congress.

Immediately following the roll-call, Representative Schall, a Progressive of Minnesota and totally blind, stepped forward and made an eloquent appeal for Champ Clark as Speaker. Democrats applauded roundly, but the Republicans sat silent in their seats. Representative Green of Massachusetts then nominated Representative Mann of Chicago for Speaker. The roll was then called, each member responding with the name of his choice. When Miss Rankin voted, the applause was so continuous she rose and bowed.

Speaker of the House Chosen

Champ Clark was chosen Speaker by 217 to 205 votes. All the Democrats present and four of the so-called Independents voted for Mr. Clark. Representative Mann and two others were appointed a committee to escort him to the rostrum and when he ascended the steps, the entire House rose and a great ovation followed.

The senior member of the House administered the oath that every member, new or old, takes at the opening of the new Congress. After the Speaker had been sworn in, the states were called in alphabetical order, and when Montana was reached Miss Rankin stepped forward and moved up the aisle in the midst of some thirty or forty men, who seemingly involuntarily made an opening for her to pass to the front, just as a father or brother would do. She was surrounded all day with groups of members who came to offer congratulations and I felt sure her small hand, for she is a slight, small body, was lame from the hearty grips given it.

There were nine roll-calls in electing the officers of the House, namely, the Speaker, sergeant-at-arms, doorkeeper, postmaster, committees, etc.

The hours were filled with the work of organization and when evening came, it was whispered around that the President would appear before the joint session of Senate and House at 8:30 and at that hour, the announcement from the door by the sergeant-at-arms, "The President of the United States," brought every one to his feet. With solemn mien and rather low voice, the President began his address which was listened to amid almost painful stillness, except when applause stayed his words. Members of the Supreme Court were present and it was noted that frequently the hand clapping was started by the Chief Justice of the United States, or one of his associates.

Senate Considers President Wilson's War Message

Outside the building were hundreds of people, massed, awaiting the word from the President as to the possibility of war. When he came, and when he entered his automobile to return to the White House, a mighty cheer followed him.

On Wednesday, April 4, the Senate took up the matter of war, as presented by President Wilson. The session began at ten in the morning and continued until eleven at night, when, after a day of excitement, a vote on the resolution declaring the United States and Germany were at war, was taken, 82 so deciding and 6 voting in the negative, viz., Senator Gronna of North Dakota, Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, Senator Norris of Nebraska, Senator Lane of Oregon, Senator Stone of Missouri, and Senator Vardaman of Mississippi. The result was received with marked silence. The resolution which was drafted after consultation with the State Department was as follows:

"Whereas the imperial German government has committed repeated acts of war against the government and the people of the United States of America: Therefore be it

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

"That the state of war between the United States and the imperial German government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the government to carry on war against the imperial German government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States."

Matter Discussed by House

Thursday, April 5, the House devoted the entire day to a discussion of the resolution passed by the Senate. Those favoring war and those opposing such action on the part of the government, were all given full opportunity to express their views. At times feeling ran high and not until 3:15 in the morning was the vote taken, resulting in 373 for war and 50 opposed. The leader of the Democratic side of the House, Representative Kitchin of North Carolina, spoke most emphatically and voted against the resolution, while the leader of the Republican side, Mr. Mann of Illinois, spoke as earnestly and voted for it. Miss Rankin cast her first vote against war.

The enormous sum of $3,502,517,000 has been asked by Congress to put the country in condition to meet the enemy. The government plans to raise a war army of 1,000,000 men within a year and 2,000,000 within two years. God help us as a nation and God help us as individuals.

On Monday 309 bills and 27 resolutions were introduced in the House. Of these, three bills were presented by Mr. Randall of California, namely, one proposing an amendment to the Constitution for national prohibition; a second, to exclude intoxicating liquors from national parks; and a third divesting intoxicating liquors of their interstate character.

Senator Sheppard Introduces National Prohibition Resolution as Vital War Measure

On Wednesday Senator Sheppard introduced in the Senate a resolution for an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for national prohibition "as a vital war measure." Before introducing the resolution he declared that the "adoption of the amendment is a measure of preparedness." The bill provides authority for Congress to absolutely prohibit the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors. Said the Senator, "From the great war we have learned that prohibition is necessary to the efficiency of our man power and conservation of our resources."

American Flag Finally Flies Over Danish West Indies

The final act of more than fifty years' effort to bring the Danish West Indies under the American flag was completed with formal ceremonies at the State Department this week, when Danish Minister Brun was handed a treasury warrant for $25,000,000, the purchase price, and wireless messages were sent to American and Danish authorities at the islands to lower the Danish flag and raise the Stars and Stripes. At noon on April 3 the new possessions passed definitely and finally under the authority of the United States.

With the formal transfer, the islands become known as the Virgin Islands of the United States, a designation chosen by the natives and adopted by the United States government. In all there are fifty islands, but only three large enough to be of importance. St. Thomas is the most important and has one of the finest harbors in the West Indies. This harbor will be transformed into a strong naval base by the United States for the protection of the Panama Canal and for general military purposes.

National W. C. T. U. Headquarters Again Open

When on March 4 the Sixty-fourth Congress closed, National W. C. T. U. headquarters at Washington were given up for the time being, but the calling of the extraordinary session brought us back and we are again at our posts. Miss Gordon has been here during the week, coming on from Evanston.

National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Hotel Driscoll, Washington, D. C., April 6, 1917

Two State Capitals Outlaw Liquor Traffic

Madison, Wisconsin, and Springfield, Illinois, Give Dry Majority

Two cities of great importance were won for prohibition on April 3: Springfield, the capital of Illinois, and Madison, the capital of Wisconsin, and the seat of its state university. Springfield went dry by a majority of 458, and the voting women of that city are credited with this victory. While the men of the city gave a majority of 1,877 for the saloons, the women rolled up a majority of 2,335 against them.

In Madison, the vote was 4,556 dry and 4,155 wet, and the result was achieved after one of the hottest campaigns ever waged in that city.

Over ten townships were won in Illinois and it is estimated that approximately 240 saloons will be compelled to close their doors as a result of the April election.

In Wisconsin, a total of 45 cities, towns and villages are claimed by dry leaders to have swung from wet to dry, while only a few were lost. The popularity of prohibition as evidenced by the vote in the Wisconsin towns will undoubtedly influence the senate of the legislature to act favorably upon the prohibition referendum measure that has already passed the house.

The vote in the Illinois cities shows a steady growth of prohibition sentiment and justifies the fear of the liquorites that were they to permit the legislature to submit the question of statewide prohibition to the people, they would be voted out of business.

Duluth, Minnesota, Votes Dry Again

Last June the citizens of Duluth, Minnesota, voted dry by a majority of 400. Last week they raised that majority to 1,200, thus proving the entire satisfaction of the people of the city with prohibition. The liquorites gave as their excuse for bringing up the question again this year that "there was confusion among the voters about marking their ballots; that some voted dry when they really intended to vote wet." If that statement has in it any truth, evidently those short-sighted individuals who regretted their vote for a dry city, in the past twelve months repented of their error and at the April election not only intentionally voted on the right side but saw that all their friends and neighbors did likewise.

Circus Receipts Doubled in Dry Towns

Every line of business prospers under prohibition, and the circus business is no exception to the rule. In addressing a business men's banquet of the Dry Chicago Federation W. H. Rice, a circus man, said:

"I have never before attended a temperance meeting and I am not a temperance man, but all my men believe in the dry cause because of its good effect on the pocketbook.

"We have toured the west when it was wet and since it has become dry. In Seattle, wet, we made $3,120 and in Seattle, dry, $6,710. In Portland, Ore., wet, we made $3,264; dry, $8,206.

"We got twice as much work out of the men in dry towns for the expenditure of the same amount of time and money as in wet towns. In wet towns our expenses were the highest. The show business needs sober, reliable men just as every other business does."

Prohibition a Liberalizing Agency in Russia

The historian of the Russian revolution, searching for the causes of the epochal upheaval in that despotism-ridden country, may point to the edict prohibiting the sale of vodka as one of the most important of the liberalizing agencies responsible for the unseating of the Czar.

The other and earlier efforts of the Russian people to overthrow the bureaucracy were aimless, unorganized movements. There was none of the daring precision and the amazing cohesion displayed in Petrograd and Moscow during the period preceding the Duma's defiance of the imperial authority. The Russia which planned to throw off the old regime and institute a new one was a cool-headed, purposeful Russia. It prepared in advance for many contingencies that necessarily would arise in connection with such a startling change; it met others with a decision and a unity of purpose that has commanded the world's admiration.

HONOR ROLL

—of—

PROHIBITION STATES AND TERRITORY AND DATE OF GOING INTO EFFECT

Maine			1851
Kansas			1880
North Dakota			1880
Oklahoma			1907
Georgia			1908
North Carolina			1909
Mississippi			1909
Tennessee			1909
West Virginia			1914
Alabama			1915
Arizona			1915
Virginia			1916
Colorado			1916
Oregon			1916
Washington			1916
Arkansas			1916
Iowa			1916
Idaho			1916
South Carolina			1916
Nebraska	*May	1,	1917
South Dakota	*July	1,	1917
Utah	†Aug.	1,	1917
Dist. of Columbia	†Nov.	1,	1917
Alaska	†Jan.	1,	1918
Indiana	†April	2,	1918
Michigan	*April	30,	1918
Montana	*Dec.	31,	1918

*Enacted 1916. †Enacted 1917.

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1917

Iowa†† Ohio New Mexico

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1918

Utah†† Missouri
Minnesota Wyoming

STATES HAVING TEMPERANCE DAY IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Alabama Oregon
Tennessee North Dakota
Kansas Missouri
New Mexico South Dakota

††Now have statutory prohibition. Will vote on constitutional amendment.

May these qualities not be directly attributable to the fact that the Slavic world previously had thrown off the age-long burden of intemperance? There is reason to believe that this may have been the case, for it is certain that other things have happened in the past two years, directly attributable to prohibition, which were only a little less sensational than the change in government. The remarkable story is told thus by an eastern contemporary which evidently has devoted considerable study to the matter:

"In 1912 the people saved in their banks or deposited in securities just over twenty million dollars; in 1913 not quite so much. In the first eight months of 1914 they took out fifty-five million dollars more than they paid in. Then came the war and prohibition, and in the first four months of the war, with no vodka to lure their money from them, they poured seventy million dollars into the banks. In 1915 they saved four hundred and five million dollars, and the budget for 1917 gives their savings to September, 1916, with securities, at seven hundred and fifty-five million dollars. The figures of savings and deposits of securities are hard to believe. Look at them again:

"Last eight months of vodka, net loss of $55,000,000.

"First four months of prohibition, savings of $70,000,000.

"First full year of prohibition, savings of $405,000,000.

"First nine months of 1916, savings of $755,000,000.

"In two years Russia has recovered her lost revenue and enriched her people. The bank deposits for the last year of vodka were forty million dollars, the deposits for a year of prohibition have been eight hundred and eighty-five million dollars. There has been nothing like this in the history of the world before."

The nation which effected these wonderful savings was a sober nation. Moreover, it prized its improved condition. Prohibition had not been in force in Russia a year before the Duma formally petitioned the Czar never again to permit the sale of intoxicants. The provincial assemblies sent similar requests to the Emperor. The sentiment of the nation was overwhelmingly in favor of reform.

Is it not distinctly possible that it also came, in time, to prize those qualities of honesty and justice in government which the bureaucracy never displayed? Having profited by one change from tradl tional conditions, may not the people, and, in particular, the better educated elements in the cities, have perceived the need for still another change—this time from the traditional form of administration?

Remarkable as is the tribute that Russia's increased savings pay to prohibition, another age may pay it even a greater tribute, by ascribing to this reform much of the success that attended the movement to gain for the empire's masses a larger measure of personal freedom and increased power in the administration of governmental affairs.—*Seattle Times.*

Liquor Barred From California Training Camp

At the military training camp at Santa Barbara, California, during June and July, the students will be allowed to have no intoxicating liquors. Official orders just issued state:

"The co-operation of the students with the camp authorities in the matter of maintaining the highest possible moral standards is insisted upon.

"Students are urged to abstain from the use of any kind of intoxicating liquors, including beer, during the entire period of the camp.

"The introduction of intoxicating liquor into camp is prohibited.

"Any student discovered under the influence of liquor will be summarily dismissed."

PERSONAL LIBERTY OF THE RACE TO BE

DOROTHY BURROWS MARTIN, Northwestern University, in *Alpha Gamma Delta Quarterly*

From the dance-halls, poolrooms, and gambling-houses, from the slums and tenements, from the saloons, opium-dens, and dives—from the mad, the sad, and the bad places—there comes to us a cry, clear, powerful, and incessant—

"We are American citizens, free to eat and drink as we choose. We want personal liberty."

And that cry, strengthened and encouraged by the clever talk and ready money of men who make and sell liquor, gaining wealth through the misfortune of others who buy and drink—that cry is heard. From the distillers, the brewers, and the keepers of the saloon, the cry comes in tones, righteous and indignant —"We demand personal liberty—the right to make and sell what the people want."

From the fashionable restaurant, yes, and from the quiet home, comes the defiant declaration of the man who drinks moderately—who "can stop when he chooses."

"A man who gets drunk is a fool," he confidently asserts. "No one need drink to excess. Why should anyone dictate to me what I shall or shall not eat and drink? I believe in personal liberty."

We who do not know the taste of liquor, who have never felt that miserable, craving thirst, we who have never suffered from the ravages of drink, we whose comforts and even luxuries are seemingly untouched by it, we who have naught to gain, naught to lose, we who are unconcerned and indifferent, we also hearing, believe in personal liberty. That sentiment prevails and the lights of the saloon are allowed to burn high, so that men and women may drink and be drunken.

Then from the future there comes to our ears another cry, with less arrogance and defiance, but with a note of earnest pleading, almost of despair. It is the cry of the epileptics that are to be—the horde of those whose cursed existence of wretched social exile and hopeless disease is rivaled in its horror only by that of the lepers. Faintly and yet truly we hear their cry:

"We are the unborn children of alcoholics. Naught have we to give the world. Naught has the world to offer us. Slaves are we with none to free us, for those who are here today and gone tomorrow by personal license rob us of personal liberty."

As an echo of the same voice we hear from the hospitals and asylums, from the prisons and the streets, "We are the children of alcohol, condemned before we are born to lives of misery and crime. We are feeble-minded, idiotic, and physically unfit. We are deprived of all will-power, all reason, incapable of deciding, even of knowing right from wrong, good from evil. You punish us for what you call our crimes. You imprison us again and again for our display of congenital weaknesses. You try to reform us. How can you reform what has never been formed, a normal and healthy mind and body? Oh, we are not born free and equal. Some of the least of us have nothing—worse than nothing on which to build a life. Yet we shall live—we shall ever 'grunt and sweat under a weary life,' and mix good blood with our poisoned stock, reproducing our kind in vast numbers to live and die as we shall live and die, degenerate and drunken. We plead for personal liberty."

Saddened and sickened we turn from these, only to hear the plea from the poorhouse—more hopeless than that from the tenement or slums.

"We, destined before our birth to become beggars, beg now for personal liberty, because our fathers wasted our substance before we were born, and will ever continue to waste, that those who make and sell may grow sleek and fat off the land. Born of defective parents, half-starved in unwholesome surroundings, we shall grow up without a chance of decent life."

Then we hear the plaint of the babies that are to die—"Our fathers affirm with sullenness, 'It is our concern if we kill ourselves with liquor,' and the law upholds them until they kill their neighbors. But they kill their children and their children's children and the law is silent. Is that not a greater outrage, a crime against a race? We are those babies who must perish—deprived of our natural food by a grandfather who values his personal liberty above the life of the race. The sins of the fathers are visited in truth upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that love the wine when it is red —yes, unto the third and fourth generation, for science has at last taken up our cause, made exhaustive investigation, and proved even to the sceptics, that no mother, herself conceived of an alcoholic father, can possibly nourish her children. We are that pitiful fifty per cent of all artificially fed children, who died before their second year; while our brothers live, as epileptics, idiots, and criminal degenerates. We die for personal liberty."

These pleas, these cries, do we hear them—and hearing, heed?

We who make it our highest boast that no child is allowed to mature, unschooled, untaught, are unwilling to legislate that no man—but child of larger growth—be allowed to rob his children of that very opportunity—and we say we believe in personal liberty. Do we realize that it is not they who drink and are drunken, not they who make and sell, not they who are secure in their temperate drinking, who defeat the cause of prohibition? That it is we who are untouched by the need of the liquor traffic, we who are content to view the handwriting on the wall and say, "prohibition is bound to come," we who by our indifference and watchful waiting, hold the balance. On our heads is the burden of those who seek the freedom, and the liberty, those who now die in infancy, or whose only alternative is to live, to exist rather, as defectives.

Our fathers fought against the oppression of an unjust taxation. They were strong, and they won. Our children have to battle with the greater oppression of this racial poison. They are little, and they are weak. When will we hear and heed the cry of the little children, the cry for freedom, for personal liberty?

LET US SUPPOSE

ROBERT E. SPEER

Let us suppose that there were a society in which men were working earnestly and efficiently. There is plenty of work to do and all are busy six days in the week. Wages are not what they ought to be, but they cover the necessities of life and some comforts for the home. The children are clothed and sent to school. In the mills the workmen on Monday are able after the Sunday rest to do a better day's work than on other days. Now suppose that in this society it were to be proposed to open shops to sell a certain drug to the workingmen which would make them incapable of work until its effects had worn off, and which would even then make them careless and inefficient, so that Monday would become, after a Sunday debauch with the drug, the least productive and most dangerous day in the mills. How would rational men greet such a mad proposal?

The establishment or the continuance of the saloons is just this.

"No, I don't believe in prohibition," said a leading capitalist and manufacturer in a great state which went dry at the last election. "But there was nothing to do but to destroy the saloon and the liquor business. It had grown so strong that no laws could be enforced against it. Its political powers were becoming so great and it was so bold and contemptuous that for the sake of life and liberty it had to be wiped out."

When did the liquor business ever obey the law? It does not matter what concessions are made to it, it does not keep faith. It will not observe laws. It sells to drunkards and to minors. Its central purpose is a breach of the law of nature and of God, and it never has kept—it never will keep—the laws of the state. A business which produces waste and want and poverty and crime and unhappiness, and which ruins men and manhood, can't be anything but lawless.

Poverty and poor homes are said to be the cause of the saloon, not the saloon the cause of poverty and poor homes. Doubtless the misfortune works both ways and there is need of reform at each end. The social provision the saloon is supposed to make can be made otherwise far better, and as a matter of fact the idea that men go to saloons for social relaxation and fellowship is an illusion. They go to get a drink, and the drink is what does the damage.

A saloonless nation seems to be really in sight at last.

But it will not come easily, and it will not be easy to keep it when we have it.

But it will be easier to stop the bad business of the saloon than to make the people decent and sober and upright. We can stop the saloon, but only Christ can do this other and greater thing.—*Sunday School Times.*

STORY OF ONE TOTAL ABSTINENCE PLEDGE

HON. WILLIAM J. BRYAN

When I went home to vote at the election of 1914 I found that a neighbor had been drinking to excess. I asked him to sign the pledge with me and he consented to do so. I prepared the pledge in duplicate and we signed it together. It read:

"We, the undersigned, promise, God helping us, never to use intoxicating liquor as a beverage."

I gave one copy to his wife and took the other with me back to Washington. As I approached Chicago I met a man who came out from Michigan with an invitation from the high school boys to address them at a meeting to be held near the end of the month at Ann Arbor. I asked him whether there was any objection to my asking the boys to sign the pledge with me. He approved of the plan and I presented the pledge at the meeting. When a large number of the boys indicated a willingness to sign it we circulated slips of paper containing the pledge and the boys took the slips home and obtained signatures. In a few weeks I received a book, one of the most precious in my library. It contains the names, ages and addresses of 8,200 high school boys in Michigan who signed the pledge with me. I learned soon afterward that these boys helped to make several counties dry, and last November they helped to make Michigan dry.

Scientific Temperance Instruction Exhibit of the Kansas City (Mo.) W. C. T. U. at the Recent Convention of the National Education Association

MISSOURI PREPARING RECEPTION FOR TRANSCONTINENTAL W. C. T. U. CAMPAIGNERS

Special Correspondence

On May 5-7 the southern division of the Transcontinental Campaign team en route from Chicago to San Francisco will hold a campaign conference in Kansas City. Many notables will be included in the reception committee to meet Miss Anna A. Gordon, National W. C. T. U. president; Mrs. Florence E. Atkins, National lecturer, and Miss Mary Frances Willard Anderson, National Y. P. B. general secretary. State and city dignitaries will sit at the legislative banquet, which will be the great social feature of the occasion. At this time the Missouri campaign will be formally launched. Two mass meetings Sunday, a Y. P. B. rally and an all-day conference Monday are included in a program that is to be rich with eloquent addresses and striking demonstrations. The Missouri W. C. T. U. is planning to make this the largest temperance meeting ever held in the state. To those finding it impossible to attend a National Convention this occasion offers opportunity to meet and hear some of the finest speakers and workers in the long list of noted W. C. T. U. women.

Advisory Temperance Council

The church and temperance forces of Missouri are banded together in an advisory council. The presidents of the seven organizations compose the board. This board met in St. Louis March 27 to complete plans for the campaign. Missouri is out to win and no detail of organization will be overlooked down to the last precinct and the last man in the state. St. Louis will be the center of the fight. The whole world knows that Missouri, outside of St. Louis, voted dry November 7, 1916, and St. Louis will be won in 1918. Missouri's third campaign for prohibition must be successful. People are stirred as never before and are going in for victory. The whole state is praying for St. Louis and the brave W. C. T. U. and temperance workers there.

For several years the Kansas City W. C. T. U. has conducted educational exhibits at various conventions and gatherings in the great Convention Hall. The new superintendent, Mrs. Rosa M. Webb, was able to present the best local exhibit ever shown at the great convention of National Education Association superintendents February 26-March 3. After hours of patient labor, the exhibit was a "Brighten the Corner" spot in the hall. Charts, posters, pennants, flags, literature and cut flowers were artistically arranged in a commodious space, which all who attended the meeting passed. It was very gratifying to have groups of teachers around the exhibit a good part of the time. Quantities of literature were distributed and many took the address of the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House for the purpose of ordering charts, posters, etc. About fifty voluntary testimonials were written extolling the value of the exhibit, the S. T. I. work of the W. C. T. U. and the prohibition movement.

Among these appreciations were the following:

I consider the subject of alcohol instruction one of the most, if not the most, vital of school subjects. The exhibit at the National Education Association was expressive of the results thinking people agree upon.—J. W. Patterson, Superintendent, Cook, Neb.

I believe that the campaign of education carried on by the W. C. T. U. in the schools of our country for the past twenty years has had more to do with the spread of dry legislation and the growth of temperance sentiment than any other one cause.—Chas. H. Carey, Germantown, Ohio.

Your scientific temperance display will certainly create public sentiment in favor of making Missouri dry. Your display is large and to the point. Teachers will be enthused and strengthened by it. —Mrs. Frank Organ, Topeka, Kas.

The W. C. T. U. was a pioneer in the crusade against intemperance. In my judgment no single factor has been more potent, and none deserves more credit, than it for the prohibition wave which seems likely to sweep John Barleycorn from the face of this fair country.—J. O. Engelman, Supt. Schools, Decatur, Ill.

No organization in America has been more useful, more resourceful, and more enterprising in the fight against intemperance than the W. C. T. U. A great measure of the success of the struggle is due to the efforts of the Union. I am glad to add my testimony to the efficiency of their educational campaign.—G. O. Bunting, Supt. Schools, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Whoever doubts the benefits of a dry town should investigate Helena, Arkansas. Better business and more of it; an awakening civic and social conscience, and a dawning sense of the value of the finer things of life, where before were sodden commercialism and blinded sensibilities.—E. B. Tucker, Supt. Schools, Helena, Ark.

My work lies with children of subnormal mentalities, and nearly every child of that type with whom I personally dealt either in a diagnostic or an educative way has had a liquor history as a largely detrimental factor. Our town is wet—notoriously, defiantly, disgracefully wet; but we hope a better time is coming through state legislation.—Frances R. Fletcher, Director of Psychopathic Clinic, and Principal of Cottage School for Retarded Children at Streator, Ill.

Exhibits are a permanent feature of

(Continued on Page Ten)

"Attempt Great Things for God.
Expect Great Things from God."

MARY FRANCES WILLARD ANDERSON, National General Secretary Young People's Branch

"IMBIBE FROM NATURE'S OWN CANTEEN," ADVICE OF CAPT. "JACK" CRAWFORD TO YOUNG PEOPLE

MARY FRANCES WILLARD ANDERSON, National General Y. P. B. Secretary

You have heard of Capt. "Jack" Crawford, who was chief of scouts under General Custer, and known everywhere as the "Poet Scout," but did you know that Captain "Jack" was one of our Young People's Branch honorary members? Just before his death he wrote a poem dedicated to the North End Y. P. B. of Boston, Massachusetts.

Last December it was my privilege to meet him and hear the story of his life and of his deep interest in young people. He told how as a boy he promised his mother upon her deathbed that he would never use liquor and how he kept his word. With great pride he made mention of his "Boy Heroes of the World," numbering 25,000 men and boys whom he had pledged to total abstinence. His blue eyes kindled as he pleaded for the young people to lay firm foundations for body strength, mind strength, and soul strength, and to illustrate to the young people his own perfect physical condition he gave a sudden Indian war-whoop and kicked above his head, although he was seventy years old!

APRIL 14—NATIONAL Y. P. B. RED LETTER DAY

We are in a campaign for 10,000 new Y. P. B. recruits. To win them we need volunteers. The call is given! Let every Y. P. B. member in the United States answer, "Ready!"

What more patriotic service can you render your country than to help banish its deadliest foe?

I wish you all might have known this brave scout, but we can all profit by his advice and take to ourselves the sentiment with which he closed his little Y. P. B. poem:

"Look up and smile, keep sweet.
Imbibe from nature's own canteen,
And, young folks, you will be
Worth while through nineteen seventeen."

Within a month another sterling character has left us. Like Captain "Jack," Franklin B. Sanborn, the "Sage of Concord," philosopher and historian and friend of the oppressed, laid the foundations in early youth for a life of service to humanity and we young people have a lesson to learn from his life of eighty-six years. His quick step, lithe body, keen eye and kindly smile showed he had builded right and that he, too, had cultivated body strength, mind strength and soul strength. I know you who read his life will resolve anew to build upon total abstinence and purity.

A few years ago at the centenary of the birth of Ralph Waldo Emerson, Mr. Sanborn was the orator of the day at the exercises held in the historic Sleepy Hollow cemetery. Before the oration was half over down poured the rain, but our dear old friend did not flinch. He stood hatless and never shall I forget what a proud moment it was when he

(Continued on Page Eleven)

A MESSAGE FROM "OUR" MRS. BARNES

On the west side of the famous Central Park in New York City is a home you would all delight to visit, for there you would find the one who founded our "Y" work.

One day last month we sat together in one of the sunny rooms and our dear Mrs. Frances J. Barnes spoke of her great longing that the young people be won for our cause and enlisted in the Y. P. B., this most vital branch of our W. C. T. U.

She loves you with fervent love and nothing could make her more happy than to see hundreds of young people join our ranks, not only during April, but during every month of the year. Already you have planned to celebrate our National Y. P. B. Red Letter Day, April 14, which is Mrs. Barnes' birthday. Here is a message from her to read at your meeting.

We want Mrs. Barnes to know how much we Y. P. B. members honor and love her. M. F. W. A.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y., APRIL, 1917.

Dear Young Friends:

Amidst the dark and threatening warclouds, with tumult abroad and at home, we have great cause for thankfulness that, as never before, people are realizing the necessity for clear brains and steady hands and that the foe that has assailed every land is the one now being attacked and driven from county and state. That you are bravely fighting this

Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, First General Secretary of the Young Woman's Branch of the World's and National W. C. T. U.

moral warfare means more to the history of our republic than any physical combat.

"In the cross of Christ we glory,
Towering o'er the wrecks of time,"

and beneath that cross we fasten our beloved stars and stripes with the white banner of peace. Thus combined, they stand for victory representing humanity, fraternity, and patriotism.

The blessed Master knew if we loved God we would love our neighbor also and hence we could not "put the bottle to his lips," nor thrust the bayonet into his side; indeed, neither could we learn war any more.

You will serve your country best by living up to the highest spiritual ideals as defined in the New Testament and interpreted to open hearts by the Holy Spirit. Some day when the great Book of Life is opened, the names of moral heroes will shine with enduring lustre and it will be seen that their deeds had the deepest and most effectual influence for the betterment of mankind and the bringing in of the kingdom.

My very special message to you is found in Ephesians 6:10-20, and as I look at the saloons and think of the liquor traffic, the text comes like a slogan of courage, "Our God is able." Through Him, we shall do valiantly to win a saloonless nation and National Constitutional Prohibition.

Yours in that faith,
FRANCES J. BARNES.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

WAS IT WORTH WHILE?

CHRISTINE I. TINLING, National Y. P. B. College Secretary

In very many colleges it is not possible, for one reason or another, to organize a Y. P. B. The next best thing is to try to do some work in connection with the Y. W. C. A. A temperance committee may be formed and by this means the question of nation-wide prohibition can be brought before the young men and women, W. C. T. U. literature can be distributed and a good deal of useful work done.

Suppose after all the W. C. T. U. gets no "credit" for all this, gains no new members and puts not a cent of money into its treasury, is it not worth while?

Let the following letter give the answer to that question. It was received by the president of a state W. C. T. U., who is deeply interested in young people and who secured an entrance to a certain college through the Y. W. C. A. Later she persuaded one of the students to attend the state W. C. T. U. convention and to take up temperance work as a department in the Y. W. C. A. This college girl writes as follows:

"I want to tell you about our temperance rally in the Y. W. C. A. hall last night. It has been so easy to arouse enthusiasm in the work of my department. The audience room was packed with interested, sympathetic girls, and this means much to a speaker, especially one who is an amateur. The hall was attractively decorated with posters, flags and white chrysanthemums. . . . . I endeavored to give a clear, concise report of the convention. A request to sign the pledge followed and I was so gratified at the number who responded. . . . I am so glad I heard of you women and that I went to the convention. It was just wonderful and my whole outlook was broadened. We are glad that you can appreciate the college girl's viewpoint. We are profoundly interested in your work, though we may not always know how to show it. . . . . I have planned many careers for myself, from that of a writer to that of a housekeeper. My present enthusiasm centers entirely in the W. C. T. U. I would like so much to specialize upon the temperance question. I propose to study the subject intensively and extensively until I have mastered at least the essentials. . . . . Thank you for opening up a new world to me, and enabling me to dream dreams and see visions."

It is right and proper to report all work done just as fully and as accurately as we know how. Often we are told that we do not report enough and this is perfectly true. All the same, it is equally true that the best results can never be reported at all. We can count members and money and meetings but we cannot measure spiritual values in terms such as these or set them down in black and white and add them up in columns. You can no more tabulate a heavenly vision in the soul of a girl than you can tabulate the glory of the sunrise, or analyze the perfume of the rose. But none of them are the less real because of that.

When the faithful white ribboner makes up her report she will not be able to speak of any organized work in that college, any members of the Y. P. B., or any funds raised for our own society. But surely no one will doubt for a moment that this uncounted work was among the best things that she ever did.

"LAY THE AXE TO THE ROOT OF THE EVIL"

Excerpts from an essay by Joshua B. Lee, University of Oklahoma, awarded the first prize at the recent national convention of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association in Lexington, Ky.

An evil deserves annihilation. The liquor traffic is an admitted evil. The logical solution, then, is root-and-branch destruction. But, before we know how to destroy an evil we must know what the nature of it is. Is this a personal, a community, a state, or a national evil? If a personal evil, moral suasion is the remedy; if a community evil, local option is the cure; if a state evil, state prohibition is the solution; and if a national evil, national action is demanded. It is national, because of its scope; because it is protected by national law; and finally, because it violates the spirit of the constitution.

Liquor affects the nation as a whole. Not a city, village, or hamlet in the land but has felt the blight of its touch. Beer manufactured in Milwaukee carries poverty to homes in every state of the union. Whisky distilled in Kentucky causes murder and robbery in every section of the country. In Chicago every day there comes a plaintive cry for bread from five thousand hungry little mouths. In New Orleans the potter's field is continually gorged with the untimely dead. In San Francisco liquor-infuriated criminals swarming in the alleys and subways ever harass the citizenry. In the tenements of New York City countless hordes gasp for breath, while upon the streets shivering, freezing, dying women and children beg for the crumbs that fall from the tables of their masters, the liquor dealers. Lame feet, palsied hands, deaf ears, blind eyes, crazed brains and deformed bodies from every populated district in America point to the liquor traffic as the cause of their infirmity.

When Evil Becomes National

The evil becomes national when it violates the spirit of the nation's constitution. Do we "form a more perfect union" when some states manufacture liquor and others prohibit its sale? Do we "establish justice" when bread is taken from children's mouths to quench the insatiable thirst for rum? Do liquor-crazed husbands "insure domestic tranquility?" Do intoxicated soldiers "provide for the common defense?" Is "the general welfare" promoted when alcoholism swells the mortality figures two hundred thousand a year? No! Nor will the "blessings of liberty" long be insured to us and our posterity, when the great chain gang of degenerates is continually enlarged as other souls are newly fettered with the shackles of deformity, insanity and idiocy.

Do you want national prohibition? Then proclaim the facts. Tell the lumberman of the northern forests how many thousand of houses will be built in all the suburbs for the workmen when none of them drink away their money. Show the shoe manufacturers of Massachusetts what it means to take all the bare feet of the drunkards' children off the ground. Let the iron men of Pennsylvania know that new stoves will be needed in a hundred thousand homes when the saloonkeeper ceases to get the money. Tell the cotton raisers of the South there will be a demand for calico dresses when fathers stop drinking. Tell the charity organizations that it is better to prevent crime and misery than to take care of it. Let the bankers know that Russia has more money in her savings banks with prohibition than she had without prohibition.

Let the prohibition movement continue to gather momentum and let us all, like blind Bartimaeus, not be hushed until we have rolled up such a mighty wave of public sentiment that National Constitutional Prohibition will become the law of the land.

TEMPERANCE WORK AT WESLEYAN COLLEGE, MACON, GEORGIA

MIRIAM ROGERS

Temperance work in a college must necessarily be developed by a different process from that used in promoting the ordinary organization. In our efforts at Wesleyan we make no attempt to present the emotional side of the question as that phase would not appeal to the college girl. Nor is it necessary to discuss the topic from a scientific standpoint as that angle of vision is presented in the psychology and science departments of our curriculum. We have stressed the legislative and biographical sides of the prohibition movement exclusively.

While I am at present chairman of the Y. W. C. A. temperance committee, being a senior I cannot, of course, have further charge of the work. Next year's chairman will begin her work immediately.

Much interest is being manifested in the prize essay contest, especially now that one of our English teachers has agreed to let these essays take the place of regular work in her department. Some of our girls write unusually well, so we hope to win a measure of success, at least.

The student body is looking forward with unusual pleasure to the visit of the national college temperance secretary in April.

One of the policies of our temperance committee is to allow no pamphlets to be read at a meeting, because we believe that whatever is spoken has more force. Of course, much of the material is gleaned from books and papers but each girl strives to make her presentation as original as possible.

An interesting service was that held on the evening of February 17, in commemoration of the Home-going of Miss Frances E. Willard. The chairman was in charge. The program was a comprehensive study of the life of the great prohibition leader and included the following topics presented by those named: "The Transmission of Personality," Miriam Rogers; "Childhood of Frances Willard," Mary Atkinson; "Intellectual Development: Frances Willard, the Student and Teacher," Mary Kilgore; "Frances Willard, the Organizer," Miriam Rogers; "Frances Willard as Founder of the World's W. C. T. U.," Ethel Butner; "Answering Armenia's Cry," Nannie Kate Shields.

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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National W. C. T. U. Convention, Washington, D. C., December 2–7, 1917

A CALL TO THE COLORS

War has been declared. Whether or not we approve of the action taken has ceased to be a subject for discussion. One thought is now uppermost in the minds of the patriot—My country needs me. How can I best help in this emergency?

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is primarily a patriotic organization; its motto, "For God and Home and Native Land," voices its dominating purpose. For over forty years it has worked tirelessly and courageously to protect the homes of the land from an enemy within its borders. In this hour of crisis our half million members will render to their country whole-hearted, loyal service.

In co-operation with the National Council of women, of which it is a part, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union is prepared to engage in definite work under the Labor Department of the Federal Government for military and general relief and for the establishment and maintenance of employment bureaus for women who will be obliged to take the places of men called to the colors. The machinery of the National W. C. T. U. department of Work Among Soldiers and Sailors (Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, superintendent), is especially adapted to service along Red Cross lines, and already the members of the 20,000 local unions of our organization are mobilizing for duty of this nature.

There is also urgent need at the present time that all good citizens in the vicinity of recruiting stations and mobilization and training camps use their influence to see that the soldiers are not subjected to undue temptation. Past experience has shown that at such times as these the liquor and vice interests seek to establish themselves near military centers for the purpose of luring the boys and young men, many of them unused to the ways of the cities, into vile resorts. Wherever such a situation exists, the facts should be given publicity through the press and be brought to the attention of the proper authorities.

Meanwhile in no more definite and direct way can we prepare for the trying experiences through which we may be called to pass in the next few months than by working for total abstinence and prohibition, thus helping our soldiers and sailors and our private citizenry to be made fit and efficient to adequately protect our country.

SAFEGUARD OUR SOLDIER BOYS!

Washington, D. C., April 8, 1917.

Beloved Comrades:

From the day it was founded the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been a foremost factor in educational work for peace and international arbitration. But we are loyal daughters of our country and we are face to face with war and all its appalling possibilities. We shall meet the situation with sublime courage, with Christian optimism and with the self-sacrifice of the patriot.

Let us be worthy of Frances E. Willard's last words concerning her W. C. T. U. comrades, "There never were such women as our white ribboners, so large-hearted, so generous, such patriots, such Christians." Let us give to our soldiers and sailors our best service. We are fortunate at this critical hour to have in both Senate and House of the United States Congress many strong prohibition friends. Prohibition as a war measure will be vigorously pushed by the National W. C. T. U. as well as by other temperance agencies centered in Washington. Already our friends in Congress are considering how they can best safeguard our boys. The prohibition program of this extraordinary session of the Sixty-fifth Congress ought to fully meet the ardent, prayerful hope of mothers whose boys may soon be subjected to the awful fortunes of war. The enactments of this Congress, called to deal with war measures, should be in accord with the mighty progress of public sentiment in favor of a sober nation, a sentiment which today is insistently calling for national prohibition.

WHY MADISON VOTED DRY

As a result of the election in Madison, Wisconsin, last week the University of Wisconsin is to be surrounded by a dry zone. Prominent among the reasons for the outlawing of the saloons on that occasion was the desire of the citizens of the state capital to safeguard the students who form such a large part of its population. The growing antagonism to the liquor traffic in the community has been largely due to the lack of concern for the welfare of the student on the part of the dealers in drink. There can be no more serious charge against the supporters of John Barleycorn than their heartless disregard of the right of youth to be protected from the "diabolical accessibility of the saloon."

Movements to provide a dry environment for training camps, naval institutes, colleges and universities are invariably fought bitterly by the representatives of the distilleries and breweries. Even in these days when the nation's defense is of supreme importance we find the liquor interests in the Illinois legislature opposing the establishment of a five mile dry zone around the United States Naval Training station.

This conscienceless position on the part of the liquor tribe eloquently negatives the truth of their oft-repeated protest that they have no desire to instill in the young the habit of drinking alcoholic beverages; that the trade simply exists in response to a demand from those who have already formed the habit. They will find it impossible to convince the public of their sincerity as long as they continue hostile to all dry zone measures sanctioned and urged by leading educators, military men and public spirited citizens.

POSTER PRIZE OFFER

For the best Prohibition posters suitable for educational or campaign use, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union offers the following prizes. For the best poster submitted, $15; for the second best, $10; and for the next five, in order of excellence, $2 each.

Rules for Competition

1. Illustration may form part of the poster, but is not essential.
2. Striking sentences or words are preferable to crowded lines.
3. Posters may be in two sizes: 19x25 inches or 28x42 inches. Copy need not be presented in actual size of poster.
4. In submitting copy for competition, place your name in a sealed envelope and pin to the copy.
5. All copy submitted will become the property of the National W. C. T. U.
6. The Committee on Publications of the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, with two others to be chosen by the General Officers, will comprise the committee on awards.
7. All copy should be addressed to the National W. C. T. U. Poster Competition, Evanston, Ill., and must be received not later than April 15, 1917.

UNION SIGNAL QUIZ

Do You Know the Answers to These Questions? They May Be Found in THE UNION SIGNAL of April 5

Ten questions, the answers to which will be found in the preceding number of THE UNION SIGNAL, will appear each week. The use of these questions as a part of local union programs is suggested.

1. What discovery of a Los Angeles chemist is destined to revolutionize the beer industry?
2. How has the war affected the attitude of British statesmen toward woman suffrage? What prominent members of the government have publicly announced a change of heart?
3. Give particulars of a prohibition campaign now in progress in one of the dependencies of the United States.
4. How are leading educators and officials of South America showing their interest in scientific temperance instruction?
5. On March 31, 1917, China accomplished its entire freedom from opium. Tell the story of the ten years' campaign against this evil.
6. Is there any assurance of the continuance of prohibition in Russia under the new regime? Give three reasons for this belief.
7. What event of nation-wide importance is to be celebrated May 1-6? What department of the Federal government is promoting it?
8. Give five suggestions for the local observance of this week by the W. C. T. U.
9. What is the custom as to the serving of intoxicating liquors at banquets where King George is a guest?
10. Can you give the reason advanced by the president of a South American republic for desiring the prohibition of the liquor traffic in his country?

WHY HE SIGNED THE PLEDGE

"My reasons for taking the temperance pledge were partly general and partly special," says Dean Farrar.

"1. I became convinced that the use of alcohol in any form was not a necessity. I saw that whole nations had lived and flourished without it. I believed that the whole race of man had existed for centuries previous to its discovery.

"2. I was struck by the indisputable fact that in England fifty thousand inhabitants of our prisons, accustomed to strong drink all their lives, and the majority of them brought into prison directly or indirectly by it, could be, and were, from the moment of their imprisonment, absolutely deprived of it, not only without loss, but with entire gain to their personal health.

"3. I derived from the recorded testimony of our most eminent physicians that the use of alcohol is a subtle and manifold source of disease even to thousands who use it in quantities conveniently deemed moderate; also that all the young, and all the healthy, and all who eat well and sleep well do not require it, and are better without it.

"4. Then, the carefully drawn statistics of many insurance societies convinced me that total abstinence, so far from shortening life, distinctly and indisputably tends to longevity.

"5. Then I accumulated proof that drink is so far from being requisite to physical strength or intellectual force that many of our greatest athletes, from the days of Samson onward, 'whose drink was only of the crystal brook,' have achieved without alcohol mightier feats than have ever been achieved with it.

"6. And besides all this, I know that the life of man always gains by abolishing needless expenses and avoiding artificial wants. Benjamin Franklin said, a hundred years ago, 'Temperance puts wood on the fire, meat in the barrel, flour in the tub, money in the purse, credit in the country, clothes on the bairns, intelligence in the brain, and spirit in the constitution.'"

ALCOHOL—I AM AGAINST IT!

H. ORVILLE PAGE, Assistant Athletic Director University of Chicago in *Examiner*

Alcohol—I am against it all. Fortunately here at Chicago we have a clean bunch of boys who are abstainers, and so the problems which whisky produces we do not have to meet. But its effects are known to every man who is interested in the physical, mental or moral well-being of youths.

The change which has come over the country in this respect is nowhere more definitely demonstrated than in professional athletics, such as baseball. In the old days managers used to wink when a good man took a drink now and then, provided his batting average was up to snuff.

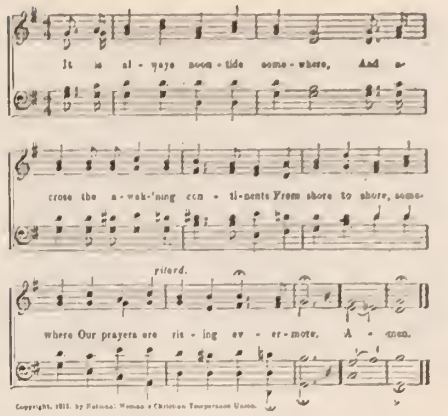
Now, no matter what his standing or daily record, a professional baseball player who is caught "off the wagon" not only is likely to receive a harsh reprimand, but also a fine will usually be assessed against him.

It is just as true, though not as noticeable, that the use of whisky by the man in business slows up his pace and makes his batting average waver. In athletics the results of its use are registered more quickly, perhaps, but in the other activities of life they show up just as surely.

GOOD FOR THE UNDERTAKER!

Out in Nebraska there is an undertaker who thinks more of the welfare of the boys of his town than of his own business, says a certain newspaper. He keeps in his window a large, pictured card. On it are seven illustrations, showing the seven stages of a cigaret-smoker's downward progress. The first shows a bright, handsome boy, rejoicing in his youthful strength; the last is a mere pitiful shadow of the same lad, drawn-faced, emaciated, vacant-looking, self-evidently ready for one of the undertaker's own coffins. But the undertaker is going to do his best to keep him out of it, for on the pictured card, painted at the bottom in large, bold letters, is an urgent warning to boys: "Beware of the cigaret."

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE



TO FIND OUT GOD'S WILL

In his life of Henry Drummond, Dr. George Adam Smith has inserted the following eight maxims that he found inscribed on the flyleaf of Drummond's Bible.

First. Pray.

Second. Think.

Third. Talk to wise people but do not regard their decision as final.

Fourth. Beware of the bias of your own will, but do not be too much afraid of it. (God never unnecessarily thwarts a man's nature and likings, but it is a mistake to think that His will is the line of the disagreeable.)

Fifth. Meantime do the next thing (for doing God's will in small things is the best preparation for knowing it in great things.)

Sixth. When decision and action are necessary, go ahead.

Seventh. Never reconsider the decision when it is finally acted upon.

Eighth. You will probably not find out till afterward—long afterward perhaps—that you have been led at all.

There is something morally sublime about a heroic decision, born of obedience to the will of God and sacrifice of self as well. Perhaps the noblest thing any man ever does is to see the plan of God in his life and for his life, and then patiently and persistently do it; as Constantine said when he marked out the limits of the eastern metropolis, "I am following One who is leading me." Such a man alone can, like Roebling, when he looked on the finished East River bridge, say, "It's like the plan." The end of life is not gratification, even of the highest sort, not even salvation, nor yet sanctification, but service.—*Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, D. D.*

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. Nannie Webb Curtis, president of the Texas W. C. T. U., has met with a great loss in the home-going of her mother, Mrs. Julia Austin, of Fort Worth, who passed on to the other world on March 29. The father of Mrs. Curtis is critically ill at this time. Mrs. Curtis has the sympathy of her white ribbon comrades in her bereavement.

The temperance cause has suffered a loss in the passing of Mr. Barney Link, a member of the executive committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, and the man to whom credit is largely due for the elimination of liquor advertisements from billboards controlled by the association with which he was connected. Not long since Mr. Link assured Mrs. Carolyn P. Lindsay, National superintendent of Fairs and Open Air Meetings, of his intention to use his influence for the removal of beer advertisements also. His death, which occurred quite suddenly while on a fishing excursion at Long Key, Florida, prevented the fulfillment of this promise.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

April 14—Young People's Branch Day—Birthday of Frances J. Barnes
May 6-13—Membership week
May 13—Mothers' Day

MONTANA'S LEGISLATIVE RECORD

MARY L. ALDERSON, President Montana W. C. T. U.

The fifteenth legislative assembly of Montana passed some good legislation. Included in it was a memorial to Congress to pass a resolution for an amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for use as a beverage, submitting same to the several states for ratification. There was also a bill passed prohibiting gambling on games played upon pool and billiard tables and prohibiting minors under eighteen from frequenting pool rooms. An anti-gambling law was also passed. Heretofore Montana had had no anti-gambling law. It had a law forbidding certain gambling games, but it now has a law forbidding all gambling games. An abatement law, similar to that in force in California, was passed. The last legislature gave us another law making all places where intoxicating liquors are sold, manufactured, or given away in violation of law, common nuisances. This law is our only law for the protection of dry counties.

The legislature created a child welfare division under the state board of health. Boxing and race track gambling bills were passed by the assembly but vetoed by our good governor. An eight-hour law for women was also passed. A fine law providing for the closing of saloons on Sunday passed the house and was defeated in the senate by one vote.

The unions all over the state are interested in the Transcontinental W. C. T. U. Campaigners, who come to Miles City on May 9, and to Bozeman, May 10-11. It is expected that these meetings will be among the greatest held in Montana in the interest of prohibition and law enforcement. Arrangements are being made for a good attendance from all parts of the state and to have prominent Montana men and women on the programs. The white ribboners of the state feel that they are to be highly favored in having the National team stop at two places within its borders.

We are going to have Mrs. Lora S. La Mance in the state during April. In May we will have Mrs. Adah Wallace Unruh of Portland, Oregon, and Mrs. Amy C. Weech of Virginia. The tenth of June, Mary Harris Armor comes to us for one month. These speakers will certainly help our work greatly.

NOTICE!

Mrs. Lucia Faxon Additon, National superintendent of the department of Temperance and Labor, requests that all former superintendents of the department of Work among Railway Men communicate with her at once. Her address is Hotel Seward, Portland, Oregon.

WYOMING WHITE RIBBONERS ENTERTAINED AT EXECUTIVE MANSION

Mrs. Frank L. Houx, wife of the governor of Wyoming, recently opened the executive mansion to the Cheyenne W. C. T. U. and the union which bears the name of the National W. C. T. U. president, Miss Anna A. Gordon. About sixty-five white ribboners and honorary members and friends gathered in response to the invitation of Mrs. Houx, who, in addition to being the first lady of the state, is a white ribboner and the president of the Anna Gordon W. C. T. U. On this occasion the members of her union were hostesses, serving as ushers and assisting throughout the afternoon. The special guests were the members of the Cheyenne union, of which Dr. Ellen Wetlaufer, former president of the Wyoming W. C. T. U., is president, although many other interested temperance workers accepted the invitation of the governor's wife to be present. The speakers of the afternoon included Rev. E. E. Brace, substituting for Judge J. M. Carey, former governor of Wyoming and a prominent figure in the prohibition campaign now in progress throughout the state, who was unavoidably detained; Mrs. Ira B. Fee, who reviewed the work of the pioneer days of the state W. C. T. U., and Mrs. A. L. Putnam, a woman of wide experience in the temperance cause. Temperance readings and songs were enjoyable numbers. Piano selections by Miss Vera Houx, daughter of the governor, concluded the program.

MISSOURI PREPARING RECEPTION FOR TRANSCONTINENTAL W. C. T. U. CAMPAIGNERS

(Continued from Page Five)

the work of the W. C. T. U. in Kansas City and with the splendid material to be secured from the National W. C. T. U. the exhibit may be adjusted to suit any convention.

St. Louis Active

The St. Louis W. C. T. U. Federation had the co-operation of pastors and the state Y. P. B. president, Mr. Gus O. Nations, in the all-day prayer service for National Prohibition. Eugene A. Vogt, formerly a speaker for the liquor interests, gave an inspiring address. He is now a thorough convert to the moral and economic value of prohibition. The St. Louis W. C. T. U. won the state membership prize last year. Mrs. E. B. Ingalls, president of the Federation, is a general in her leadership, and in her direction of the work she has the loyal co-operation of the brave women of the local unions.

New Unions

Cass county has two new unions and is doing fine work under the leadership of Mrs. Cora B. Moore. Miss Roena Shaner and Mrs. Lora La Mance, National organizers, have done excellent work in the county. Jackson county also has several new unions. Mrs. W. H. Johnson, county president, is a live wire. She goes to a town to organize, makes a house-to-house canvass and after organizing, instructs and helps her new child until it knows something of its mission in life. Lees Summit union in Jackson county offered $50 for evidence that would convict violators of the local option law. In accordance with the state plan all county presidents will make efforts to organize their unorganized territory this year.

EVERY LOCAL UNION

is urged to observe

MEMBERSHIP WEEK

May 6-13

Especially helpful in house-to-house calling, for enclosure in letters, or in social visiting, are the following leaflets:

The Relation of the W. C. T. U. to Other Organizations
Achievements of the National W.C.T.U.
Price, per fifty, 60 cents; per hundred, $1.00.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union a World Power and Why.
Price, per fifty, 50 cents; per hundred, 90 cents.

The What and Why of the W. C. T. U.
Hand Picking.
Why I Am a White Ribboner.
The Advantages of Organization.
Is It Right?
The Church and the W. C. T. U.
Busy Women and the W. C. T. U.
Price, per hundred, 35 cents; per fifty, 20 cents.

A special souvenir card containing quotation from Miss Gordon, vignette and facsimile signature, has been prepared for membership week.

Price, per fifty, 20 cents; per hundred, 35 cents.

Sample of each leaflet and card will be forwarded postpaid for 10c.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois.

HELP TO INFORM YOUR VOTERS

by mailing to each in a follow-up system

THE PROSPERITY POST CARDS

What Every Merchant Knows.
Of Interest to Wage Earners.
Of Interest to Taxpayers.
Of Interest to Bankers.
Prosperity Statistics.

This series of post cards has been prepared in English, German, Italian, Norwegian, Polish, Spanish, and Swedish.

Price, per dozen, 15 cents; per hundred, $1.00.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois

April—National Y. P. B. Membership Campaign Month

Mrs. Linnie Carl, National Y. P. B. field secretary, who has recently done such splendid work in Tennessee, is now in Missouri, and we are looking for big results from her work there.

We are glad that two of our Y. P. B. workers are serving as state L. T. L. secretaries. Miss Mildred Moody of New York and Miss Naidien Motts of Ohio are doing conspicuously good work. We want more of our Y. P. B. workers for L. T. L. leaders.

The Columbia (Mo.) Y. P. B. is original and alert. The members are always planning new features for their work and their social times. Something which may be helpful to other Branches is the "alphabetical refreshment plan." Six different members take charge of the social each meeting and serve for the first meeting the three A's—animal crackers, ambrosia and almonds. Six others have the three B's—bread, butter and banana-salad, etc., etc. If you have difficulty in planning "surprises," this might help.

If you want a suffrage playlet for your Branch (requiring six girls), send 15 cents to the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill., for a copy of "Yesterday and Today," by Miss Lillian Page. It's a good one!

The Fisk University (Tenn.) Y. P. B. is conducting a membership campaign. Whenever a meeting is called the assembly hall is always crowded. Last month the Y. P. B. had as a feature a stereopticon lecture, "The World on the Water Wagon," and a large number of the student body attended.

The North Dakota University Y. P. B. is doing splendid work all along the line. The course in "Alcoholism," given by the Sociology Department, has a large enrollment this semester and at the annual oratorical contest at the university two young men spoke eloquently for prohibition.

The bigger the work, the greater the joy in doing it. That whole-hearted striving and wrestling with difficulty, the laying hold with firm grip and level head and calm resolution of the monster, and tugging and toiling and wrestling at it, today, tomorrow, and the next day, until it is done—it is the soldier's creed of forward, ever forward; it is the man's creed that for this task he has been born.

—STANLEY.

I wish the Woman's Christian Temperance Union might solemnly pledge itself to still greater activities for work among the young; work with such radiant possibilities; work that insures the perpetuation of our organization, and its never-ending hostility to the legalized liquor traffic.—LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS.

Oh! for a mighty revival among the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, that leaders may be raised up to muster and train the surging youthful forces all over our land, who are willing and eager to enter our ranks!
—LILLIAN M. MITCHNER, President of Kansas W. C. T. U.

A Y. P. B. with a membership of twenty-seven was organized by Miss Christine I. Tinling at the state Normal school at Johnson City, Tenn., with Mr. Ira Gillenwater as president.

The Delanco (N. J.) Y. P. B. recently packed a barrel of delicacies for the soldiers on the border who were ill. This was done in response to a call from Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, our National superintendent of the department of Soldiers and Sailors.

On the occasion of the visit of Mrs. Linnie Carl, National Y. P. B. field secretary, to McKenzie, Tenn., recently, written invitations to the reception given in her honor by the Y. P. B. were sent to one hundred young people. A meeting at which Mrs. Carl was the speaker, preceded the reception. It was presided over by Miss Gladys Morrison, Y. P. B. president, and was well attended. After dismissal the Y. P. B. and their special guests repaired to a hall in another part of the building. As a part of the interesting program Mrs. Carl made a happy address and gave a reading. Refreshments were served, and a happy social hour enjoyed. New enthusiasm and inspiration were gained and five new members added to the Y. P. B.

If you want ideas for your social meetings send for "Evening Pastimes" and "Temperance Served in Social Shapes," prepared by Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson. Three cents will pay for both leaflets.

One of the important parts of our Y. P. B. work is to keep the members informed concerning various activities of the Branch. Have the secretary, at the beginning of each month, prepare a list of the various things you have decided to do during that month. If you intend to hold a debate, or to distribute literature, or hold a reception for new members, or display new posters, or have a "temperance sing," put it down and send it to your local press; and if a member has been absent, why not send him a card, with a copy of the monthly bulletin upon it? The effectiveness of your activities should be enhanced to a great extent by this method.

MINNESOTA CLEARS ITS DECKS FOR ACTION

LORA S. LA MANCE, National Organizer

Minnesota is losing no time in getting ready for the battle in November, 1918. It is one of the few states that have a provision making it necessary that an amendment, in order to carry, must receive a majority of all votes cast in the election. Some men always throw away an amendment ballot. Other men forget it. So to win there must be more dry voters who mark their ballots than there are wet and "don't care" and careless voters combined.

Miss Rozette Hendrix, state W. C. T. U. president, has a winning personality and both on the platform and as a legislative worker has amply demonstrated that she is every inch a leader.

The first outside speakers brought into the state were the National organizers, Miss Roena Shaner and the writer. In deference to their being from the South their entrance was delayed until the close of February. Perhaps it hurt the feelings of March to be considered an easy-going fellow, or perhaps Father Winter loves a joke. At any rate the two out-of-state workers were treated to an astonishing brand of weather. Not in a score of years has Minnesota had so much snow. In some parts of the state more than seven feet of snow fell between November and April. A March blizzard helped pile the snow, heaps upon heaps. Minneapolis spent more than $30,000 in cleaning the snow from the streets. Near Lyle, it is reported that a drift reached to the top of a billboard. At Hancock one drift was 900 feet long and sixteen feet high at its loftiest tip.

In a distance of twenty-eight miles between Graceville and Benson, the snow was drifted over the tops of the fences in at least 137 places. The day following this count over a foot more of snow fell. On the Appleton branch your correspondent was snowbound for two days. A snowplow and two engines finally extracted us. At one low place seven or eight telegraph poles were buried so deep that a five-foot woman could stand on the drifts and reach the tops.

The going away of so much snow was no laughing matter. Miss Shaner, in the southern part of the state, where the snow went with a rush at the final breakup, missed four days in one week, waterbound. We, in the northern part, found difficulty when the deep snow softened. The crust broke through so that horses sometimes floundered to their bodies. Going to Nelson it took two hours to cover six miles. Nelson is the home of Miss Edna Larson, state Y. P. B. secretary. When the welcome tinkle of the sleigh bells was heard the strong and enterprising Y. P. B. with its friends quickly gathered and a splendid meeting resulted. It took another two hours to get back and it was midnight before two weary women reached home.

The little town of Garfield has all the young men and women of the neighborhood in the Y. P. B. There are 140 members. When we spoke there teams could not travel. One teacher, Miss Anna Angus, plunged two miles through the snow

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"IMBIBE FROM NATURE'S OWN CANTEEN"

(Continued from Page Six)

allowed me to stand beside him and hold my umbrella above his head. It was worth all the tiptoeing and stretching necessary to "reach up"—just to stand beside him!

How we honor these stalwarts—the men and women who have laid right foundations and then day by day have builded well!

Do you often stop to think, dear Young People's Branch members, that we are just beginning our structures; some are just laying foundations for the buildings! With total abstinence from all that would injure our bodies, minds and souls let us help build the future right!

"We are builders. In this rushing age of growth and light,
We must seek to know our mission, know and build the future right.
In the structure we are building, only truth and love must go,
And the builders must climb upward, as they build they, too, must grow.
With our vision of the future, we will feel our task fulfilled,
For eternities shall view us, as we plan and as we build.

"We are fathers to the future, we are heirs unto the past,
We are tools of evolution, growth and progress first and last,
With this motto for our slogan, we must conquer in the fight—
We are builders, we are builders—let us build our future right."

AN ADVENTURE IN EQUAL RIGHTS

ELLA BEECHER GITTINGS

"In congratulating me, Joe Brent gave you a fine compliment the other day, Sue. You know Joe, don't you? He works in Daly's drug store."

"Yes, I know him. What was the good word?"

"He said I was mighty lucky that I wasn't getting one of the soda fountain girls."

"The soda fountain girls?"

"Yes, he said it would surprise me to know how many of the girls in town had a regular soda fountain habit—came every day for drinks or ice-cream. Some of them, he said, run monthly accounts and spend almost unbelievable amounts, especially when they treat their friends."

"How did he know that I wasn't a soda fountain girl? His fountain isn't the only one in town. I might go somewhere else, for all he knows."

"Don't fool yourself, Sue. We fellows keep pretty well posted about the girls in town. We have them classified. There is the soda fountain girl and the picture-show girl and the automobile girl, and so on. Then there are a few that we can't exactly place—we call them the 'real stuff.' That's what Joe thinks you are, Sue."

"What an elegant name, and how nice of you to sort and label us that way! Who are the picture-show and auto girls, may I ask? We all go to picture shows and ride in automobiles more or less, I presume."

"Oh, they are the girls who will go with almost anyone for the sake of the show or ride. The only difference is that one is a little higher-priced than the other. Some girls wouldn't go with a fellow they didn't quite like or respect just for a ten-cent show, but an auto ride with a jolly crowd is a bit more tempting. See?"

"Yes—I see."

Sue was silent for a moment, apparently listening to the band, but really watching the rings of smoke curling upward from her fiance's choice cigar, the only kind he smoked in her company, and he belonged to the old fashioned strict class, who still asked a lady's permission to smoke in her presence. At length in a lull of the music, she inquired:

"Did Joe say anything about the tobacco boys? Joe sells tobacco, does he not?"

"Why, yes, of course—who ever heard of a drug store without cigars?"

"Well, did he say anything about the amount of money the young men of the town spend there for cigars? What did the one you are now smoking cost, Fred?"

"This? Oh, this is an extra good one—in honor of my company! It cost twenty-five cents. My everyday cigars are only ten or fifteen cents."

"Just the price of an ice-cream soda or a fruit sundae. Now, these soda fountain girls—they don't usually go for their drinks or cream more than once a day, do they?"

"No, I suppose not, unless they treat, or the weather is very hot."

"And do the boys smoke only one cigar a day? If they do, they must make it last a long while, for I see them smoking morning, noon and night."

The young man laughed indulgently.

"Of course, you know better than that, Sue. Very few smokers limit themselves to one cigar a day. I don't suppose any of them do, unless it's some tight-wad—but that's a different thing from ice-cream and candy."

"How different?"

The searchlight from a passing car shone full upon Sue's uplifted face, as she asked her innocent question. A glint of mischief in her wide-open eyes made her lover flush uneasily.

"How different?" he retorted. "Better ask how *not* different? Who could compare soda water and ice-cream with cigars?"

"I can. They are both bought at drug stores and cost the same amount. Both are unnecessary luxuries bought to please the taste. One goes into the mouth and slips down the throat and you taste it while it's going down. The other goes into the mouth and burns out through the nose and you taste it while it's going. Both give you a comfortable sense of being fashionable and doing as the rest do. So much for the similarities—now for the differences. The girl eats her ice-cream and no one else is the wiser unless he happened to see her eating it, but the man who smokes his cigar announces the fact to every one he meets, long after he has finished it, because the strong odor lingers on his breath like onions—which no one eats when going into company for fear of giving offense to others. It also scents his clothing permanently and strongly—like musk, which is now taboo in good society. The ice-cream soda is cooling and allays thirst, the cigar is heating and creates thirst. The ice-cream has a slight food value, the cigar none. You may invite your friends to share a soda, but you compel them to share your cigar whether they like it or not."

"Come, now! That isn't quite fair, Sue; didn't I ask your permission to smoke?"

"Certainly, and I gave it, for I might as well inhale your cigar as that of the man in front of me and the man behind me and on the other side of me, for one cannot come to a band concert without breathing tobacco smoke; but the ice-cream girl doesn't spill her soda over everybody around her."

"I declare, Sue, you are the limit when it comes to making a case against something you don't like. I gave up long ago trying to match my wits against yours in an argument."

"But, Fred, I am not arguing; I'm simply stating facts without note or comment. If I've any object in view it is to defend what you are pleased to call the soda fountain girls against their detractors, who are more foolishly extravagant than the girls they condemn. Have I said anything that is not true?"

"Perhaps not, only I cannot believe that our cigars are as disagreeable to others as you pretend. People, in general, do not seem to notice them—it's only now and then a crank—"

"Who says anything about it, yes. The rest of us are too polite to let you know you are disagreeable. We just get used to it and tolerate it the same as we do engine smoke or gas odors, or any other nuisance that we cannot abate."

"But, Sue, I've heard lots of girls say that they 'dearly love the odor of a good cigar.'"

"Oh, yes, I presume some of them do learn to like it, but more of them are telling 'white lies' just to curry favor with the boys."

"Don't you like it, Sue?"

"Since you ask me—no."

"Then, why in the name of sense, did you consent to marry a smoker?"

"Why can't you see, Fred, it only proves my love for you that I was willing to take you in spite of the smoke, the same as I'd have taken you, had you possessed a squint eye or freckles if you were otherwise lovable. Wouldn't you have wanted me even if I'd been a soda fountain girl?"

"Sure I would, Sue!"

"And paid all those bills without a murmur?"

"Half as much as I spend on cigars? Well, I should hope so. Haven't you the same right to your luxuries as I have to mine?"

"Most married tobacco users who have come under my observation do not seem to think so. They would consider their wives and daughters wildly extravagant if they bought ice-cream or candy as regularly as they do cigars.'"

"Guess you are right, Sue, but we will be different. We are to be equal partners in finances as in everything else. I'll tell you what I'll do—I'll give you every day the exact duplicate of my tobacco money for you to spend on sodas, candy or any other luxury or folly you choose, and no questions asked. Will that be fair?"

"Why, Fred, what a bright idea! Fair? It's more than generous. You can't think what it will mean to me. I've always had to be so careful of my pennies. But can you afford it, dear?"

"Afford it? I must. Generous? No, only just. I'm not such a selfish cad, I hope, as to spend on myself what I could not afford for you. If the bill gets too heavy I'll simply have to cut my allowance of tobacco."

"Maybe, Fred, when I am treating the girls so gloriously and keeping my bon-bon boxes full of choice candy, I shall learn to 'love the odor of a good cigar.'"

"I hope so, dear. It's a bargain, then? Let's shake hands on it."

Each night during the wedding journey Sue's dainty gold-meshed purse opened to receive the equivalent of the day's smoke fund. If Fred was sometimes startled at the amount, he made no sign but paid without a murmur, telling himself that of course there were more treats and more expensive cigars when a man was just married; once home and settled, he would use more moderation. When Sue passed her bon-bon box as they sat enjoying their bedtime chat, he would say, deprecatingly, "No fair, Sue; this is your share, not mine," and would replenish the box frequently with sweets of his own buying.

Home at last and settled in their cosy flat, there stood on the pretty onyx table, among cigar clips, tobacco jars, and ash trays, a lovely filigree jewel box. Into this each night was dropped Sue's "folly fund," as she was pleased to call it, and each morning she transferred it to a special compartment of her own private desk.

Flowers for the dining table, the latest "best seller" in novels, foolish little "flim-flams" for the toilet table, choice confections such as she had never dreamed of indulging in, all flowed from that magic compartment, but whenever she hinted at a new rug or a piece of bric-a-brac for the house to be purchased from this fund, Fred rebelled at once. When the holidays drew near, Sue suggested using it for Christmas money.

"Nothing doing!" exclaimed Fred, forcibly, if not elegantly, "Christmas presents come out of the family budget, share and share alike, same as carfare and picture shows. See?"

Fred and Sue were strictly up-to-date, and his salary was apportioned on the latest approved budget system, any surplus from any department going to swell the rainy day fund in the savings bank. But aside from the small fund provided for in the original budget, very little surplus found its way there.

Sometimes as the months slipped by, and those always unforeseen expenses such as doctor's bills, dentist's bills, expense involved in the entertainment of guests, etc., presented themselves, the contingent fund, which at first had seemed so ample, could with difficulty be stretched to cover them. Finally, it sometimes became necessary to borrow from the clothing fund for this purpose. Then a gentle rivalry ensued for the privilege of refurbishing last year's suit or overcoat, or Fred would buy cheaper

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THE WINNING POINT

JENNIE N. STANDIFER

Tom Landon returned from school one afternoon much excited.

"We are to have a debate next Friday afternoon, mother," he announced, "and I am on the affirmative side."

"What is the question to be debated?" asked his mother.

"'Resolved, that alcohol and tobacco are the most harmful poisons known.' Our sixth grade teacher let Lillian Roberts select the question. Lillian isn't but sixteen, but she's a high school senior and the leader of the Loyal Temperance Legion. She is daffy about temperance and prohibition, and says she is going to take the boys on our side, if they win the debate, to the city next Saturday, week, in her dad's new car, and she will take them to the Zoo. You'll help me get points, won't you?"

"I am very busy trying to finish your sister's dress for the musical recital, Tuesday evening, but your brother George could help you."

"He is a smoker."

"The very reason why he should study the question and learn that tobacco is a deadly poison. Have you literature to get the facts and statements of scientists?"

"Here's a Temperance Manual Lillian gave me."

"Get George to read it aloud while you write down the points you will need in your argument."

"All right."

That evening after the family had gathered in the sitting room, Tom made his request. His big brother laughed uneasily.

"That's all foolishness, Sport, but of course I will read you the dope if you wish. Lillian is a fine girl, but she is a crank in some ways."

"That's what a lot of folks call her, but she says it takes a crank to make things turn, and she doesn't mind being one in a good cause. Here's the Manual. Stop reading when you strike a point."

"All right. 'Alcohol is a deadly poison.'"

"That's one."

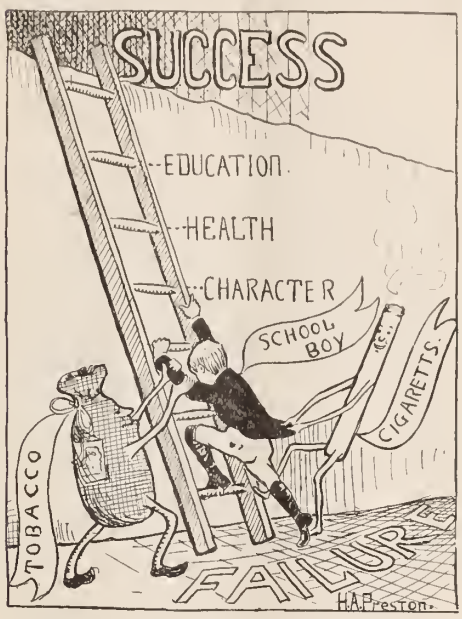
"'Even in small quantities it injures the stomach, heart and brain.' That's fine. Put it down."

"I will."

"'It not only injures the body, mind and soul, but the pocketbook and morals.'"

Tom wrote that and several other strong points as to the harm of alcoholic poison to even the most healthy. George agreed that the Manual was correct in all the statements, but frowned when he began to read about tobacco.

"'Tobacco is a plant belonging to the deadly night-shade family. The nicotine



it contains is a subtle poison. It injures the stomach, lungs and heart.'" "That is not true," declared George decidedly. "Tobacco has never hurt me in any way."

"How do you know?" asked his mother. "You suffer from indigestion, and have a cough. Your heart—"

"My heart is as sound as a dollar."

"Did you get on the junior baseball team?" asked Tom with interest.

"Pshaw! You've been hearing Lillian Roberts talk about the 'tobacco heart.' Dr. Baker hasn't examined our team yet, but I know my heart is all right. This is all foolishness about a boy being stunted and his vital organs injured by the use of tobacco. Write something about those points you got on alcohol, Tom, but don't say anything about tobacco that you can't prove. The doctor will finish examining our team by Thursday and you can get his report. You'll find it won't do your side of the question any good. Unless a fellow makes a regular furnace of himself, smoking doesn't do him any harm."

"Anyway I'll put down that tobacco wastes time and money. I know *that* is true."

Thursday afternoon Tom returned from school much discouraged.

"Jim Lacy's father smokes and sells tobacco in his drug store," Tom told his mother. "He's got all sorts of arguments to prove that it doesn't injure people. And there will be two men among the judges who use tobacco and don't believe in prohibition. The other side would have them."

"Get your points in order, son," advised Mrs. Landon, "and hold Dr. Baker's report till the last in your argument."

"I am afraid it will not be of any use."

"I believe you will win, my boy," replied his mother hopefully.

The Landon family was sitting down to supper Friday evening when Tom came rushing in like a small whirlwind.

"We won! Our side won in the debate!" he cried joyfully.

"Must have been your points against alcohol that helped out," said George.

"But it wasn't. We were just about neck and neck, one of the judges told Lillian, when Dr. Baker came in with his report. The last speaker read it, and—what do you think! There wasn't a boy who smokes who could get on the team! Their hearts and lungs were so that it would not be safe to take such runs as baseball players do. What do you think of *that*, Mr. Smoker?"

The big brother was silent until his mother asked:

"Don't you think you could make the team by your senior year, George, if you gave up your harmful habit?"

"Yes, mother. I will be all right for next year's team if never touching tobacco in any form will help."

"I am sure it will, son."

"I will tell Lillian you have quit smoking for quits—as we are driving to the city tomorrow," promised Tom.

AN ADVENTURE IN EQUAL RIGHTS

(Continued from Page Twelve)

cravats, and Sue send her gloves to the cleaner's and say nothing about it.

At such times, prudence would whisper to Fred, "Smoke less and buy cheaper cigars," but instantly pride would respond, "And make Sue feel that you begrudge her luxuries? Own up that you cannot afford a gentleman's allowance of tobacco?" So, instead of diminishing, the money that went up in smoke gradually increased as the habit grew.

"Sue, just listen to this," exclaimed Fred, looking up from his newspaper one evening during the third year of their married life. "You remember that little bungalow on Fairview Road that we have always admired so much?"

"The one with the white pergola covered with red ramblers? Yes, what about it?"

"It is for sale, and at a real bargain, too—only three hundred dollars down and the rest in monthly payments. That's just about what we are paying for rent, Sue."

"O Fred, could we? It's the dearest place!"

"I'm afraid not, Sue. I'm ashamed to own it, but I couldn't raise even that amount of money just now. After all our skimping, we've only about two hundred dollars in the bank and it would not be wise to draw that out. It is little enough to provide for sickness or other possible emergencies. However, the way the price for foodstuffs and everything else has been soaring, I think we have done pretty well to keep out of debt—especially as I haven't had my salary raised since we were married."

"But, Fred, I do want that house! Just think, we've been married almost three years and we haven't even started the home we talked so much about. The place has a garden and the cutest little chicken house and a cherry tree just loaded with cherries last year."

Fred shook his head dolefully.

"No use talking about it, Sue, we just can't swing it. Maybe I'll get the long promised raise next year and then we'll find something else just as good."

The next evening at dinner, Sue laid a large, legal looking envelope beside Fred's plate.

"What is this, Sue?" he asked, looking at it curiously.

"Oh, just a deed or something like that," answered Sue with pretended carelessness. "I bought a house today."

"Bought a house! What do you mean, Sue? Where's the joke?"

"There is none. I mean what I say. I bought that bungalow we were talking about last night. I thought it all over and decided it would be the cheapest thing to do—to let our rent go to paying for it. Aren't you glad, Fred?"

"But I don't understand—where did you get the money for the first payment?"

"My cigar money, Fred?"

"Cigar money! Not three hundred dollars!"

"Yes, dear, and enough besides to buy a lovely new rug for our lovely new living room. Tell me you're glad, Fred, or I shall cry—I'm mighty near it anyway."

"Glad? Why, Sue, I can't tell yet exactly how I do feel. But, little girl, you didn't play fair! All this time when I thought you were enjoying your little luxuries, the same as I was, you were saving up for both of us. I call that a snide game, Sue."

He tried to look her squarely in the eye as he played this aggrieved role, but there was a flush on his face and his voice was a trifle husky.

"Maybe I didn't play quite fair, Fred, but I know you're glad in spite of your pretending. It was this way, dear—I couldn't spend it all on sweets and 'eats' or I'd have ruined my stomach in no time, and I won't chew gum—"

"I should hope not!" ejaculated Fred under his breath.

"Well, then, when you wouldn't let me spend it on dress or even for Christmas, it began to accumulate, don't you see?

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

AMONG OUR WORKERS

Through the joint efforts of Mrs. Pauline W. Holme, vice-president of the Maryland W. C. T. U., and Miss Christine I. Tinling, National lecturer, a Y. P. B. was organized in the Maryland state Normal school at Towson, on the outskirts of Baltimore, with a membership of approximately twenty-five. Miss L. Mabel Nims is the president.

The New Rochelle (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. had the pleasure and benefit of a visit from Mrs. Emma G. Dietrick, National and state organizer, who on March 25 addressed three Sunday schools and was the speaker at an evening meeting in Salem Baptist church. On Monday morning she addressed 725 pupils in the high school. This is the first time a W. C. T. U. speaker has been admitted to the public schools of New Rochelle, and Mrs. Dietrick awakened intense interest.

Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard, National W. C. T. U. lecturer, and former president of the Utah W. C. T. U., has been helping in local prohibition campaigns in Wisconsin. At Monroe she spoke at length at the opera house to an audience that taxed the capacity of the building. The interest and attendance were such as to surprise even those who had made careful provision for the success of the meeting.

Mrs. E. A. G. Stickney, president of the Brownfield (Me.) W. C. T. U. and also for many years president of the Oxford county organization, recently celebrated her eightieth birthday. As a token of their love for their pioneer leader, the officers of the W. C. T. U. presented flowers. Among those from Portland who greeted Mrs. Stickney on this happy anniversary was Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, daughter of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, promoted president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, who for many years was the leader of the Maine temperance forces, and a co-worker with Mrs. Stickney.

Mrs. Lora La Mance, National organizer, visited Fargo, N. D., April 1. Fargo has two fine unions, she reports, the Scandinavian union having a membership of more than 300. Those who cherish the delusion that prohibition is a failure in North Dakota should study Fargo conditions. This town of 22,000 inhabitants has hospitals, public buildings, fine churches, splendid school buildings and five colleges. The city will put in a million dollars' worth of improvements in 1917. It has less bootlegging than wet towns of its size. Its example helped Moorhead, across the line in Minnesota, to go dry. There is not a house of prostitution in the whole city and the moral tone is high.

Miss Eliza L. Davis, who three years ago was sent to Africa as a missionary by a colored Baptist convention of this country, has been doing active temperance work in connection with her missionary activities. Miss Davis was educated in Guadaloupe College, Texas, where she was a member of the "Y" and later of the Y. P. B. She has just held a medal contest at the Bible and Industrial Institute, Fortsville, Grand Bassa county, the first medal contest held in that section of Africa. Temperance literature has been sent to her from time to time by Mrs. Eliza E. Peterson, National superintendent of Work Among Colored People. Miss Davis reports many pledge signers, a lasting obligation with them, she says, as they regard a pledge as binding for life.

The Talbot-Dorchester-Caroline tri-county W. C. T. U. of Maryland, Mrs. Anna E. Merrick, president, has arranged for Mrs. Emma Graves Dietrick, a National organizer very popular in the state, to speak in Cambridge, Easton, Hurlock, Denton, Trappe, Royal Oak and Tilghman beginning April 11. The tri-county convention will be held in Ridgely May 9-10, with Mrs. Addie B. Parsels, National organizer, as the evening speaker. Mrs. Mary R. Haslup, state W. C. T. U. president, Mrs. Harry Challis, state Y. P. B. secretary, and Miss Carrie Green, state L. T. L. secretary, will also fill important places on the program.

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How to Make the Institute Count
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ARTICLES IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

The Survey of March 10 contains an article by Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton on "Do We Want the Gothenburg System?" It gives a brief survey of the situation in Norway and Sweden under the government or company control system, and answers the questions raised in the article by Albert Nock in the March *Century*, "Should We Fight for Prohibition?" She quotes the opinions of prominent Scandinavians concerning the system in force in the Scandinavian countries. Dr. Scharffenburg, a member of the Norwegian Alcohol Commission, says, "The dark side of the system is the interest which the whole town, and especially the largest taxpayers, have acquired thereby in the sale of liquor. More or less conspicuously the whole town becomes reconciled through the system to whisky drinking and withdraws with indifference from the struggle against liquor." Dr. Bratt, a Stockholm physician and a conscientious wet, is quoted as saying: "The wine dealers, renting licenses from the Bolag, drive the whisky business precisely like any private dealer, have signs—advertise . . . and up to date there have been hardly any indications on the part of the Bolag of taking any measures save those by which the Bolag's income could be increased." Dr. Bratt declares that the companies compete with each other and the regulations are generally violated. The Norwegian Alcohol Commission, 1915, says: "The restrictive measures have not shown themselves sufficiently effective to oppose abuse. . . . As far as drunkards are concerned they have missed the mark. . . . New means must be found. . . . The Samlag has not kept pace with its task." From her study of the situation, Mrs. Tilton arrives at the conclusion:

"If in such miniature countries as Norway and Sweden, they have had difficulty in keeping the management always disinterested, what would it be in our large cities? If profits of the saloons in Scandinavia have stifled reforms, what would happen in our cities with all the surplus profits from the retail liquor business flowing up to the city hall or state house?

"History shows that in the few instances where nations have made marked headway over long periods against drink, the headway has been due not to the ideal, moderation, that keeps alive a great organized traffic in business bound to push its wares on weak and strong alike, but to a tandem—organized total abstinence riding ahead and prohibition following after."

Collier's of March 24 contains an illuminating article by Major C. B. Blethen, editor of the *Seattle Times*, on "One Year Dry."

The Sunday School Times of March 31 contains an interview with Mrs. Layyah A. Barakat, National W. C. T. U. evangelist, by Howard A. Banks, entitled, "When the Eastern Shepherd Calls."

Why Be Thin?

I can improve your figure—build up your strength—make you weigh what you *should*.

I *know* I can because I have helped over 35,000 women gain 10 to 35 pounds—not only gain flesh, but they are now oh, so well—and rested!

One pupil writes: *"One year ago I weighed only 100 pounds—now I weigh 126, and, oh, I feel so well!"*

I want to help *you* attain *your* proper weight, in your room, without drugs, by scientific, natural methods such as your physician approves

If you only realized how surely, how easily, how inexpensively your weight can be increased, I am certain you would write me at once.

You will surprise your family and friends.

Do write! I want so much to help you as only a woman can. I've had a wonderful experience Let me tell you about it. Write for my Free Booklet, No. 22.

Susanna Cocroft
Dept. 37 624 Michigan Avenue, Chicago

MINNESOTA CLEARS ITS DECKS FOR ACTION

(Continued from Page Eleven)

to attend the meeting. Another teacher, Miss Eunice Landa, the president, walked four miles, getting in at dusk. She had to start back at seven o'clock the next morning to reach her school by nine o'clock. The Y. P. B. of Minnesota can challenge any state to show more resourceful or self-sacrificing young people.

For the most part the W. C. T. U. and young people's societies are of Scandinavian blood. These people are loyal and true to the cause. They are not afraid to work nor to give. Nor do they lie awake nights for fear they are doing more than their share of work. They realize the handicap of an unfair law and have taken for their slogan, "If you don't vote dry, your vote is counted wet." They intend to drill it into the ears of every voter in the state.

They are planning wholesale "hikes" to reach the farmers, and prohibition plays, contests, window displays, literature, posters, parades, street speaking, and Young Campaigners for Prohibition will be features. The pews are ahead of the pulpit in this state, but some ministers have done noble work. Rev. Mr. Anderson, a Scandinavian minister at Moorhead, gets much of the credit for making that important town dry. With but one exception both the public and the Catholic schools have cordially given our W. C. T. U. speakers full leeway.

At Lyle, the Dahl family, father, mother and three sons, furnished the entire musical program at our meetings. At Hoffman, part of the exercises were in Swedish. Here a young ladies' orchestra supplied the music. The Cambridge W. C. T. U. sent its speaker to a missionary meeting, Detroit, to a Christian Endeavor meeting, Dassel, to speak at a lodge banquet, Osakis, to a ladies' aid meeting, Crookston, to three aid meetings, and to a Swedish young people's meeting. Co-operation is in the air.

Unions were organized at Osakis and Morris in one week, and both are centers of influence. Detroit, in the Chippewa White Earth reservation, intends to do work with its Indian citizens. The Chippewas are quite civilized and are voters.

Businesslike Minnesota! Watch her climb! The goal is prohibition and she will win!

LEGISLATIVE JOTTINGS

A senate bill providing for modified local option for New Jersey was killed by the lower house of the legislature.

A measure providing for county option for Pennsylvania was defeated in the house, the vote being 72 to 127.

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INTERESTING CHAPTER OF TEMPERANCE HISTORY IN WHICH THE UNION SIGNAL FIGURED

MRS. ELLEN A. DAYTON BLAIR, L. T. L.
Secretary Southern California W. C. T. U.

Well do I remember the day I first met THE UNION SIGNAL. It was in 1882 way up in the woods of Northern Wisconsin. I had been a "shut-in" in a sanitarium for many, many long months following my almost constant crusading in 1874, for five months in Williamsport, Pa., and for one year or more among the members of a large Bible class of young men in my church, some of them almost helpless victims of the drink curse and all frequenters of saloons. All of them became active Christians, one of them for a score of years serving as a deacon in John Wanamaker's church in Philadelphia and now having a large Sunday school in that city.

When we moved to Wisconsin in 1882 I knew nothing of the W. C. T. U., but one day some one handed me a copy of THE UNION SIGNAL. I literally devoured its every word, as I have been doing all the years since. I began at once to study how to organize a union in the little saloon-ridden lumber town where we lived. I wrote to Miss Mary Allen West, the noble and gifted woman whom we all learned to love so dearly, then the efficient editor of the paper, sending $1.50 for my subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL and requesting her to provide instructions for the organization of a union. From that time on Medford, Wis., has had a W. C. T. U., and for six years, up to the time of a great fire which destroyed half the town and all our mills, my large and flourishing Band of Hope met every Sunday afternoon in the only public hall of the town, the property of the lumber company of which my husband was a member.

Ten years later I was invited to return and assist in dedicating a W. C. T. U. temperance hall the union had built, and among the many who grasped my hand was a student of the Wisconsin University at Madison. He said, "I wish to give you this money personally and tell you that all I am today I owe to you for you persuaded my father, who strongly objected, to let me sign the pledge in the Band of Hope. I have taught my brother as you taught me, and my mother is now president of the W. C. T. U." This young man was later county superintendent of schools. Another member of that Band of Hope is now a prominent philanthropist in Madison. It would take a whole UNION SIGNAL to tell of the results of that one union and Band of Hope, or what came from the handing of one copy of our blessed paper to a perfect stranger. The paper has visited me regularly every week for thirty-six years and every day for several months during the presidential campaign of 1884. Each week the paper has grown better. Every Monday morning I must have it that I may be well informed as to the progress of our work and learn the latest reliable temperance and suffrage news.

$2.50 PER DAY SALARY PAID ONE PERSON in each town to distribute FREE circulars, and take orders for White Ribbon Concentrated Flavoring. Non-alcoholic. Big demand, steadily increasing. J. S. ZIEGLER CO., 7G, E. Harrison St., Chicago.

PLATES FOR NEWSPAPERS FREE—BONE-DRY

The National W. C. T. U., through its Publicity Bureau, is sending free plate matter into states which are in state-wide prohibition campaigns. The present plan is to supply one newspaper in each county of these states with a half-column plate each week free of charge, the state W. C. T. U., if possible, paying one-half the expense.

THE PRESS IS WITH US

Never since the first prohibition gun was fired and the first dry state put upon the map has the secular press been so willing to give of its chief asset—space—for temperance publicity. Especially is this true of the weekly and smaller daily papers. "If the ideal of national prohibition is to become a reality," says the head of a great newspaper syndicate out of a wide experience, "it will be because of the support received from the people of country communities." The liquorites realize the tremendous

VALUE OF THE RURAL PRESS AS AN EDUCATOR

as a vote-maker, and are deluging country newspapers with misleading statements concerning prohibition. The anti-liquor forces must counteract the influence of the beer-and-whisky-wet plates with clean dry plates upon which *truth* is served to the masses. The W. C. T. U. must, like other temperance organizations, enter the open door offered by a friendly press.

OPPORTUNITY TO HELP

Obviously, the W. C. T. U. in campaign states where the population is small and scattered—and the counties many—is not able to assist the National in financing this free plate proposition. So we are asking friends of prohibition to help.

We thank all who have already responded to this call. Each contribution received is duly and gratefully acknowledged.

If you who read these lines can not contribute money yourself, please send a marked copy of this UNION SIGNAL to some one who is likely to be interested, and who is able to give generously. Soon every state will be

IN A CAMPAIGN FOR NATION-WIDE PROHIBITION

Make all remittances payable to the National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill. Indicate the fact that your gift is for the publicity campaign.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

(State papers please copy.)

FUNNYGRAPHS

Ex-Senator Beveridge, discussing a certain monopoly, said, with a smile:

"This company reminds me of the old man in the train who said to his neighbor:

"'Would you mind lending me your specs, sir?'

"'Why, certainly,' the neighbor answered, and he took off his spectacles and surrendered them with a courteous gesture.

"'And now,' said the old man, 'since you can no longer see to read your newspaper, I'm sure you'll be willing to let me run my eye over the sporting pages.'" —*Minneapolis Journal.*

"Fellow citizens," said the candidate, "I have fought against the Indians. I have often had no bed but the battlefield and no canopy but the sky. I have marched over the frozen ground till every step has been marked with blood."

His story told well till a dried-up looking voter came to the front.

"I'll be darned if you hain't done enough for your country. Go home and rest. I'll vote for the other fellow." —*Success Magazine.*

AN ADVENTURE IN EQUAL RIGHTS

(Continued from Page Thirteen)

Then I began to figure a little, and as our savings account wasn't growing very fast, and the home we'd talked about seemed farther and farther away, I—I—just did it! Won't you forgive me, dear, and come and live with me in that darling bungalow. I'll promise—"

But Fred had her in his arms with his hand over her mouth.

"I say, Sue, let up on a fellow!"

"What do you mean, Fred?" she spluttered out between his restraining fingers, "I wasn't blaming you!"

"No, Sue, but I've been blaming myself a long while. Every time I put away your cigar money, don't you think it was a pretty good object lesson on what I was wasting on smoke? I was too proud or stubborn or weak—all three I guess—to call off the deal, but you!—you win, Sue—I surrender. No more burning up money for me and then worrying my head off to make ends meet. Gee! what a cad I've been to let you do all the saving after all—after all my big talk about equal partners."

"But, Fred, can you stop it when you've had the habit so long?" Sue was smiling through quick tears.

"Can I? It is not a question of 'can I?' I MUST!"

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Vol. XLIII | EVANSTON, ILL., APRIL 19, 1917 | No. 16

PROHIBITION AS A WAR MEASURE

Every White Ribboner a Prohibition Patriot

Now is the strategic time to work with redoubled energy for the immediate enactment of prohibition as a war measure. The boys of the Army and the Navy must be safeguarded from saloons and dens of vice near training camps and mobilization centers, and the material resources of the nation must be carefully conserved. Already there is being drafted by Congressmen as a war measure a bill to create a dry zone around all military posts and training camps.

At this time of the nation's need the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union is a "live wire" in Washington, D. C. "Every white ribboner a prohibition patriot" is the enthusiastic slogan.

CAMPAIGN EDITION

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

BILLS FOR NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION AND OTHER PROHIBITION MEASURES INTRODUCED
CAMPAIGN FOR FOOD CONSERVATION CONDUCTED BY GOVERNMENT AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

MRS MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Wednesday, the eleventh instant, President Wilson spent an hour at the Capitol in conference with Speaker Clark, and majority leader, Representative Kitchin, over pending war measures. The war financing bill, providing for $5,000,000,000 in bonds and $2,000,000,000 in Treasury certificates, was reported unanimously for passage by the ways and means committee and was reported to the House by the chairman, Mr Kitchin, who announced that the bill would be called up for action on Friday, April 13th. This prompt response on the part of the ways and means committee was greatly appreciated by the President.

Conscription was also discussed, the President and the Secretary of War both favoring it. But the House, so far as can be ascertained, is not willing to commence operations, wishing to use it only as an emergency means.

Representative Little from Kansas, the only new member from that state, has introduced a bill in the House to prohibit the sale of intoxicants within twenty miles of any place which is being used as a station for the army, navy or marine corps. Mr. Little saw service in the Philippines and participated in a dozen battles and numerous skirmishes and the bill he has introduced represents the practical view of a soldier. He says that, if the evils of liquor could have been avoided in the mobilization of troops in 1898, the efficiency of the soldiers would have been increased thirty per cent.

Bills for National Constitutional Prohibition Introduced

Senator Sheppard has introduced in the Senate a joint resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition as follows:

"Section 1. The manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, and the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes are hereby prohibited."

"Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation, and nothing in this article shall deprive the several states of their power to enact and enforce laws prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquors."

Senator Thomas and Senator Shafroth, both from Colorado, have each introduced joint resolutions for National Constitutional Prohibition.

Representative Randall of California has introduced several bills, one to exclude intoxicating liquor from National parks, one for National Constitutional Prohibition, and one divesting intoxicating liquors of their interstate character.

Representative Taylor of Colorado has introduced a bill to prohibit the sale or gift of intoxicating liquors to minors within the maritime jurisdiction of the United States; also to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors in any ship, naval station, or building used or owned by the United States government.

Mr. Hamilton of Missouri has introduced a bill for prohibition for Hawaii.

Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, chairman of the Senate committee on Military Affairs, has introduced a bill to provide for the military and naval training and service of citizens of the United States.

"Section 40 prohibits the sale or possession of intoxicating or spirituous liquors, or tobacco, at any military or naval station, camp, fort, navy yard, or aboard ship, which is being used at the time for purposes of training under this Act, except in case of illness."

"Section 41. That no intoxicating or spirituous liquors shall be sold to any member of the military or naval forces of the United States while in uniform, nor any supplied to any such members while in uniform."

"Section 42 provides penalties. Whoever violates this Act will be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not more than $1,000, or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both."

Representative Cary of Wisconsin, a member of the House District of Columbia committee, introduced a resolution which provides for a postponement of the new District of Columbia prohibition law until August 1, 1918. The law as now written will become effective November 1, 1917.

The tendency in Congress, we are glad to believe, is favorable to restrictive measures with respect to liquors and the fact that the country is now engaged in war will, we feel sure, have the effect of hastening the day of a whole nation gone dry.

Prohibition as a War Measure

We are hoping for legislation wherein Congress shall prohibit the manufacture, sale, or importation of intoxicating liquor in the United States during the duration of the war, as an emergency war measure.

Petitions and telegrams urging Senators and Representatives not to vote for further tax on liquors as a war necessity would help much just now. Two must be signed and sent, one for the Senators and one for the Representatives.

Each morning during the session of Congress, the *Congressional Record* comes to my desk. As I have eagerly scanned its pages, I have been impressed with the number of telegrams and other communications to Senators and Representatives from individuals and organizations of all kinds, religious and otherwise, about equally divided as to war or no war. Some demand peace; others voice an equally insistent demand that the United States shall follow President Wilson in his efforts to advance the cause of war.

Amid great applause and enthusiasm, Speaker Clark, on Wednesday, laid before the House a message received from the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Cuba, regarding the Cuban declaration of war against Germany, sent to the United States House of Representatives, assuring them of the pride felt by the people of Cuba in uniting their modest efforts with those of this great nation and concluding with these words: "The House of Representatives in Cuba takes special gratification in uniting their flag side by side to that of the glorious nation which, in days of undying memory, sacrificed the blood of her sons to the people of Cuba to secure their liberty and independence."

Food Conservation Campaign Conducted By Agricultural Department

The National Agricultural Society is now holding a convention in Washington. It was called at this time to aid the government in solving one of the most serious problems it faces. The prospect of short crops is giving great concern to officials, not only charged with the responsibility of seeing that America is fed, but keenly aware, too, of the fact that this country, in a large measure, must supply other countries. Immediate creation of a Federal food commission, with power to fix prices and to supervise marketing and distribution of food in the United States during the war, is urged.

It is recommended that agricultural colleges graduate their senior classes earlier this year than usual, so that they may go immediately to the farms. Millions of food gardens, to combat a food shortage, are recommended. This would give millions of families cheap food. "Convert every back yard, garden, and vacant lot in every city, village and town into a thriving food producing garden and the civilian population would be self-supporting," said one of the speakers.

To further its campaign for food conservation during the war, the Agricultural Department has ordered distribution throughout the country of the resolutions adopted at the St. Louis conference of agricultural experts, urging enlistment of an army of 2,000,000 boys to aid in increasing production and a Federal appropriation of $25,000,000 to meet the extraordinary needs of agriculture.

Upon the farmer rests in large measure the final responsibility of winning the war in which we are involved. The importance to the nation of an adequate food supply, especially for the present year, cannot be over-emphasized. The world's food reserve is very low. Therefore, the man who tills the soil and supports the soldier in the field and the family at home is rendering as noble and patriotic a service as is the man who bears the brunt of battle.

Setting an example to the country in saving and conservation of resources, a step necessary to the successful prosecution of the war, Mrs. Wilson, wife of the President, Mrs. Marshall, wife of the Vice-President, and wives of Cabinet members have resolved to reduce their scale of living to the simplest possible form.

Enlist Women in Effort to Adopt Scale of Simple Living

With the announcement of their determination, these women of the highest official families have issued an appeal to the women of America to do all in their power in similar manner not only as individuals, but through organizations as well, thus preventing actual suffering later on.

The Legislative Conference of the National Temperance Council will hold its first official meeting Tuesday, April 17, at the Hotel Raleigh, Washington, D. C. Representatives of twenty temperance and religious organizations, including Miss Anna A. Gordon, president of the National W. C. T. U., make up the personnel of the conference.

National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Hotel Driscoll, Washington, D. C., April 13, 1917

Abdication of King Alcohol Demanded by New Hampshire Legislature

Maine no longer stands alone as a stronghold of prohibition in New England. The New Hampshire legislature has voted to repeal the present law and by so doing put in force on May 1, 1918, state-wide prohibition.

From 1855 to 1903 New Hampshire was under prohibition, but in 1903 there was passed by the legislature a provision by which all the towns were required to vote at the fall election every two years on the liquor question, and the cities every four years. If the majority of votes was for license, the license provision was to be in effect for the following two years, but if the majority was against license, then the state-wide prohibitory law remained in full force and effect.

The bill upon which the legislature has just taken action was a measure to repeal the present provision for a vote on the license question, in accordance with the 1903 law, and to prohibit the manufacture of alcohol for beverage purposes. It virtually puts into effect a state-wide prohibition law.

On March 21 the lower house went on record in favor of state-wide prohibition by a vote of 192 to 172. On April 10 the senate, by a vote of 14 to 9, adopted the house measure. It is believed that the governor will sign the bill.

The apparent opposition to the measure in the legislature was due not so much to a sentiment in favor of the liquor interests as to the fact that the idea of each community settling the liquor question for itself appeals strongly to the democratic New England mind. It was inevitable, of course, that such an enlightened community as the Granite state should settle the question in the only way that it can remain permanently settled, by voting for state-wide prohibition.

HONOR ROLL

—of—

PROHIBITION STATES AND TERRITORY AND DATE OF GOING INTO EFFECT

Maine			1851
Kansas			1880
North Dakota			1889
Oklahoma			1907
Georgia			1908
North Carolina			1909
Mississippi			1909
Tennessee			1909
West Virginia			1914
Alabama			1915
Arizona			1915
Virginia			1916
Colorado			1916
Oregon			1916
Washington			1916
Arkansas			1916
Iowa			1916
Idaho			1916
South Carolina			1916
Nebraska	*May	1,	1917
South Dakota	*July	1,	1917
Utah	†Aug.	1,	1917
Dist. of Columbia	†Nov.	1,	1917
Alaska	†Jan.	1,	1918
Indiana	†April	2,	1918
Michigan	*April	30,	1918
Montana	*Dec.	31,	1918
New Hampshire	†May	1,	1918

*Enacted 1916. †Enacted 1917.

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1917

Iowa††	Ohio	New Mexico

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1918

Utah††	Missouri	Florida
Minnesota	Wyoming	Nevada

††Now have statutory prohibition. Will vote on constitutional amendment.

Florida to Vote on State-Wide Prohibition in 1918

When the voters of Florida last November elected a legislature pledged to enact a referendum measure submitting a constitutional prohibition amendment to the people, state-wide prohibition was virtually assured.

In his message to the legislature which convened recently Governor Sidney J. Catts, who was elected on a pro-American, prohibition and clean government platform, declared:

"Prohibition is the burning issue that will come before you, gentlemen. It will have to be threshed out in this session of your body. It will require the best thought of the legislature. We could ask nothing better for our state than to have it enter the dry column. Let us hope that this will be done by the house and the senate submitting a state-wide constitutional amendment at this session."

Among the first bills to be introduced was the prohibition measure. A three-fifths vote of both houses was necessary for its passage. On April 10, it passed the senate by a vote of 29 to 3; and the house by a vote of 62 to 5. It will be voted on by the people in 1918.

A very large proportion of Florida's territory is now dry under county option, 45 of its 52 counties having voted out the saloons. Public sentiment for prohibition has been growing more pronounced during the past few years, as evidenced by the addition of dry territory and the passage of anti-liquor legislation. In 1913 the legislature passed a very drastic anti-shipping and blind tiger search and seizure law, and in 1915 it passed a measure prohibiting treating, drinking in saloons, free lunches, screens, blinds, etc.

It is a foregone conclusion that the popular vote will result in a large majority for the amendment.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION COMMISSION CONFERS ON WORDING OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

In Washington, D. C., July 10, 1915, a national conference of the allied prohibition forces of America was held to consider the wording of the national prohibition amendment. After full consideration, the National Prohibition Commission was appointed to confer with prohibition leaders in Congress concerning the wording of the resolution. The Commission consists of the following members: A. J. Barton, Texas; Anna A. Gordon, Illinois; Charles Scanlon, Pennsylvania; Mrs. F. E. Beauchamp, Kentucky; Senator Morris Sheppard, Texas; Congressman E. Y. Webb, North Carolina; R. W. Miller, Pennsylvania; Wilbur F. Crafts, Washington, D. C.; Senator Charles Curtis, Kansas; Andrew Wilson, Washington, D. C.; C. A. Pollock, North Dakota; Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, Washington, D. C.; Wayne B. Wheeler, Ohio; E. C. Dinwiddie, Washington, D. C.; James Cannon, Jr., Virginia; Mrs. Ella A. Boole, New York; William H. Anderson, New York; Hon. Horace N. Towner, Iowa; P. A. Baker, Ohio.

At a well-attended meeting of this committee, held in Washington March 28-29, 1917, it was unanimously decided to approve and recommend the following:

Amendment

"Section 1. The manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, and the exportation thereof from, the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes are hereby prohibited.

"Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation, and nothing in this article shall deprive the several states of their power to enact and enforce laws prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquors."

This form of amendment has been introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Morris Sheppard and in the House of Representatives by Congressman Charles Randall in the Sixty-fifth Congress, and is in substance the same wording as that which was favorably reported by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate in the second session of the Sixty-fourth Congress. The principal difference between this wording and that of the Hobson resolution is the elimination of the words "for sale."

Reasons for the Change of Wording

In the judgment of the Commission existing conditions clearly justify the change. We confidently believe that the people of this nation are ready for the broader and stronger form of the proposed amendment. While the original draft of the amendment made possible the destruction of the beverage liquor traffic, aided by existing Federal powers, the form now proposed accomplishes it more directly.

Legislation is necessary to make any constitutional amendment effective, for example, legislative action is required to fix penalties, define terms and outline procedure for prosecutions. This is provided for in Section 2.

Amendment: How Enforced

Power of Congress—Section 2 authorizes Congress to enact legislation to make the amendment effective. It may employ not only the necessary but the convenient means to secure the enforcement of the article as indicated by the Supreme Court in 227 U. S. 209.

State Powers—Powers of the states are fully protected by this provision in Section 2, "Nothing in this article shall deprive the several states of their power to enact and enforce laws prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquor." Any state may add to the prohibitions provided in the proposed amendment, but no state can authorize what the Constitution of the United States prohibits. If the Federal authorities should be lax in law enforcement the states could act and have the moral support of the Federal government as expressed in the amendment.

Any form of amendment which includes in substance the provisions of the above proposed amendment will meet the approval of the Commission.

United Action and Victory Assured

The proposed amendment insures united action by the prohibition forces of the nation. It insures victory.

Patriotism's Call to the Colors

"Love of country" is the noblest sentiment that ever inspired patriots to service in the hour of national peril. We love our country when we fight her foes. The hour has struck for a united drive against our nation's most insidious and vicious foe, the liquor traffic. A new call to the colors has been sounded. It challenges the patriotism of all men and women to do their "bit" and their best

(Continued on Page Twelve)

WHY THE DAYS OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC ARE NUMBERED

BREAD AND BEEFSTEAK TO TAKE THE PLACE OF BOOZE

NATHAN A. COLE

[Mr. Cole, it will be remembered, was for six years a speaker for the liquor interests. During the 1914 campaign in Washington his eyes were opened to the evil of the license system. Some months later he publicly announced his change of attitude and has since been working for prohibition.—EDITOR.]

Wherever you go the sentiment is overwhelming against the use of alcohol as a beverage and men who patronize the saloons are getting to be ashamed of having anybody see them enter these places.

The liquor people themselves are making confidential admissions that they see the finish. Distillers and brewers are preparing for the end by making investments in other lines.

Peoria Distillers Oppose Liquor Campaign Funds as a Waste of Money

Peoria, Illinois, is known the world over as the home of the greatest whisky-making institutions in the United States. Five great establishments flourish here and have in the past contributed from $35,000,000 to $50,000,000 a year to the United States government in taxes. The men at the head of these establishments have for some time realized that they were facing a crisis. To be sure, they have made their heavy contributions to the corruption fund of the liquor interests, but for the past two years they have done this under protest, believing that it was money wasted. And, in the face of events as they have been transpiring, who shall say that their protest was not justified. They have poured money into the states only to see one after another vote dry. They are making a stand against granting the right to the people of other states to vote on the question of prohibition, but it is with the thought of delaying the end, rather than with the hope that sentiment will change.

Formerly the liquor men went into the state legislatures and bribed those whom they were unable to intimidate or coerce, but no longer is this system available, except in two or three states. The sentiment of the people themselves is so strong that even the professional politician, who believes in capitalizing public office and getting out of it all he can, is afraid to go counter to that sentiment.

Many Liquor Men Quietly Taking up Other Lines of Work

The liquor forces have been driven into a corner. They realize they are up against a death struggle and many of them are in favor of capitulating. In St. Louis, Chicago, and other cities they are quietly going out of business and engaging in respectable lines of work. Talk with any man who has made a change of this kind, whether a saloonkeeper or a brewer, and he will tell you he is glad to be out of the business and that, under no circumstances would he engage in it again. This is the best evidence of its badness.

Big Cities Lining up for Prohibition

The stronghold of the liquor forces was formerly the city, but even that is now slipping away. The fact that at the recent election in Michigan the great manufacturing city of Detroit, with an estimated population of 750,000 people, came within a paltry 7,000 of voting dry, when the liquor crowd expected a majority of 60,000 to 70,000; that Grand Rapids, the second city in the state, Lansing, the capital of the state, and Flint, another automobile city, all voted dry, shows how sentiment is crystallizing against the liquor business.

That prohibition is a fixture is assured by the way Oregon, Washington and Colorado cities voted when the liquor people attempted to repeal the dry enactments. Every one of these cities voted dry, most of them with overwhelming majorities.

There is a new spirit abroad, the spirit of righteous progress. Universal recognition of the damage alcohol has done to the human family has resulted in a determination to drive this emissary of the devil back to regions from which it came.

Commerce and Industry Now Foes of Liquor

Then, too, commerce and industry have come to recognize the fact that liquor is not only the curse of business, but that it does not return a single recompense for the damage it does. There was a time when the liquor people, through the instrumentality of men hired by them to create favorable opinion, by the juggling of figures and perversion of facts, were able to make commerce believe that the destruction of the liquor business would create industrial paralysis and financial ruin. But that time is past. Men of industry see clearly now that the liquor business, if permitted to continue, would eventually paralyze business through its creation of inefficiency. Bleared eyes and trembling hands can not operate the fast running machines that are kept running all over the country turning out the supplies this and other nations are demanding. It costs too much to pay compensation insurance on unsteady brains and nerve-torn bodies weakened by alcohol. This loss, the captains of industry realize, can be minimized by the abolition of the liquor business, and almost without exception these men are foremost in the effort to release the wage earner from the thralldom of liquor.

Injustice of "Personal Liberty" Plea

The personal liberty plea put up by the liquor interests and those who undertake to earn liquor men's money, is the most contemptible of all the fallacious arguments advanced by them. It is the plainest and meanest of all deceptions, because it appeals to the prejudices of the ignorant. No thinking man in the world believes that personal liberty has ever been involved in the fight against this vampire business. Personal liberty is too sacred a thing to have dragged in the filth and corruption of the saloon business. Personal liberty should and does mean the right and freedom of the individual to do right things. The liquor business is evil and creates evil. It debauches and degrades human beings; it drags men down to the lowest and most contemptible depth of wickedness. To prate about the personal liberty to create crime, to degenerate human beings, to carry misery and suffering and woe into homes, is to admit one's own mental weakness. No balanced brain could ever conceive such iniquity.

Rejuvenation of American Conscience

The days of the liquor business are numbered because no man or woman, except those who are its beneficiaries, can longer be found to espouse the cause of such a society-debauching agency. Every man who thinks more of righteousness and purity and honor than he does of the dollars coming from this debasing source is recording himself against the saloon. Just plain decency is prompting men to get out of the business.

There has been a rejuvenation of the American conscience and it is seen in the unanimity with which the people of all states are banishing forever a business that has not one redeeming feature.

The saloon makes drunkards, despoils homes, debases and degrades society, corrupts governmental administrations and drives men to crime. That is the indictment and the verdict is "guilty."

WHERE HE USED TO BUY BOOZE

—*Seattle (Wash.) Times*

PROHIBITION AS A WAR MEASURE

HOW IS IT TO BE SECURED?—OPINIONS OF PROMINENT PEOPLE CONCERNING IT

National prohibition during the period of the war is being urged by many organizations and individuals. With the experience of Europe before us and the increasing concern in this country over the food situation, it would seem imperative that some action looking toward the checking of the waste engendered by the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages should be taken.

The allied temperance forces are carefully studying various methods suggested for the enactment of war-time legislation in an endeavor to decide upon the most desirable method.

A plan which does not meet with the approval of all the temperance organizations is the laying of a very high tax upon the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic beverages, thus virtually prohibiting the continued conduct of the business, wholesale or retail.

Among the special powers delegated to Congress in times of war, is the power to establish prohibition zones around all military and naval stations, and every section of country used for military purposes. Under this provision of the Federal law, it would be possible for Congress, were it so disposed, to place practically the entire nation in a dry zone.

The control of Congress over all interstate commerce would make it possible for it to prevent the shipment of all liquors from one state or one community to another.

The subject is being discussed by press and people and the arguments to be urged in favor of it are numerous and varied.

Food and Agricultural Experts

At a conference of food and agricultural experts with Secretary of Agriculture David F. Houston in St. Louis last week, Mr. K. L. Butterfield, president of the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, and of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, declared that prohibition for the duration of the war should be established for purely economic reasons.

"It is necessary to divert the grain and other products used in distilleries and breweries to other uses," he said, "so from an economic standpoint prohibition during the war is necessary. The country's products must be conserved. And one way of preventing waste is to curtail the manufacture of malt liquors."

F. C. Futrall, president of the Agricultural College at Fayetteville, Ark., said the experience of European nations alone should prompt the United States to enter on a period of abstinence. "It would increase the efficiency of the nation," he said. "Prohibition was needed in Europe. Drinking is largely done in the cities, and the 2,000,000 farm laborers needed to feed this nation and keep the allies from starving must come from the cities. Increase their efficiency and give them added energy by cutting off their supply of intoxicants."

U. S. Senator Morris Sheppard

Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas, dry leader in the Senate, in an interview recently, explained his position on the subject, saying:

"The United States is facing a serious food supply situation, which would be greatly relieved by the enactment of war prohibition legislation. In the manufacture of alcoholic liquors millions of bushels of grain are consumed annually. Thus a very considerable part of the crop is devoted to a destructive purpose, instead of being used for nourishment. We should eliminate the use of intoxicants, especially during the war. This has been found absolutely necessary by the countries of Europe. It makes for a more efficient army, and increases the productive ability of the civilian population.

"Prohibition advocates in Congress will not attempt to put through any emergency dry legislation except in co-operation with those now guiding the war preparations. Quite likely we will work in conjunction with the Council of National Defense, so as not to be at cross-purposes with their efforts."

—F. G. Cooper in Collier's

"Waiter, the less I drink the better I feel. By the way, what other job are you fitted for?"

"BY ALL MEANS LET US HAVE NATIONAL PROHIBITION"

GOVERNOR ARTHUR CAPPER OF KANSAS

It is to be hoped that Congress will enact immediately a nation-wide prohibitory law. I have urged this measure for years but now, with the nation at war, with every possible source of food production certain to be strained to the utmost we have neither men nor materials to waste in continuing an evil agency which the oldest nations of Europe have abolished. Forgetting, if we can, the moral aspects of this question, it must be clear to thoughtful, patriotic Americans that if we expect to escape a serious shortage of food stuffs, including grains for livestock, we must turn our resources into proper channels.

Millions of bushels of grain are now used annually in breweries and distilleries. It would seem to be a poor sort of patriotism that would permit a business so destructive as the liquor business to continue using the labor of more than 100,000 men—not counting saloonists and retail dealers—while the nation's best blood goes forth to war. By all means let us have national prohibition—and after the war let us keep it. If America's entering this great tragedy achieved nothing more than this—the wiping out of the liquor business—then those who fall will not have given their lives in vain.

Ex-Governor Willis of Ohio

Speaking on this question before the Ohio Associated Bible Conference at Lancaster, ex-Governor Willis of Ohio recently said:

"In the crisis which confronts the nation, we need every ounce of our strength and our clearest judgment to protect us from foreign foes. We want the nation prepared to win; it can win more surely sober than drunk."

U. S. Congressman Randall

"Internment of the country's liquor business for the duration of the war may be proposed to Congress as soon as the nation's temperance leaders have fully investigated the legal aspects of war-time prohibition," said Congressman Charles Randall to a newspaper reporter recently. "Without a doubt emergency legislation of this character will be pressed early in the present war Congress. The question now being most earnestly considered is whether there will be any conflict between proposed national legislation and states' rights.

"All the belligerent European nations have found it necessary either to adopt prohibition or to enforce restrictive measures. The United States now finds itself facing a similar necessity.

"I firmly believe that without war-time prohibition in Russia, which abolished the use of vodka, there would not have been the recent successful revolution that has freed the Russian people from their yoke. The Russians are a sober people now, and see things in a new light."

How strongly Governor Arthur Capper of Kansas feels the necessity for a prohibition war measure is indicated in his letter on this page.

Judge Charles A. Pollock of North Dakota

Judge Charles A. Pollock, of Fargo, North Dakota, when asked as to his views, replied:

"Congress ought to exercise its every constitutional power for a war measure to suppress the liquor traffic. That evil exterminated, men will be truer patriots, better soldiers, the war will be shorter, and greater efficiency will everywhere abound."

Judge Gemmill of Chicago

Judge William N. Gemmill of the Municipal court of Chicago expressed himself in a letter as follows:

"It seems to me that it is more essential today than ever before that our young men in this country be physically and mentally at their best. This can never result without the absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic, and such prohibition cannot become effective except through national legislation."

Speaking of the effect of the agitation for prohibition as a war measure on the sentiment for National Constitutional Prohibition, the *Pittsburgh Gazette-Times* says:

"No doubt public opinion will veer very strongly toward prohibition once we are actively at war. So it is probable the resolution for an amendment to the Constitution offered by Senator Sheppard of Texas as a 'vital war measure,' and designed to prohibit absolutely the manufacture, transportation and sale of alcoholic liquors will receive more friendly consideration than it might at another time. Quite likely it will pass through Congress under the war spur."

DOES PROHIBITION MEAN LESS BUSINESS?

WASHINGTON STATE'S ANSWER

C. B. BLETHEN, Editor *Seattle Times*, in *Collier's Weekly*

The wets have two stock phrases with which they damn the efforts of every man who labors for prohibition. One is: "He's a man that never had a drink; he doesn't know people who do drink; he has no way to know what he is talking about."

The other is: "He's a hypocrite; nobody likes whisky any better than he does."

Thus they condemn their enemies going and coming. I speak of this because I particularly want to emphasize the outcome of our experiment in Washington. Personally, I never have been a prohibitionist. Instead, I have been a leader of the wets.

Now, I say to you, not as a man who has never tasted liquor, but as a business man whose principal occupation it is to observe and then write of what he sees, that prohibition doesn't have to be discussed from the moral standpoint at all, though any halfwit knows there is no excuse for a saloon. It may be discussed from the standpoint of business, of commerce, of bank clearings. Let us, then, examine the business facts:

Miles of Empty Stores Did Not Materialize

We insisted, for example, that Seattle would have miles of empty stores as the result of prohibition. Yet today the only vacant places formerly used as saloons, outside the old Tenderloin, do not, I can safely say, exceed twenty in number, and each of these is in a district no longer of use in retail business. The rest of the vacancies are new stores, not yet completed. Before me as I write is the bulky list of these old saloon locations, each one tabulated like this:

J. O. Short, 915 2d Avenue. Two-story brick. Florsheim Shoe Company.

Of the 211 places vacated when the saloons were put out of business, 191 have been occupied by new businesses.

We said that taxes would go up in the city of Seattle. They went down from 18.98 to 18.11 mills.

We insisted that bank clearings would go down. The total bank clearings of 1915 were $612,928,879. Those of 1916 were $790,217,950, an increase of more than $177,000,000!

Of course, I know that Seattle has been doing a lot of shipbuilding and that her ocean-borne commerce has increased a lot. What of it? We said certain things would happen. They did not. We said that bank deposits would go down. Look:

At the end of 1915.....	$ 87,815,076
At the end of 1916.....	106,000,000

Savings-bank deposits are not available, but the banks assure me that there has been a tremendous increase in deposits and numbers of new accounts.

Gain not Loss in Population

We all agreed Seattle would lose in population. The government says we have gained more than 15,000, having, on December 21, 348,639. Post office figures confirm this.

The liquor dealers said—the business men concurring—that crime would increase, particularly drunkenness.

Note this tabulation of crime taken from police records of these two years:

	1915	1916
Arrests for all offenses...	18,325	10,653
Drunkenness, disorderly conduct, etc.	6,303	3,651
Murder	29	23
Other crimes of violence..	173	149
Suicides	95	54
Burglaries, theft, etc.....	422	254

The liquor men insisted destitution would increase. Yet the newspapers, which for years have conducted their own charity bureaus, found only about one case in twenty this winter as compared with last. Police records show:

	1915	1916
Professional begging	708	128
Abandoning families	15	3

One of the pet wet arguments has always been that the population of jails and houses of correction increases in dry territory. The record shows:

	1915	1916
King County (Seattle) jail..	2,464	1,182
Chehalis Reform School....	184	169
Walla Walla Penitentiary..	735	645

Collections are much better. The grocery stores and meat markets say that in addition to buying more, the average small-account man is paying quickly—two or three times more promptly than ever before.

There were many vacant homes and flats in 1915, although that was not a good year. You can't rent a place in which to live in Seattle now unless you search long or have good luck. We said general business would decline. While this is well covered in the statement of clearings, let me say right here that there is not a merchant in Seattle who was in business in 1915 who has not done a much better business in 1916.

Can You Beat It?

Prohibition, even in the limited form adopted by the state of Washington, is an unqualified business success. The loss to certain property owners, caused by the reduction of rentals and real estate values which were based on the continued existence of the saloon, has injured neither the city of Seattle nor the state of Washington. In fact, there is another side to the shield.

Crime has been reduced almost one-half. The money formerly passing over bars is almost entirely spent for better living, benefiting every person it reaches, beginning with man, wife and children, and running through all the lines of trade and particularly through the middle-size and smaller shops, and all of it staying at home and much of it going into savings deposits. With the raising of the living standard comes a series of other benefits. Efficiency in all lines of business has been greatly increased. This begins in the lumber and construction camps, where from thirty to fifty per cent more work is now accomplished with the same crews. It appears on the docks, where a full day's labor is had every Monday instead of practically none and a full day's labor is had Tuesday instead of the former half. It is visible in the records of industrial accidents, now cut down to less than half the average of wet years. It shows up in every business house in the large cities in the efficiency and contentment of clerks and workmen.

The sum total of human happiness has been increased immeasurably. When women and children have more and better food and clothes and thousands of men, formerly sent to jail as the result of booze every year, no longer get into scrapes and crimes that cause mental and physical anguish to themselves and all depending upon them, no one can dispute the fact that this is becoming a better world for many.

Out here in the state of Washington we are pretty dry now, but we're going to be drier. And the drier we get the better business will be—that has been proved in this first great year! More and better clothes and more and better food for the wife and kiddies! More and better business for everybody! Fewer and fewer people in the jails or behind on their bills! Can you beat it?

PROHIBITION THE FRIEND OF THE WORKINGMAN

SENATOR RICHARD JONES OF MINNESOTA TELLS OF IMPROVED LABOR CONDITIONS IN PROHIBITION STATES

The saloon has always posed as the friend of the workingman. It is in reality his greatest foe, and prohibition, as many union men are finding out, is an aid financially and in other ways. Senator Richard Jones, of Duluth, who is a union man and labor organizer, in addressing a meeting attended by nearly 1,000 workingmen, mostly union men, at Eau Claire recently, furnished convincing testimony to the fact that prohibition has benefited union labor in the states and cities which have voted dry.

Referring to Denver's experience as a dry city, Senator Jones said:

"Union labor men of Denver, Colorado, are satisfied with prohibition. Prohibition went into effect in that state January 1, 1916, and the organized labor movement has had a tremendous growth since that time.

"Clint C. Houston, editor of the *Denver Labor News*, official organ of union labor in Colorado, sent the following word of advice to union men of Michigan: 'If the trade unionists of Detroit and of Michigan want to better their condition morally and financially from five to seventy-five per cent they will vote dry at the coming election.'

"Chester J. Common, president of the Building Trades' Council of Denver, in a letter dated October 23, says: 'I am frank to say I voted against the prohibition movement, thinking it would hurt business in a general way. Organized labor in Colorado is in better shape than it has been for years. Our members are better fed, better clothed and have more money in the banks than any time since I have been in Colorado—14 years.'

Not a Corporal's Guard in Denver Labor Circles Would Vote for Return of Saloons.

"Wm. C. Thornton, president of the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly, also states that he voted against prohibition. 'I venture to assert,' says Mr. Thornton, 'outside of the old saloon interests, you couldn't muster a corporal's guard in the labor movement of Denver today, who would assert that they were in favor of the return of the saloon.'

"The strongest endorsement of the prohibition law in Colorado comes from Otto F. Thum, the first president of the Colorado Federation of Labor and nationally known in trade union circles.

"Mr. Thum says that prohibition has strengthened organized labor in that

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

WHY COMPENSATE THE LIQUOR DEALERS?

PROF. JOHN A. NICHOLLS

The wonderful growth of public sentiment against the beverage liquor traffic, and the great uprising in favor of state and national prohibition has at last thoroughly aroused the men interested in the liquor business. For many years they have been constantly declaring that "Prohibition does not prohibit," while endeavoring by every available means at their command to make that assertion true. They have flooded the country with their literature, and in a hundred different ways tried to break down the righteous laws which have been enacted for the protection and safety of the people. They have shown to the world their utter lack of regard for the public welfare, and proven, beyond the possibility of a doubt, the demoralizing and debasing influence of the traffic. Law has been disregarded, and the rights of the people trodden under foot. But now that the aroused consciences of men and women are moving them to action against this destructive enemy of mankind, and the sweep of prohibition — coming as the result of long years of agitation and education — points to a nation-wide freedom from the liquor scourge, the liquor men, dismayed by the prospects before them, are hastening to "cast an anchor to windward" and are everywhere clamoring for compensation. With agonizing appeals they now declare that they are being robbed of their rights, that their property is being confiscated, and the rules of justice and equity set aside, in order to promote the advance of prohibition. For many years defiant of all law, disregarding every regulation made by society to protect itself against the evils resulting from the traffic, the brewers, distillers and liquor dealers, as one voice, now appeal for what they call "justice." The handwriting upon the wall is at last clearly understood by them.

JOHN BARLEYCORN AT THE JUMPING OFF PLACE IN THE SOUTH!

—Denver (Colo.) Post

With the passage on April 10 of a measure submitting prohibition to a vote of the people of Florida in 1918, by a legislature which was elected on a prohibition platform, it is a foregone conclusion that Florida will join the group of eight white states to the north of it.

A leading liquor journal, *Mida's Criterion*, predicts: "If we are going to stay in business, it will be by the force of our united efforts, and in no other way. The public shows no change in heart. There is no indication that the prohibition forces are weakening any. They are growing stronger, and the recent elections must be our battle cry. It is now up to us, and up to nobody else. Unless we carry our message all over this great land, there will be one unbroken stretch of hot sand from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Canadian border to the Rio Grande!" Hence, the "compensation" cry.

Let us examine this demand in the light of reason and the facts, and then give to the traffic the justice which of right belongs to it. The first statement made by the interested brewers and distillers is, that we are trying to confiscate private property for public benefit. This is a complete misrepresentation. The passage of a prohibition law does not take from brewer, distiller or saloonkeeper any of the property used in the business. The land still remains, the buildings and machinery are still there. But, organized society, having discovered that the business of making and selling intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes is, as decided by the Supreme Court, a menace to public health and morals, and detrimental to the public welfare, simply exercises its undoubted right in declaring that this property shall no longer be employed for the manufacture of such drinks. As "there is no inherent right in a citizen to sell intoxicating liquors" there can be no inherent right to manufacture the same. The power exercised is exactly the same as is used in the suppression of a slaughter house when it becomes a public nuisance, dangerous to the health of the community. The court, having been shown that the business is dangerous to the health of the community, orders it to cease. No compensation is granted, the buildings are not taken away from the owner, and may be used for any proper purpose. The rights of the community take precedence of any claim of a private owner. The slaughter house might have been erected at a time when the population in its vicinity was sparse, and its presence was not objectionable. But, as people took up their residence in its vicinity, the conditions were changed, and these new settlers had a right to demand that the air should no longer be contaminated by the odors of the slaughter house. The general principle, everywhere recognized by the courts, is that no man can use his property in such a way as to impair the general welfare, the protection of which is one of the first duties of government. Why should a brewer or a distiller be exempt from this just rule? The liquor business has been shown to be against the public welfare. It has been granted special privileges, which it has everywhere abused. It has impaired the progress of the nation, injured its efficiency, and retarded its welfare. We have been patient and long suffering with it, but at last, exercising our undoubted right to protect ourselves from its baneful presence, we demand that its poisonous odors shall no longer desolate the land. The owners can still do as they choose with their buildings, but when converted into packing houses, ice houses, and other proper plants, their use will promote the general welfare, and increase the nation's prosperity.

But, the liquor interests claim that the business has been tolerated so long that it has acquired certain vested interests, and on that account compensation is due them. This simply shows the patience with which society has tolerated a wrong; it establishes no right to compensation.

In the next place the brewers and distillers do not come into court with clean hands. They have been engaged for long years in a systematic effort to break down the law. They have aided and encouraged illicit dealers in both wet and dry states. They have supplied them with their products, defended them in the courts, and upheld them in their law breaking. Judged by all the correct standards of equity, if they ever had righteous claim they have forfeited it because of their lawless efforts.

As to the wholesale and retail liquor dealers, they are in an even worse plight. In the case of these dealers, the special permits, called licenses, are only granted for a limited term, generally one year. They have been allowed a monopoly of a very profitable business. In the state of Massachusetts the citizens have the power to refuse to renew the contract every year. Every state prohibition law passed simply provides that on and after such a date these special privileges shall cease. This robs the dealers of no right, deprives them of no property. It says, in effect, the liquor traffic is dangerous to the general welfare, and society, therefore, in order to carry out the true purposes of government, orders that this traffic shall cease.

As a matter of fact, if the laws had been honestly and efficiently enforced, nearly all saloonkeepers would have been deprived of their licenses long ago. Nearly every saloonkeeper in the land has violated hundreds of times the regulations

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

The Union Signal

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Evanston Illinois, April 19, 1917

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Washington, D. C., December 2–7, 1917

CHANGE OF PLANS

With extreme reluctance the National W. C. T. U. officers have been obliged to greatly modify the plans of the Transcontinental Campaigners. A number of state presidents report that under present conditions of war excitement it will be impossible to carry out the big plans suggested for conferences with the two teams of National speakers. It is deeply to be regretted that the trip from Chicago to San Francisco must be indefinitely postponed. The National speakers who were to accompany the General Officers on these trips will, we hope, aid our great cause in the campaign states.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON PAGE TEN

The plan for work during the war, outlined by the General Officers of the National W. C. T. U., on page 10, is sufficiently broad in its scope to afford every member of our organization an opportunity for service. Read it carefully, present it for consideration at your local union meeting; study conditions in your own community with a view to adapting the plan to meet the needs of your city, county or state. The registration plan will be given in detail in the next issue. Witness by your earnestness and enthusiasm the truth of the slogan, "Every white ribboner a prohibition patriot."

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, 561 Thirty-third St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

WHY A PROHIBITION WAR MEASURE?

The newspapers report that the liquor interests are endeavoring to forestall a movement for national prohibition as a war measure by voluntarily offering to decrease the amount of grain used in the manufacture of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes, and to utilize their plants to a greater extent than heretofore for the manufacture of alcohol for munitions.

Serious as is the question of food shortage and the necessity for saving our food products there are other equally convincing reasons for demanding the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages for the period of the war.

While every one of the many general arguments in favor of prohibition can well be urged at this time, there are four that are especially applicable to the present situation.

The economic argument has been so ably dealt with by prominent reform leaders, as given on page five of this issue, that no further word on that phase of the question need be said.

Of equal importance in this national emergency is the necessity for the conservation of the health and efficiency of every citizen, whether enlisted for duty in the Army or Navy, or as a civilian. In a peculiar sense, America today needs men and women who are one hundred per cent efficient and one hundred per cent healthy to meet the trying demands of the hour. The heads of the big city health boards agree in declaring that alcohol is always and ever a health handicap. We can ill afford at this time of national peril to let strong drink jeopardize the well-being of our potential defenders. Big business says it cannot conduct its commercial enterprises satisfactorily and successfully with employes who use alcohol, or in neighborhoods infested with saloons. How then can Uncle Sam expect to carry on a great defensive war with soldiers who are subjected to the temptation to drink alcoholic beverages.

But not less urgent is the social reason. Not even the dealers in liquor themselves would dare to argue against the advisability of closing the saloons in times of great disturbance or disaster, riots, strikes, earthquakes, fires or other calamities. Within the past few years the governments of Sweden and of Norway put into effect nation-wide prohibition during great industrial strikes. It is conceded that any occasion that gives rise to violent outbursts and vehement dissensions, calls for the shutting off from the populace of all supplies of poisonous drinks that inflame the passions. Today we are being besought to control ourselves, to refrain from heated discussions on any subject related to the war, lest by ill-timed, careless, hasty words, the hot fires of hate be set burning and fanned into a conflagration which may mean disaster. This danger will be tremendously minimized if the places for the sale of those drinks that loosen a man's tongue and unleash a man's passions are closed by the government.

Above all else, do we not owe it to our defenders, especially to the young recruits who are enlisting in large numbers, to give them while recruiting, training and mobilizing, an environment with a minimum of danger to temptation, and a maximum of health and safety? Has our government any right to ask parents to give their sons in defense of the United States unless it can assure them of as decent surroundings during training as those which afford protection to them at home? It is not to be wondered at that parents are deeply concerned over this phase of the problem. Among the various letters received the following voices the fears of many mothers:

"I have just returned from a mass meeting intended to arouse the spirit of patriotism in our boys and their parents, looking to the enlistment of a sufficient number to satisfy the demand from this place. Our boys will be sent, most of them, to a city where vice is legalized and where the political machine has been able to effect a compromise on every temperance measure that has come before our legislature for years; where it owns and operates places known as 'cribs,' in which nude women are kept in public view to tempt the men as they pass by. **I would rather my boys were sent to the bottom of the ocean, even unwarned, than that they should go into military training and come out degraded and debauched.**"

This is a matter in which every white ribboner is vitally interested. While we are informed that a bill is being drafted by two of our Congressmen with a view to enacting a measure to create dry zones around all military posts, reservations, and training camps, public sentiment must be aroused immediately to secure the speedy passage of this provision, and if at all possible the making of this zone sufficiently extensive to include virtually the whole of the United States. Immediate action is demanded. Every day's delay means danger to someone's boy, perhaps yours.

THE ACID TEST OF PATRIOTISM

The alien who habitually defies the law is not eligible to citizenship in the United States of America. This, as we interpret it, is the substance of a decision just handed down by Judge Kenesaw M. Landis of the United States District Court. It will prevent two hundred and fifty saloonkeepers of Chicago who have violated the Sunday closing law from securing their citizenship papers. It will oblige these same two hundred and fifty saloonkeepers to radically reconstruct their ideas of "personal liberty" in this "land of the free," gained, no doubt, from political liquor bosses, who have given them to understand that American citizenship means taking advantage of all the privileges of the republic but obeying only such laws as suit their convenience and pleasure.

But how can we expect different or better results when for years we have permitted the liquor interests virtually to control the Americanizing of aliens. We have watched with a sort of detached interest the organizing of foreigners by the liquor bosses into leagues of "personal liberty," where they are taught flagrant disrespect for any law that interferes with their business, and apparently we have failed to recognize in these methods an attack on the fundamental principles of patriotism. In this time of crisis we awake to the alarming realization that patriotism and "personal liberty" are diametrically opposed to one another; that true patriotism means holding the pleasure and privileges of the individual subservient to the welfare of the nation, and that it can have nothing in common with an institution that serves only its own selfish interests. Looking at the question from any and every point of view, the reasonable mind must arrive at this conclusion—the welfare of the nation whether in times of peace or times of war is menaced by the existence of a traffic that marches under that banner of lawlessness, "Personal Liberty."

General Federation of Women's Clubs Asks for Prohibition as War Measure

An appeal to the government for "national prohibition as a means of eliminating material and moral waste" has been made by the General Federation of Women's Clubs meeting in New Orleans, Louisiana.

"The vast quantities of grain now used in the manufacture of liquor may be used to feed our armies," the resolution said. "The women of America are loyal, but they ask for this fortification against a colossal evil."

How About a "Diet of Beer?"

Under the title, "Cheaper Food or Else Beer," the *Ohio State Journal* recently published an article by Adolph Frenckel in which that gentleman urged that "Prohibitionists are inconsistent when they urge the banishment of beer and take no steps to reduce the cost of potatoes, bread," etc.

Prof. G. O. Higley of Ohio Wesleyan University immediately challenged the statement of Mr. Frenckel in an article also addressed to the *Ohio State Journal*, in which he presented the following analysis of the beer-food claim made by the brewers:

"Mr. Frenckel should know that there is an enormous waste of good food in the brewing process because:

"(a) Much insoluble matter, largely protein, remains as draff, or brewer's refuse, and is fed to animals,

"(b) Of the sugar and other solid matter present in the wort, and subjected to fermentation, *two pounds* are destroyed for food purposes by being converted into alcohol or into carbon dioxide gas, for every pound that remains as solid matter in the beer. The prohibitionist is, therefore, to be commended in opposing such a wicked waste of food as occurs during brewing.

"The limitations placed upon the manufacture of beer in the warring countries of Europe are largely for the reasons just mentioned, and show that the governments of those countries understand this matter and are trying to save their grain for food.

"So far as other efforts to lower the high cost of living are concerned, the prohibitionist is probably doing as much as the wet and with as little effect.

"2. Mr. Frenckel says that 'Beer is nourishing liquid food made out of wholesome tissue building grain,' etc.

"Now, it is quite true that barley is a tissue building grain. However, in the malting and fermentation processes little sugar and less protein remains in the beer. In a half pint of average beer there is only about two-fifths of an ounce of solid matter, mainly sugar, but containing about one-thirtieth of an ounce of albuminoid matter which is not true protein and does not build tissue. Thus instead of a man being able to exist indefinitely on a nickel's worth of beer per day, as Mr. Frenckel recklessly states, the facts are as follows:

"The two-fifth ounces of sugar, dextrin and albuminoids in a glass of beer will furnish about 50 calories of the 2,500 calories needed daily by a man engaged in light work.

"Thus, Mr. Frenckel's man who is to 'exist' indefinitely on one nickel glass of beer per day would require not *one* but *fifty* glasses per day, costing $2.50; and even if the man could drink three gallons of water per day and could stand the narcotic effect of the pint of alcohol mixed with it, and the kidney-destroying action of the resins from the hops, he would get, after all, *practically no tissue building food* whatever.

"3. Even at the present high prices, a nickel will purchase about sixteen ounces of flour, or fourteen ounces of the much poorer food, potatoes. This weight of flour would produce 1,600 calories of energy and the nickel's worth of potatoes, 241 calories, as contrasted with the fifty calories from the solids contained in a nickel glass of beer.

"If Mr. Frenckel will carefully consider this question he will see that he gave mighty poor advice when he suggested a diet of beer as a means of escaping high food prices."

Peruvian Government Offers Award of $500 for Temperance Text Book

The National Congress of Peru at its last session offered a prize of $500 for the best text book from which to teach temperance in the public schools of the republic, says the *New York Tribune*.

Every work submitted must be original and especially written for this contest. The author is allowed complete liberty with regard to the size of the book, the manner in which the subject is to be treated, etc., except that the subject matter must be suitable for use in the primary grades. Manuscripts, which must be in Spanish, will be received up to May 31, 1917.

The jury that will award the prize is to be composed of the Director General of Public Instruction, the Director of the Normal School for Men, the president of the National Temperance Society, a member of the temperance society, elected by the society, and one teacher, selected from the faculties of the public schools of Lima. The jury will submit its decision to the government not later than June 30, 1917.

This official recognition of the harm of intemperance, which is becoming a serious problem, especially in the mining regions, in both Peru and Bolivia, is most gratifying. The government is right in thinking that a most successful way to annihilate this evil is to incorporate in the public school curriculum scientific temperance teaching.

UNION SIGNAL QUIZ

Do You Know the Answers to These Questions? They May Be Found in THE UNION SIGNAL of April 12

Ten questions, the answers to which will be found in the preceding number of THE UNION SIGNAL, will appear each week. The use of these questions as a part of local union programs is suggested.

1. Why does total abstinence appeal to men as a sensible course of action? Give Dean Farrar's reasons.

2. What is the attitude toward alcohol in athletic circles according to the statement of an athletic director of the University of Chicago?

3. Why is *national* legislation needed to deal with the liquor evil?

4. How does the personal license of the parent affect the personal liberty of the offspring?

5. Is the Gothenburg system of regulating the liquor traffic a success in Norway and Sweden?

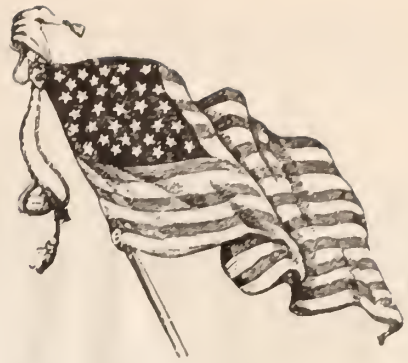
6. What two prominent state capitals voted dry at the April elections?

7. Can you name the prominent city of Minnesota that, after a year's trial of prohibition, voted for its retention by a greatly increased majority?

8. Has prohibition been instrumental in any way in bringing about the Russian revolution?

9. What action has been taken looking toward the adoption of national prohibition as a war measure?

10. In what lines of service in the present war is the W. C. T. U. planning to assist?



O Beautiful for Patriot's Dream

O beautiful for spacious skies,
For amber waves of grain,
For purple mountain majesties
Above the fruited plain!
America! America!
God shed His grace on thee,
And crown thy good with brotherhood
From sea to shining sea!

O beautiful for pilgrim feet,
Whose stern, impassioned stress
A thoroughfare for freedom beat
Across the wilderness!
America! America!
God mend thine ev'ry flaw,
Confirm thy soul in self-control,
Thy liberty in law.

O beautiful for glorious tale
Of liberating strife,
When valiantly, for man's avail,
Men lavished precious life!
America! America!
May God thy gold refine
Till all success be nobleness,
And ev'ry gain divine!

O beautiful for patriot's dream
That sees beyond the years
Thine alabaster cities gleam
Undimmed by human tears!
America! America!
God shed His grace on thee,
And crown thy good with brotherhood
From sea to shining sea!

—*Katharine Lee Bates.*

Cultivation of Vacant Lots

LELLA M. SEWALL, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Flower Mission and Relief Work

At this time, when the subject of food has become a public question, a vital question, the seriousness of which cannot properly be estimated today, the department of Flower Mission and Relief Work has a great opportunity to enlarge its activities in the cultivation of vacant lots. In many of the states much work could and should be done to arrange for planting vegetables. This work can be accomplished entirely under the auspices of this department of the W. C. T. U. in some places, elsewhere, in co-operation with other societies. Interest the children to plant the gardens—this is one way, an important way, to arouse their patriotism!

Cultivation of vacant lots has always been a satisfactory line of work in this department, and excellent things have been accomplished; never before, however, has there been a time when this work was imperative! Let this department work as it has never worked to see that these waste places are cultivated, planted with vegetables, to help and help materially the effort to avert a possible food famine. Comrades of this department, W. C. T. U. comrades everywhere, do what you can, do all you can, and may God abundantly bless your efforts.

1661 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.

Patriotism's Call to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union

Members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union throughout the country are responding loyally to the call for Christian patriotism. Each one is eagerly asking, "What can I do to help?" The most pacific among us must feel this impulse to devoted service. Beseeching letters have poured into National Headquarters with the query, "What is the W. C. T. U. going to do in this crisis?"

The first effort of our National organization, comprising nearly half a million women, will be to use its powerful influence and superb machinery, as one of the allied temperance forces of the country, to secure from the extraordinary session of the Sixty-fifth Congress the enactment of nation-wide prohibition as a war measure. Just what form this legislation will take will be determined later. The boys of the Army and Navy must be safeguarded from evil influences. Saloons and dens of vice near training camps and mobilization centers must be done away with. The material resources of our nation must also be carefully conserved.

RELIEF WORK TO BE STANDARDIZED BY RED CROSS RULES

For many years the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union has had a department of Work Among Soldiers and Sailors through which much effective service for total abstinence and relief has been accomplished. The work for soldiers, sailors and marines and for general relief is now to be standardized by Red Cross rules. Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher of Washington, D. C., National superintendent, through her state associates already has her special plan of work well in hand. This includes renting electric fans and furnishing fruit and delicacies for army base hospitals, social welfare work at army training camps and mobilization centers, serving coffee and doughnuts, or cake and lemonade, to soldiers and sailors as they entrain, and giving to each a copy of the soldiers' Temperance Songster and a total abstinence pledge card.

Another of the great departments of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Flower Mission and Relief Work, Miss Lella M. Sewall of Boston, National superintendent, is ready to extend its service in this hour of the nation's need. When, if at all, the demand comes for general war relief work in the United States, detailed plans will be issued by Miss Sewall. The work for soldiers, sailors and marines, and for general relief during the period of the war will be reported from the National W. C. T. U. unit to the American Red Cross through Mrs. Thacher and Miss Sewall, National superintendents.

Already the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union is pledged to promote the plans of the Bureau of Immigration for Americanizing immigrant women through the organization of classes for teaching Americanism and national loyalty, in co-operation with the Department of Labor, the Bureaus of Immigration and Naturalization and the Americanization Committee of the National Chamber of Commerce. At this time, when thousands of women are becoming American citizens and still other thousands from the allied countries must be feeling a new thrill of sympathy for the United States, there is such an opportunity for Americanization work among these women as may never again exist. Mrs. Ella B. Black, head of another great department of the National W. C. T. U., Work Among Foreign-Speaking People, is, through the state superintendents of this department, promoting these plans. Mrs. Thacher, Miss Sewall and Mrs. Black are all in close touch with the National General Officers in the important program of effort under their respective departments.

WOMAN'S BUREAU UNDER FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in common with the National Suffrage Association, the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the Congress of Mothers, is one of fifteen of the twenty-seven national organizations of women federated in the National Council of Women, now on record as ready to co-operate with the Federal Department of Labor in securing work for unemployed women and girls. This co-operation was agreed upon by the National W. C. T. U. at its convention held in Indianapolis, Indiana, last November. When the need for national emergency measures developed a telegram was sent by Secretary Wilson of the United States Department of Labor to the presidents of the most important national organizations of women, asking their co-operation in a movement to enlist for service the forces of their great organizations. Under the Federal government it was proposed to organize a Woman's Bureau to deal with the work and welfare of women. In accordance with this plan the Department of Labor is to be represented on an executive board by Commissioner Caminetti; the National Woman's Council, by Mrs. Philip North Moore, president, and fifteen organizations federated in the Council, including the National W. C. T. U., by their respective presidents. Other organizations of women will be independently represented on this Board. At a meeting of the women's organizations of the National Council of Women held in Washington, D. C., April 3, Mrs. Moore, presiding, Miss Gordon represented the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. At this meeting it was voted to establish immediately in Washington a national clearing house for women's service, each organization to list its available resources and the definite work it is prepared to do.

CENSUS TO ENLIST WOMEN IN SERVICE CLASSES

It was also voted to register with the government the qualifications of every woman available for national service. The National General Officers feel that each W. C. T. U. member will rally loyally to this plan. Registration cards will be forwarded to the state presidents, who will direct their circulation in each state and be held responsible for a complete canvass covering every city, town and district in the territory under their jurisdiction.

When properly filled out these cards are to be returned to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Illinois. As soon as the cards of all organizations are assembled a national census of woman's labor and voluntary war service will have been accomplished.

"All constructive peace makers," declares the World's Peace Foundation, "know that the basis of peace is an organization of free nations." The W. C. T. U. members who will most promptly and enthusiastically respond to the organization's official plans for emergency service will be those who for many years have ardently advocated international peace and arbitration. They believe it is now our sacred duty in loyalty to suffering humanity to unite with our entire nation in defending the high principles of our Christian civilization, and thus to answer patriotism's call.

ANNA A. GORDON,
President.
ELLA A. BOOLE,
Vice-President-at-Large.
FRANCES P. PARKS,
Corresponding Secretary.
ELIZABETH P. ANDERSON,
Recording Secretary.
SARA H. HOGE,
Asst. Recording Secretary.
MARGARET C. MUNNS,
Treasurer.

General Officers of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETS

A legislative conference at which many National temperance organizations were represented was held at Hotel Raleigh, Washington, D. C., Tuesday, April 17, at 9:30 a. m. The National W. C. T. U. was represented by its president, Miss Anna A. Gordon; vice-president-at-large, Mrs. Ella A. Boole; treasurer, Mrs. Margaret C. Munns; National Legislative superintendent, Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, and the president of the West Virginia W. C. T. U., Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost.

THE GREAT SUNDAY SCHOOL PETITION FOR NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

The headquarters of the National W. C. T. U. Sunday School department showing Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, National superintendent of this department, and Mr. Irvine, preparing the Sunday School petition for presentation to Congress.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PETITION

"To the Members of Congress of the United States of America, Washington, District of Columbia:

"We the undersigned young people, members of the Sunday Schools of the various states, desire to say that we are trying to fit ourselves for the duties of citizenship. In order to become good and useful citizens it is necessary that we should have healthy bodies, clean minds and clean characters.

"With this end in view, we are doing our part by diligent study in day school and Sunday School, by useful work on farm, in mills, mines, factories and stores. It is our earnest desire to prepare ourselves for faithful and efficient service when we shall be called upon, as men and women, to assume the burdens now being borne by our elders.

"Much has already been done to make this possible for us. Schools have been furnished for all, homes for those who are needy and hospitals for the sick. Provision has been made for the sanitation of our cities, and our homes. Quarantine regulations have been established to prevent the spread of disease, not only among us but even among cattle and sheep. Liberal appropriations have been made for the protection of game, the preservation of the forests, fruit trees and grain crops against the ravages of moth and blight. We are thankful for all that has been done to make our beloved country a good place in which to live.

"But, Honored Sirs, there is prevailing in our Nation a deadly disease, carrying thousands to untimely graves; a disease that is filling our homes with sorrow and misery, our almshouses, hospitals and insane asylums with impoverished, sick and demented persons. This disease is alcoholism, and against its ravages we have no adequate protection. The poison which produces it is sold in practically unlimited quantities. The venders are protected by law in a traffic which is the source of a great majority of sickness, poverty and crime, and a barrier in our path to usefulness.

"We appeal to you, Fathers and Brothers, to eradicate the cause of this disease; to make it unlawful for any one to sell, or traffic in any manner, in alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes. We appeal to you to give us the opportunity to grow up in an atmosphere free from this pestilence.

"As the future citizens of this United States, we pray for protection from this dreadful contagion and we earnestly plead for

"NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION"

Because of circumstances the National W. C. T. U. superintendent of the Sunday School department has deemed it wise to send on to Washington the major part of the great Sunday school petition or that part of it which is mounted. Names are coming into the headquarters of the department and these are being mounted and will be sent on from time to time. Meanwhile let the good work go on and let the petition become as large as possible. It now numbers over 100,000 veritable signatures of boys and girls of the Sunday schools in the United States.

The departure of the petition was celebrated in the home of the National superintendent, Mrs. Stella B. Irvine of Riverside, Cal., by a large reception at which the special guests were the members of the W. C. T. U. and the pastors and wives of all the churches. The general public was also invited and interested people thronged the spacious parlors during the afternoon.

In the center of the long living room the rolls of petitions were piled high in pyramid fashion, reaching nearly to the ceiling. It was a beautiful sight. The petitions were rolled on tube centers and encased in outer pasteboard tubes on which were printed in large type the words, "Sunday School Petition for National Constitutional Prohibition," and the full text of the petition underneath the flag in colors. This was tied with white ribbon, making an attractive and striking appearance. The pyramid rested upon "Old Glory" and was capped with tiny silk flags.

There was an impressive program of dedication. Mrs. Irvine gave the address, a quartet of voices sang "Prohibition Victory" and the petition was sent on its way with most appropriate remarks and a prayer by Dr. B. S. Haywood, pastor of the First Methodist church.

The petition went by express to Washington, D. C., April 2, and will be placed in charge of Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, National superintendent of Legislation, at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters.

At the opportune time it will be used as seems best and the department has the pledge of Prohibition Congressman Randall to speak in behalf of the youth whose names are on the petition and the thousands of others who would have signed it had opportunity been afforded them.

HER CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

JENNIE N. STANDIFER

"When did you return home?" I asked a handsome, black-eyed woman as we sat on a rustic bench waiting for a car running from the suburbs to the city.

"Last week. I am back in Mississippi to stay."

"How did you like the West?"

"It is fine in many respects. Women vote in the state in which we sojourned, and that, as you know, is a long stride in the march of progress. Only one thing brought me back to the South. We lived in a wet state and it did not agree with Jim. As he is my 'better half'—so called—I thought it my duty to consider his good."

"Of course that was right, but I was under the impression that you were living in a dry, healthful climate."

"It was another kind of 'wet' that was harmful to Jim. You remember he drank before we married, but he vowed he would never touch another drop of liquor if I would only take his name—and being in love, I believed him. He didn't have many temptations so long as we lived here, and he kept as sober as a judge. When he had a splendid salary offered him for work in the West I did not think that living in a wet state would cause him to backslide. There were two babies to be provided for, and Jim seemed to be thoroughly cured of the drink habit.

"My husband's work, after we moved, often kept him out late at night. Our house was securely protected and I was not afraid when left with only the children. One night Jim did not return until after the clock struck one. When he came in I smelled whisky on his breath and saw at once that he was drunk. I did not waste time lecturing him, but took the babies into the guest room and locked them and myself in. Next morning I told Jim plainly but firmly, that I could not and would not have a drunken man in my house. As a mother, I had the right to protect my children and I would not take the risk of having them maimed for life or killed by an inebriate. He declared they were perfectly safe and solemnly promised to keep sober.

"It wasn't a week until Jim came staggering up the steps, drunk again. I had bolted the door and his latch-key was of no use. I refused to let him in until almost daylight, when a sudden drop in the temperature caused me to fear he would take cold and have pneumonia. He was sober enough when I opened the door but sulky. Again I took the children to the guest room and locked the door.

"Next morning I laid down the law of my house with renewed emphasis. No drunken man should ever enter my door, no matter who he was or what was the state of the weather. Jim was deeply penitent and made his usual promises with customary seriousness.

"A few nights later, he came reeling home, drunk as a lord, and pounded loudly on the door for admittance. I paid no attention to his knocking, although the neighbors were aroused and Jim grew furiously angry. By two o'clock he was sober enough to be penitent and humble. He begged to come in but I advised him to go to a hotel as I intended to keep my vow. At last he went away. He did not return until late the next afternoon. I had kept the doors locked all day, and responded to his knock through the closed door. I repeated my assertion that I was going to protect my children from a drunken man, and further declared that I was going to return to Mississippi. I laughed incredulously at his oft repeated promises to never touch another drop of liquor.

"For one solid week I kept the house securely locked, but while the children took their afternoon naps I would sit on the porch dressed in my most becoming gown. One day as I sat looking over some statistics of feeble-minded children, Jim came for his daily call. After greeting him with a cheerful 'Good-evening,' I read aloud an article which stated that ninety per cent of the idiots and weak-minded children sent to asylums were the offspring of drinking men. Jim looked very grave, but only observed that *our* children were not idiots, nor afflicted with weak minds.

"Another afternoon I read to him some newspaper accounts of murders committed by men while under the influence of liquor. One drunken brute had killed his wife, while another murdered his own mother.

"Upon another occasion I showed him pictures of maimed and deformed children, who would go through life hampered because of the abuse of drunken parents. Our baby had been asleep. She awoke and called 'Daddy.' He started to go to her but the door was locked. He begged for the key. I firmly refused to let him enter the house.

"'You may come tomorrow afternoon,' I said smilingly, 'and tell the children good-bye. I leave for Mississippi on the five-thirty train.'

"'Don't you need money?' he asked, taking a roll of bills from his pocket.

"'No, thank you, I have saved enough from my allowance for my expenses,' I answered pleasantly.

"'When will you come back?' he asked anxiously.

"'Never, unless this state goes bone-dry, and becomes a safe home for the children. I am going to live in Mississippi—a prohibition state—and take boarders. None but teetotalers can board with me, no matter what they offer to pay. Good evening, Jim.'

"He stared a moment and then as I started toward the door cried: 'Stop a minute. If you will let me, I will go with you. I may not get so large a salary but we can live on much less. Happiness counts for more than money.'

"'Does it count for more than the delights of drinking?' I asked.

"'Yes. A happy home is more than all else combined. I will sign a pledge of total abstinence for life and God helping me—keep it. I will go to the driest community to be found in a dry state, and you and the babies shall have your rights.'

"'Come in and help pack, Jim,' I invited.

"So here we are for a short visit before going to live in H———, where Jim will have only day work and be with a firm that will not employ any but teetotalers. It takes grit and grace and tact—along with the patience of Job and persistence of Satan—for a woman to stand pat for her children's rights and bring a man to his senses but a good man is worth the struggle. Here comes my car. Come to see me and let me tell you what equal suffrage has done for the West, and we will plan to bring a like blessing to Mississippi."

FEELING THE PULSE OF THE LIQUOR INTERESTS

HUMOR IN ANTI-PROHIBITION MANUAL

"One of the failings which the liquorites attribute to the prohibitionists is lack of humor," remarks the *Chicago Evening Post*. "But the supreme burst of unconscious humor by the wets is always found in that comic stand-by known as 'The Anti-Prohibition Manual.' This year it excels itself. Its most dramatic story is embodied in the reprint of a letter to a wine company from an Oregon physician, in which the doctor tells how a little boy died because the state dry law made it impossible to get brandy in time to administer the stimulant that would have warded off death. This, of course, is sad and pathetic, and is played up feelingly with a picture of an anxious physician sitting by a child's cot—though the child's name is not given. But the tragedy of the incident is distinctly lessened when the doc adds these feeling words about the fate of the brandy which the law held out on him at the express office: 'It is still in the express office awaiting the arrival of the 26th, and then I don't know whether I'll take it or not, as the scorching weather demands beer.'

"This is in 'The Anti-Prohibition Manual,' page 48. We know you won't believe it, but it is. Honest!"

SOMETHING CHEERFUL ABOUT BOOZE

Almost the only lively item that we have seen on the subject of "Booze" in recent months is from the *New York Evening Sun:*

"Diet—Avoid eating with your drinks as food overloads the stomach, taking up room that the National Liquor Dealers' Association has planned to fill with something else. You may fool the insurance doctor as to how many drinks you take per day but it is harder to keep the truth from the undertaker."

Some critics may object that these observations are not so awfully humorous after all but just consider the subject.—*Collier's Weekly.*

—

You perhaps have noticed some sign of a division between distillers and brewers, the beer-makers threatening to pull away from the whisky-makers on the ground that their product is harmless where the others' isn't, that one drink is associated with peace and sweet music while the other provokes riot and discord. Let the distillers and brewers go to it with bottle and spigot, cork puller and bung starter. No one cares which of them loses, or even if both of them do. —*Toledo* (O.) *Blade.*

NATIONAL PROHIBITION COMMISSION CONFERS ON WORDING OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

(Continued from Page Three)

for their country. This nation cannot be prepared for present and future crises unless it is a sober nation. It will not be a sober nation until it is a saloonless and liquorless nation. The door of national opportunity to accomplish this is wide open. It speaks to the people "that they go forward." To this unfinished task of national freedom, let American patriots dedicate and consecrate themselves. By "this sign" and patriotic motive we shall conquer and our country shall be made free from its greatest curse.

WHY GOVERNOR CAPPER WAS LATE

Among the little people of his home city and state Governor Arthur Capper of Kansas is a universal favorite. It is no mere trick of chance that has brought Governor Capper the loyalty of the children. It is because he is always and everywhere their unfailing friend. He is a firm believer in prohibition and one of the reasons for this is because prohibition is good for the children. On many occasions he has said, **"I am immensely proud of the fact that Kansas has half a million boys and girls who never saw an open saloon."**

The children who read THE SIGNAL will remember that on Governor Capper's fiftieth birthday he had a party to which all the children in Topeka were invited. Every child in the city who accepted the governor's invitation was supplied with ice cream and given free tickets to nine movie theaters where pictures of particular interest to children were shown. On that day street cars carried the governor's guests free of charge. Automobiles were provided for crippled and "shut-in" children, and special firemen and policemen were detailed to see that no harm befell the little ones.

His kindness to the children on numerous occasions has so won their hearts that it is not at all to be wondered at that on a recent occasion some Kansas children "kidnapped" the governor and that he remained their willing prisoner while an audience of grown people waited. It happened in this wise: Governor Capper was to speak at an important meeting in a certain town. The children of one of the rural schools learned that the governor would pass that way en route to the meeting. The teacher and the children put their heads together, and what do you think they did? At about the hour the governor would pass, children began to assemble at the roadside. Eager eyes spied an automobile in the distance. It was the governor! Quickly the children filled the road and formed a barrier, and what could the governor do but stop the machine and surrender to his youthful captors? As he stepped from the automobile the children cheered and cheered again, and the governor who loves the children talked to them as he knew so well how to do, and while he talked to the children grown folks gathered not far away to hear him speak and wondered what had happened that he did not appear. But Governor Capper is a friend of the older people, too, and suddenly he remembered the audience that was waiting for him. Re-entering the automobile, he said goodby and drove away to keep his appointment, and that is the reason Governor Capper was late. The picture shows Governor Capper and some of the children who "held him up."

BABY WEEK CAMPAIGN

MAY 1-6

LEAFLETS

For Distribution

Save the Babies
Give No Alcohol to Children
Alcohol and Nursing Mothers
Price per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 35 cents.

Safeguard the Babies
Booze and Babies (Cartoon)
What Mother and the Children Get (Cartoon)
Physicians Not Using Liquor
How Drunkards Are Sometimes Started
Price per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents.

POSTER

The Nation
Which Does Not
Protect Its
Children
Is
Doomed

Price 10 cents; three for 25 cents

"Baby's Health Nation's Wealth"

SOUVENIR

A tag with face of beautiful child and the words, "The Home versus Saloon"
Price per 100, 25 cents

DECORATIONS

Prohibition Fans with prohibition map and list of prohibition states on one side and the slogan, "Protect Our American Youth by Prohibiting the Liquor Traffic," on the reverse side. One side of the fan is in blue, the other white, so that by placing these alternately a very pretty effect is obtained and a silent lesson in prohibition given.

Price per dozen, 35 cents; per 100, $2.00.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

SANITARY DRINKING FOUNTAINS

¶We make a large variety of ornamental Drinking Fountains for man and beast
¶Special Prices to Charitable and Temperance Societies

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WHY COMPENSATE THE LIQUOR DEALERS?

(Continued from Page Seven)

governing the special privilege granted to him.

The liquor men are fond of citing the fact that in England when a saloon or public-house is closed compensation is given. But for long years the English courts have ruled again and again, that there is no vested interest in a license. But a few years ago, when the last conservative government was in power, they introduced and passed a licensing law to protect the liquor interests, which had supported them at the polls. It provided for the reduction of licenses, but also made provision for compensation. In order to provide money for this purpose, the fees were increased, and the added amount was placed in a separate fund, out of which the compensation is paid. In other words, this fund is simply an insurance fund, paid in by the liquor dealers, and out of which they are compensated in case of the refusal of the magistrates to grant a renewal of the license. It is because of this special law, passed as the result of a political deal, that the saloonkeeper there is paid when his license is cancelled.

In America we have no such law. The compensation cry by the liquor dealers is a last despairing effort to stay the onward march of a righteous cause. Morally, if any such claim could be justly made, it would be made, not by the beneficiaries of a dangerous business, but rather by the innocent sufferers and victims of the traffic. No tongue can tell, no pen can describe the awful ravages of this great world curse. Coming clothed in the garb of innocence, amid all the allurements of social gaiety, it has led tens of thousands to their ruin. In this land today thousands of homes are abodes of sorrow, because of our toleration of this wrong. Little children, the children of ignorance and poverty, have been robbed of the joys of youth in order that breweries might flourish, and saloons prosper. Men who might have been mighty factors in the world's betterment, have been led into paths of destruction by means of the law-protected dram shop. We cannot compensate these victims of liquor's greed, but we can at least, by exercising the power of righteous citizenship, make the streets safe for coming generations, and free the nation from its greatest foe.

PLATES FOR NEWSPAPERS FREE—BONE-DRY

The National W. C. T. U., through its Publicity Bureau, is sending free plate matter into states which are in state-wide prohibition campaigns. The present plan is to supply one newspaper in each county of these states with a half-column plate each week free of charge, the state W. C. T. U., if possible, paying one-half the expense.

THE PRESS IS WITH US

Never since the first prohibition gun was fired and the first dry state put upon the map has the secular press been so willing to give of its chief asset—space—for temperance publicity. Especially is this true of the weekly and smaller daily papers. "If the ideal of national prohibition is to become a reality," says the head of a great newspaper syndicate out of a wide experience, "it will be because of the support received from the people of country communities." The liquorites realize the tremendous

VALUE OF THE RURAL PRESS AS AN EDUCATOR

as a vote-maker, and are deluging country newspapers with misleading statements concerning prohibition. The anti-liquor forces must counteract the influence of the beer-and-whisky-wet plates with clean dry plates upon which *truth* is served to the masses. The W. C. T. U. must, like other temperance organizations, enter the open door offered by a friendly press.

OPPORTUNITY TO HELP

Obviously, the W. C. T. U. in campaign states where the population is small and scattered—and the counties many—is not able to assist the National in financing this free plate proposition. So we are asking friends of prohibition to help.

We thank all who have already responded to this call. Each contribution received is duly and gratefully acknowledged.

If you who read these lines can not contribute money yourself, please send a marked copy of this UNION SIGNAL to some one who is likely to be interested, and who is able to give generously. Soon every state will be

IN A CAMPAIGN FOR NATION-WIDE PROHIBITION

Make all remittances payable to the National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill. Indicate the fact that your gift is for the publicity campaign.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

(State papers please copy.)

IOWA LEGISLATURE PASSES "BONE DRY" MEASURE

Special Correspondence

A "bone dry" measure has passed the senate and house of the Iowa legislature, and has been signed by Governor Harding. It makes the place of delivery of liquor in Iowa the place of sale. Inasmuch as Iowa already has a law making the sale of liquor a crime, this will permit prosecutions in every case where delivery of intoxicating liquors can be proved. This bill, together with the Federal act, will prohibit the sending of liquor advertisements, order blanks, etc., through the mail. It will be unlawful for liquor to be advertised in newspapers or on billboards or in any other way.

All Iowa is looking forward to May 1-3, when the National W. C. T. U. campaign conference leaders, with Miss Anna A. Gordon, National president, will be in Des Moines. Already many requests are being received for entertainment and for reservations for the banquet to be held in the Harris Emery Tea Room on the evening of May 3. The Des Moines Chamber of Commerce has entered heartily into the plans for entertaining our honored guests. A great inspirational uplift and impetus for the constitutional amendment campaign is expected from the presence of these workers.

At a recent meeting held in Des Moines Mr. C. W. Judd, secretary of the Merchants' Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, had this to say in regard to prohibition in Des Moines:

"At the present time the city of Des Moines is enjoying the benefits of a dry city, and prohibition has proved to be one of the most beneficial moves ever attempted from the retailers' standpoint. People have more money and are paying their bills more promptly than ever before.

"Prohibition has been of inestimable value to the city as a whole and it has almost entirely eliminated the employe who felt that he must live in a wet town. When Des Moines went dry there was a large outgoing of this class of workmen. This is the main cause of Des Moines merchants having a higher class of employes than before."

EVERY LOCAL UNION

is urged to observe

MEMBERSHIP WEEK

May 6-13

Especially helpful in house-to-house calling, for enclosure in letters, or in social visiting, are the following leaflets:

The Relation of the W. C. T. U. to Other Organizations

Achievements of the National W.C.T.U.

Price, per fifty, 60 cents; per hundred, $1.00.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union a World Power and Why.

Price, per fifty, 50 cents; per hundred, 90 cents.

The What and Why of the W. C. T. U.
Hand Picking.
Why I Am a White Ribboner.
The Advantages of Organization.
Is It Right?
The Church and the W. C. T. U.
Busy Women and the W. C. T. U.

Price, per hundred, 35 cents; per fifty, 20 cents.

A special souvenir card containing quotation from Miss Gordon, vignette and facsimile signature, has been prepared for membership week.

Price, per fifty, 20 cents; per hundred, 35 cents.

Sample of each leaflet and card will be forwarded postpaid for 10c.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois.

PROHIBITION THE FRIEND OF THE WORKINGMAN

(Continued from Page Six)

state, and it is in better condition today than ever before.

"'Brewers and maltsters,' writes Mr. Thum, 'have suffered loss in their trade, but the other departments of the brewery workers are still intact—bottlers, drivers, enginemen and stablemen. These are all thriving.

Saloons Prevented Building of Denver Labor Temple.

"'In Denver we have been for many years trying to get the boys to build a labor temple, but were always thrown down by a sinister influence—the saloons. We have 108 unions in Denver and they meet in twenty-eight different buildings. The saloons saw to it that we were not bunched in a labor temple. But now that we are well rid of the saloons we are able to get together, and in a very short time we will have a labor temple to cost about $25,000.'

"Mr. Thum's high standing in the American labor movement stamps the above testimony as absolutely reliable.

Denver Musicians Granted Wage Increase of $5 Per Week.

"The *Denver Labor Bulletin*, in a recent issue, says that the musicians in that city have secured a wage increase of $5 per week. In view of the wets' claims that musicians in Denver are walking the streets seeking employment, this is significant. Certainly there cannot be a scarcity of labor for musicians when it is possible for them to force an increase of $5 per week.

Machinists' Union Moves Into Larger Quarters.

"The correspondent of the machinists reports that Machinists' Union No. 47, moved next door in the Florence building into larger and more convenient quarters. Evidently the machinists' union is not suffering loss of members on account of prohibition in Colorado.

"Since prohibition went into effect Denver bricklayers have increased their wages from $6 to $7 per day. Not so bad, is it, when it is remembered that in wet Detroit these men received about $5.70 per day.

"Carpenters in Denver have succeeded in securing the first wage agreement with the contractors in that city for a number of years. It provides for an increase of five cents per hour—forty cents a day—the eight hour day, and Saturday half holiday.

New Sugar Mill to Be Built Exclusively by Union Labor

"The Building Trades' correspondent boasts that a new quarter million dollar mill is to be erected at Brighton, in which union labor will be employed in every branch of the work. It is the first sugar plant in Colorado to be erected exclusively by union labor.

"The lathers have increased their wages from $4 to $5 per day—eight hours at that—since Denver went dry.

"In July of this year Mr. E. R. Hoage, organizer for the American Federation of Labor in Colorado, sent in to headquarters his official report of conditions in his state. This is what Mr. Hoage said:

"'Organized labor is in better condition than it has been for years.'

"To repeat: The above facts are taken from the report of local union secretaries who are giving the actual conditions in their organizations. They are not colored to suit wet adherents or dry adherents. They are absolutely reliable, and they prove conclusively that organized labor has not lost, but has actually made tremendous gains in Colorado since prohibition was inaugurated."

How Prohibition Worked in Seattle

"Union labor in Seattle has also forged ahead wonderfully since prohibition went into effect," said Senator Jones. "Labor leaders in the state of Washington, formerly wet, are now strongly dry. Every union has had a steady increase in wages, its membership has grown materially and conditions generally are much better than they were at the time prohibition went into effect.

"This is proven from the reports of local secretaries writing to the *Seattle Union Record*, official organ of the labor movement in the state of Washington.

Biggest Labor Day Celebration in History of Tacoma

"The unions in Tacoma last September held the largest Labor day celebration in the history of the city. Certainly this fact does not bear out the statement of our wet friends who claim that prohibition has had a blighting effect on the movement in that state.

"Frank W. Cotterill, secretary of the Building Trades Council in Seattle, writes a very interesting letter with reference to the situation.

"'Generally speaking,' says Secretary Cotterill, 'organized labor has increased in membership by at least 3,000 since January 1, 1915, and members have kept in better standing than ever before.

"'There have been no decreases in the wages in any line of employment and in many cases there have been increases. There is far less unemployment than a year ago and the outlook for the winter is better.'

"E P. Marsh is the president of the Washington State Federation of Labor and Mr. Marsh writes as follows:

"'I voted against the prohibition law two years ago because I did not believe it would work out, especially because of the fact that we had several thousand men and women, good trade unionists, making a livelihood from the liquor business. From my observation covering the period of ten months the state has been dry, I would state emphatically that I would never vote for a return of the saloon system.

"'We have had two great strikes since the state went dry and they have been marked by the sobriety of the men involved and a vigorous prosecution of their strikes.

In Dry Shreveport

Conditions in Shreveport, La., a dry city, were described by the speaker. He said:

"Tom J. Greer, president of the Louisiana Federation of Labor, in a recent letter writes: 'Since the influence of the liquor traffic has been removed from union politics we have made tremendous gains in Shreveport.

"'The following facts show what Shreveport labor has done since the town went dry in 1908:

"'Membership in labor unions has increased from 1,800 to 3,700.

"'Home owners among union men have increased forty per cent since Shreveport went dry.

Large Increase in Union Men

"'Carpenters receive 55 cents per hour; are able to work twelve months in the year. In that town of 20,000 white people, the carpenters' union has increased its membership from 65 to 375 since the town went dry.

"'When Shreveport was wet the painters' union had 35 members, worked 10 hours a day for $2.75. Today the painters' union has 145 members, eight hours a day and 55 cents an hour, or a scale of $4.40 per day.

"'Barbers have shortened their hours of labor, raised wages continuously and have a 100 per cent organization since Shreveport banished saloons.

Ice Plant in Former Brewery Employs Six Times as Many Workers

"'A brewery under the wet regime employed six non-union brewery workers. Today an ice factory at the same location employs forty union ice workers.

Dry Shreveport vs. Wet New Orleans

"'The wage scale in Shreveport compares favorably with any city in the country. New Orleans has 2,700 saloons, with the lowest wage scale in the country.'

"Still labor's wet 'friends' try to tell us that a dry town is detrimental to union labor; that it throws men out of jobs.

"There is just one thing wrong with that kind of a statement.

"It isn't true."

HELPS

for those engaged in the

Americanization of Foreign-Speaking People

Americanization of Immigrant Women
Price per 50, 50 cents; per 100, 90 cents.

Citizens in the Making
Price per 50, 40 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

Americanizing the Foreigner
Price per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 35 cents.

For DISTRIBUTION

a large variety of leaflets has been prepared in the following languages:

Arabic	German	Portuguese
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Croatian	Hungarian	Slovac
Danish	Italian	Spanish
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Of Interest to Wage Earners
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Prosperity Statistics
Of Interest to Bankers
Of Interest to Taxpayers

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Italian	Polish	Swedish

Price per 50, 60 cents; per 100, $1.00.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

You Can Be So Well

Don't you know, ill health or *chronic ailments*, in nine out of every ten cases, are due to improper food, poor circulation, insufficient exercise, incorrect breathing, incorrect poise and restless slumber!

I give exercises that strengthen the impaired organs.

Remove those *unnatural* conditions and your ailments vanish. This may surprise you, but *I am doing it* daily; I have done it for eighty thousand women.

No Drugs or Medicines

You follow my directions in your room.

Are you too thin or too fat? *You can weigh exactly what you should.*

Medical magazines advertise my work; leading doctors approve it; their wives are my pupils.

Regain Health, Poise and Cheerful Spirits. You can. Tell me your faults in health or figure. I will *help* you. *And I want to, so much.* I will respect your confidence. Write for my Free Booklet No. 21.

Susanna Cocroft

Dept. 37. 624 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each . . . Per 100, $1.75

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Campaign Edition (monthly) . . 47c a year
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Address Evanston, Ill.

HAVE YOU USED THE "QUIZ?"

Have you as yet used THE UNION SIGNAL Quiz in your meetings? If not, why not announce that you will use the questions for a certain week or two weeks in your next meeting. Then when the day comes choose sides as in an old-fashioned spelldown, and have the leader ask the questions. (Of course, as a case of last resort, she will be able to answer the question herself, or settle any difference of opinion!)

If your attendance is not large enough for this method, write the questions on slips of paper, pass them at random, and have the ladies answer in turn, the others helping where there is need.

Or the leader may begin by asking a question of some one, and the person answering correctly asks the next question of anyone she pleases.

Try it and have some live meetings!

"Quiz" Popular With W. C. T. U. Workers

Below are statements of some of our leaders about the "Quiz":

I think the "Quiz" will be very helpful, especially to local presidents, and next month I plan to call attention to it and urge the unions to use it at their regular meetings. New York will do its best to increase its subscription list for we know full well the value of the paper. —MRS. ELLA A. BOOLE, president New York W. C. T. U.

I think the "Quiz" excellent and shall doubtless recommend it to the unions of our state.—MRS. KATHARINE L. STEVENSON, President Massachusetts W. C. T. U.

I think the "UNION SIGNAL Quiz" is fine. We are going to adopt it in our meetings, and I believe it will stimulate interest in the paper and the cause for which it stands. I shall call attention to the "Quiz" in my next letter to the *White Ribbon Journal*.—MRS. MARY H. ERSKINE, Mitchell, South Dakota.

I am writing this morning especially to thank you for the "Quiz" you have had of late. I do hope it will be continued. It is so good thus to clinch what one has read. I, who read from cover to cover, like to examine myself to see if I remember what I have read the previous week. The "Quiz" is especially good for unions whose leaders are new to the work. I read THE UNION SIGNAL, fountain pen in hand, and my numbers show many marks which help me when I need material for various meetings.—MRS. D. C. ROBERTS, Cocoanut Grove, Florida.

CAMPAIGN YARNS

A pertinent illustration is oftentimes a most convincing argument

PROHIBIT THE SNAKE FROM BITING

A constituent wrote to Lieutenant-Governor Morgan, of Kansas, during the recent session of the legislature of that state, indignantly protesting against the "bone-dry" bill then pending, says the *Christian Science Monitor*. "What will we do if this measure is passed, in case of snake bite?" the letter inquired. "I have yours," wrote the lieutenant-governor by return mail, "and I fully agree with you that the contingency to which you refer calls for my earnest attention. Let me assure you that it will have my most serious thought. In fact, I am now considering a measure which is intended to prohibit snakes from biting."

HE WOULD PAY GEORGE'S PART

The necessity of raising money for the expense of paving a city already overburdened with taxes pressed hard upon a certain community about to enter a prohibition campaign. A citizen asked of one of his fellow citizens, "If we do away with the saloon, who is going to pay for the improvement of the streets of our city." The answer was prompt: "My dear brother, I have only one boy of whom I am intensely fond and for whom his mother would give her life. If you want to say to me that my George must stand the chance of becoming a common drunkard in order that this city may get the money with which to pave its streets, you just tell me now how much George's part is and I will give you a check for it, but SAVE ME THE BOY."

INFORMING THE PUBLISHERS OF *LIFE*

The demoralizing effects on a newspaper of liquor advertising is illustrated in the case of *Life*. Since the passage in various states of anti-liquor advertising laws this periodical has issued two editions, the regular and the "dry state." In the latter edition the space which in the regular edition is given to liquor advertising contains the following curiosity stimulator: "Are you curious to know what is in this space in the regular edition of *Life?* We cannot tell you here. It is against the law." This violation of the spirit of the prohibitory law of the territory into which the publication goes is a challenge to every law-abiding citizen, and we hope the publishers of *Life* have heard from many of them. One of these protests comes to us through the *Evanston News-Index*, and if the consciences of the publishers and editors of *Life* have not entirely atrophied, they must have been touched by the pathos of the following letter, prompted by the advertisement:

"When I open the pages of *Life* the first advertisement my eyes rest upon begins, 'Are you curious to know what is in this space in the regular edition of *Life?* We can not tell you here. It's against the law in this state.'

"I am not curious; I *know*.

"For sixteen drab years I was the wife of a drunkard. We are childless. I gave birth to one living child that died in infancy; then came one stillborn, and after that years of suffering. I have heard my husband rave like a madman, drivel like an idiot. I have known hunger; have felt the blow of a drunkard's fury.

"Six years ago a change came; he drinks no longer, and is today a sober man.

"You offer a prize of $500 for a criticism of *Life*. Not for $5,000 would I forego the satisfaction of telling you how I loathe a magazine that will publish a liquor advertisement. Not for $5,000,000 would I go back to the day when your bold headlines, 'Are you curious?' would have the power to lure my husband on to drink, drink, drink.

"AN ALABAMA WOMAN."

Susanna Cocroft's
Physical Culture for the Face

will make the outline of your face, neck and chin graceful—relieve wrinkles, sagging muscles and facial blemishes—make your skin clear and soft, your eyes bright. You can make your hair glossy and abundant—your hands smooth and white—your feet comfortable, through definite directions which will take only a few minutes at home each day.

Write for information and our free booklet giving many valuable hints.

Grace-Mildred Culture Course
Dept. 16, 624 So. Michigan Blvd. Chicago

ENGLAND'S HERO AFRAID OF DRINK!

We are sometimes taunted with being afraid of a little alcoholic drink. No one had more courage than the Duke of Wellington, a man who brought more luster on the flag of England than any other man who has ever lived, and yet he was afraid of drink. On one occasion, when he was marching his victorious army across the Peninsula, he halted the whole army. Why? Simply because news had been brought to him that an immense store of Spanish wine lay directly in his line of march. He halted the whole victorious British army until he had sent on his sappers to blow every single barrel to pieces. He was not a coward, he was not afraid; he saw the danger; he knew the foul, fascinating power of this drug upon both mind and body, and he took measures against his soldiers being exposed to temptations.—*From Canon Wilberforce in the Christian Herald.*

$2.50 PER DAY SALARY PAID ONE PERSON in each town to distribute FREE circulars, and take orders for White Ribbon Concentrated Flavoring. Non-alcoholic. Big demand, steadily increasing. **J. S. ZIEGLER CO.**, 7G, E. Harrison St., Chicago.

HELP TO INFORM YOUR VOTERS
by mailing to each in a follow-up system
THE PROSPERITY POST CARDS

What Every Merchant Knows.
Of Interest to Wage Earners.
Of Interest to Taxpayers.
Of Interest to Bankers.
Prosperity Statistics.

This series of post cards has been prepared in English, German, Italian, Norwegian, Polish, Spanish, and Swedish.

Price, per dozen, 15 cents; per hundred, $1.00.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLIII | EVANSTON, ILL., APRIL 26, 1917 | No. 17

IMPERATIVE NEED OF WAR PROHIBITION MEASURE

TELEGRAPH PRESIDENT WILSON

The following call has been sent out to all state W. C. T. U. presidents by the National W. C. T. U. president and National W. C. T. U. Legislative superintendent:

"Please wire immediately in behalf of state membership to President Wilson, urging prohibition of the liquor traffic as a war emergency measure. Emphasize mothers' appeal for sons. Telegraph city unions; write all local unions, urging thousands of immediate telegrams to President Wilson from fathers and mothers and influential citizens. Prompt action imperative.

"ANNA A. GORDON, President National W. C. T. U.

"MARGARET D. ELLIS, Legislative Superintendent National W. C. T. U."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

PRESIDENT WILSON AND HIS CABINET CONSIDERING WAR PROHIBITION
THOUSANDS OF TELEGRAMS SHOULD GO TO THE PRESIDENT AT ONCE

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

The great war revenue bill has become a verity. The House on April 14, after two days' discussion, by a vote of 388 to 2 (41 not voting), declared for a $7,000,000,000 bond issue to finance the war. The Senate, after only seven hours' discussion in which there was no note of protest, by a vote of 88 to 0, authorized this, the biggest war chest in all history. Of this vast amount, $3,000,000,000 will be loaned to the allies and will become immediately available for their use. All the twelve Senators absent, most of them because of illness, recorded themselves in favor of the proposed measure. Few Senators participated in the discussion, which was totally devoid of partisan expression.

During the discussion in the House, it was brought to the attention of members that one hundred and forty years ago, when our credit was gone and it cost $150 of American currency to buy a bushel of corn and $2,000 to buy a suit of clothes, France loaned to the impoverished young republic of the western world millions for her treasury at the request of Benjamin Franklin, without any discussion and without any debate. She also sent her fleet and her armies, which led to the surrender of Yorktown and to the end of the long war. Now America has the opportunity to reciprocate and is very anxious to do so.

The big business interests of the country, as represented by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, have pledged their co-operation and aid in floating the $7,000,000,000 bond issue. The Bureau of Printing and Engraving is all ready for the command of Uncle Sam to "go ahead" with the gigantic task of printing these bonds. In normal times the printing of the 16,000,000 sheets necessitated by the issue would call for six months' work by nine hundred people. Each sheet requires five printings. Now, however, but three months are expected to elapse before the completion of the big piece of work. One thousand employes will be working in two shifts of five hundred each.

Proposal Carried at Democratic Caucus to Prohibit Sale and Manufacture of Liquor During War

Last evening, Thursday, April 19, the Democrats of the House held a caucus, during which Representative Decker of Missouri introduced a resolution providing for the consideration of a measure to authorize the President of the United States to prohibit the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquor during the war. Amid great applause, this proposal was carried by a vote of 87 to 60. At this juncture, the New York Democrats began to protest, declaring they would not be bound by such action. After a heated discussion, Chairman Kitchin proposed a resolution that only legislation recommended by the President be taken up at this special session; if the President indicated his willingness for such prohibitive legislation as a war measure, it would then be considered.

Representative Smith of New York, who was secretary to Tammany Hall before he was elected to Congress a short time ago, introduced as his first bill one to prohibit the sale of liquor to any soldier, sailor, or marine while on duty, or in uniform.

Representative Hayden of Arizona introduced a bill to prohibit the using of any corn, wheat, barley, or other grain or material capable of being manufactured into, or used for food, for making or producing intoxicating liquor during the war.

Senator Gronna of North Dakota also introduced in the Senate a bill to conserve the agricultural food products and to prohibit their manufacture into alcoholic liquor.

Senator Jones of Seattle, Wash., introduced a bill to prohibit the supplying of intoxicating liquors to any place whatsoever that is being used as a training station, or the sale to any officer or man in uniform, or any one in the employ of the Army or Navy.

Another bill introduced is to prohibit the keeping or setting up of houses of ill-fame within ten miles of any military camp, fort, post, etc., during the war.

Representative Howard of Georgia introduced a bill for absolute prohibition during the war and to give the President authority to stop the manufacture and sale of liquor during that period of time.

CAUCUS LEAVES QUESTION OF WAR PROHIBITION IN HANDS OF PRESIDENT AND CABINET

Latest word received from the Capitol declares that the question of prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicants as a war measure has by action of caucus, been left in the hands of the President and his Cabinet. There should be thousands of telegrams from fathers and mothers to the President demanding protection from the saloon and the brothel for their sons and other boys who have enlisted or may enlist to fight for their country.

War Prohibition Would Close 1,332 Breweries and 605 Distilleries

According to Federal reports for the fiscal year 1916, "war prohibition" would mean the closing of 1,332 breweries and 605 distilleries. The National Defense Council, made up of six members of the Cabinet, believes, it is reported, more and more strongly that the nation's imperative need is to conserve the 6,000,000,000 pounds of food-stuffs that now go into the manufacture of liquor.

Mr. Gillett of Massachusetts has reintroduced his bill to prohibit the exportation of rum, or other intoxicants, to Africa.

The new Senator from Rhode Island, Mr. Gerry, is owner of a fine steam yacht that he desires to present to the Navy Department for the duration of the war. When it came to entering into an agreement with the Department it was found that because of his being a United States' Senator, he was precluded by statute from doing this and that, if he allowed the government to take the yacht, he would be guilty of a felony. In consequence, a separate bill was introduced in the Senate, permitting Senator Gerry to enter into an agreement with the Secretary of the Navy for the use of the yacht during the war.

The Congressional Directory for the Sixty-fifth Congress is just at hand. It is very interesting, as it contains the autobiography of many Senators and Representatives. Some give their own age and sometimes the age of their parents and grandparents and enter into minute details; for instance, one member states that he was "born in a storm and on Friday." The most concise and clearest record of the entire five hundred is that of Jeannette Rankin, who says concerning herself, "Jeannette Rankin, Republican, Missoula." Wise woman!

National Legislative Council Holds First Meeting.

The National Legislative Council held its first meeting at Hotel Lafayette, Washington, D. C., Tuesday, April 17. This was certainly a remarkable gathering. Twenty temperance, reform and church representatives were present and, during the entire day, discussed and planned legislative matters. The spirit of unanimity was truly delightful. Here were all shades of religious belief, from the Quaker to the Roman Catholic. There were all sorts and kinds of temperance advocates, forming a group of forty men and women, strong and earnest, each with a vision of a blessed future, when this land of ours, the land we "love the most," may be free from the curse of alcohol, all personal preferences being put aside in the spirit of brotherly kindness. It was good to be there. Miss Gordon and Mrs. Munns came on from Evanston to attend, as did Mrs. Boole from New York and Mrs. Yost from West Virginia. Rev. Howard Russell was elected chairman, Miss Gordon vice chairman, and D. Leigh Colvin, secretary. The wise words uttered that day by these brave men and women would make most interesting reading. Among those present were Daniel Poling, Joshua Levering, Clinton Howard, Dr. Crafts, and Wayne Wheeler who straightened out the legal tangles, and many others equally well known.

Resolutions relating to prohibition as an emergency war measure were presented. A committee on Legislation was appointed, Hon. William S. Bennet of New York, chairman; also a committee on an address to Congress; one on an address to the people; one on a statement to the press and one on organization.

During the luncheon hour, we were surprised and delighted to have Hon. William Jennings Bryan come in. He spoke to us of the great opportunity opening up along temperance lines and of the victories already achieved.

It was a day of days and one long to be remembered. In the evening the general officers of the District W. C. T. U. met at our headquarters to talk over with Miss Gordon, Mrs. Boole and Mrs. Munns, three general officers of the National W. C. T. U., plans for the National Convention, to be held here in December, 1917.

We have been requested to give a form of petition against an increase of tax on intoxicating liquor and suggest the following:

The undersigned, believing that the time has come for the government to dissolve partnership with the liquor traffic, are unalterably opposed to any increase of tax, directly or indirectly, on the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors for raising revenue for the Federal government.

National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Hotel Driscoll, Washington, D. C., April 20, 1917

Michigan, Rhode Island, Nebraska and Nova Scotia Score Suffrage Victories

The women of Michigan and Rhode Island have been granted by their respective legislatures presidential suffrage; and a measure allowing the women of Nebraska to vote for all offices not specifically prohibited in the state constitution has passed the Nebraska legislature. Nova Scotia, which by unanimous vote has just given women full suffrage and the right to practice law, is the sixth Canadian province to enfranchise its women since January 1, 1916.

NEBRASKA PASSES "BONE DRY" MEASURE

Special Correspondence

Our legislature has finally passed a "bone dry" bill. The senate acted favorably on the measure at the forenoon session, April 18. With a few minor amendments it is the same bill the house passed some time ago, and which the senate attempted to defeat by attaching one hundred amendments. In that form the house would not accept it. A conference committee of six was then appointed, three from the house and three from the senate. Only one of the senate members concurred with the house members, who were in favor of a "bone dry" bill. An agreement of the majority of the conference committee was reached at the forenoon session, April 17, and the house voted favorably on the bill at the afternoon session with only four against it.

MAYOR GILL OF SEATTLE ACQUITTED OF BRIBERY CHARGES BROUGHT BY LIQUOR MEN

A recent instance of the desire of Seattle liquor interests to embarrass a city administration that is making prohibition prohibit was a suit brought by Logan and Fred Billingsley, former bootleggers, against Mayor Hiram C. Gill, Charles Beckingham, chief of police, and four city detectives. The charges were bribery in connection with the importation of liquor. The Federal jury at Seattle pronounced Mayor Gill and his brother officials not guilty.

ALL-NIGHT SALOONS OF NEW YORK CITY TO BE CLOSED FROM 1 TO 6 A. M. TILL WAR ENDS

Mayor Mitchel of New York City has issued a decree forbidding the sale of intoxicants between the hours of one and six a. m., beginning May 1. By the new rule Healy's, Reisenweber's, the Midnight Follies, the Cocoanut Grove and other places of this character will close at one o'clock instead of two as formerly, and all saloons and restaurants which have had all night licenses will close at one o'clock. Sixty-five licenses are said to have been affected.

"This action I have taken," the mayor's statement reads, "because our country is now engaged in war, and at such a time it would seem not only lacking in good taste, but in a proper sense of the present crisis, for these places to remain open for dancing and drinking as heretofore."

HONOR ROLL

—of—

PROHIBITION STATES AND TERRITORY AND DATE OF GOING INTO EFFECT

Maine			1851
Kansas			1880
North Dakota			1889
Oklahoma			1907
Georgia			1908
North Carolina			1909
Mississippi			1909
Tennessee			1909
West Virginia			1914
Alabama			1915
Arizona			1915
Virginia			1916
Colorado			1916
Oregon			1916
Washington			1916
Arkansas			1916
Iowa			1916
Idaho			1916
South Carolina			1916
Nebraska	*May	1,	1917
South Dakota	*July	1,	1917
Utah	†Aug.	1,	1917
Dist. of Columbia	†Nov.	1,	1917
Alaska	†Jan.	1,	1918
Indiana	†April	2,	1918
Michigan	*April	30,	1918
Montana	*Dec.	31,	1918
New Hampshire	†May	1,	1918

*Enacted 1916. †Enacted 1917.

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1917

Iowa†† Ohio New Mexico

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1918

Utah†† Missouri Florida
Minnesota Wyoming Nevada

††Now have statutory prohibition. Will vote on constitutional amendment.

ILLINOIS TOWNS OUTLAW THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

400 Saloons Put Out of Business

Following the example of Springfield, the state capital of Illinois, which on April 3 voted out the saloons of the city, at an election two weeks later fourteen wet cities and towns voted against the liquor traffic, the largest being Danville, the county seat of Vermilion county, which will lose sixty-eight saloons on May 1 when the prohibition law goes into effect. Other cities and towns, newly dry, are Andalusia, Auburn, Effingham, Fairfield, Harris, Henry, Johnston City, Lacon, Lebanon, Litchfield, Morris, White Ash and Wamac. As a result of the two April elections it is estimated that over 400 saloons have been put out of business in Illinois.

VERMONT AIMS A BLOW AT SALE OF LIQUOR DURING THE WAR

Governor Graham of Vermont has signed the bill preventing the carrying away of liquor, sold in bottles, from the place of purchase during the time the United States is at war or is threatened with war.

GENERAL PERSHING IN FAVOR OF NATIONAL PROHIBITION

At a dinner given by the citizens of San Antonio, Tex., in honor of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, who was visiting there, Major-General John J. Pershing declared himself to be in favor of woman suffrage, and "if it means bringing national prohibition I am more in favor of it."

NEW YORK ASSEMBLY PASSES LOCAL OPTION BILL

By a vote of 85 to 58 the lower house of the New York legislature, on April 11, passed the Hill-Wheeler bill extending local option to the cities of the state. Advocates of the measure claim sufficient favorable votes in the senate to pass the bill.

Five cities of Long Island, New York, voted on the liquor question at the April 3 election. Shelter Island, Southold and Easthampton went wholly dry, closing thirty-three saloons and hotel bar rooms and one bottle house. Southampton, which includes Sag Harbor, voted out saloons and bottle houses, giving a majority of 7 votes against saloons and 88 against bottle houses. Drug store licenses and hotel licenses were retained. North Hempstead, the fifth town, voted to retain all liquor licenses.

NEW HAMPSHIRE THE TWENTY-SIXTH PROHIBITION STATE

MEASURE PRAYED THROUGH THE LEGISLATURE

ELLEN R. RICHARDSON, President New Hampshire W. C. T. U.

Praise the Lord who helped us, New Hampshire *has* gone dry! Congratulations are coming in from all over the state and the joy bells are ringing in our hearts for this wonderful victory, which is all the more remarkable because of the fact that our governor, while expressing his unqualified support of national prohibition, in his inaugural address plainly stated that he considered our present local option law satisfactory for the state. Both the president of the senate and the speaker of the house opposed state prohibition and favored the license law.

In the very beginning of the session the temperance men of the legislature were called together by Rev. J. H. Robbins, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, and organized to work for this bill which not only prohibits the sale, but also the manufacture of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes after May 1, 1918. While efforts have been made at every session of the legislature, since the local option law was enacted in 1903, to repeal the measure, never before has there been such wide-spread interest in any effort for state prohibition as was shown this year in the Lewis bill. Prominent business men from various parts of the state came to the hearings which were held before the house committee for several weeks in February and told of the effects of the saloon upon their employes. A largely attended public hearing was held in legislative hall, February 27, addressed by Hon. Wayne B. Wheeler and others.

The first vote in the house, on March 21, was on the substitution of the report of the minority of the liquor laws committee, "inexpedient to legislate," for the report of the majority, "ought to pass." The motion to substitute was lost by a vote of 192 to 172 and the New Hampshire legislature, for the first time since the enactment of the license law, went on record in favor of state-wide prohibition.

As we listened to the roll-call and remembered the vote two years ago when a majority of 82 was registered against state-wide prohibition a prayer of thanksgiving went up for the change in public sentiment.

The old Granite State still has some "men to match her mountains" and, thank God, they were in the majority in the 1917 legislature. It is impossible to adequately express our appreciation of the efforts of the leaders in the house, Rev. J. S. Lewis of Antrim, who introduced the bill, and Rev. J. T. Alton of Lincoln. Many others spoke for the bill and helped in its passage, but these two men of God not only prayed fervently and pleaded earnestly, but worked unceasingly throughout the session.

At the close of the roll-call surprise and consternation were evident in the forces opposed to the bill. A motion to reconsider at some future time was immediately put. Mr. Lewis made the counter motion that it be reconsidered NOW, if at all, and the motion to reconsider was lost by an emphatic NO. The bill was then referred to the appropriation committee, as it provides for a state commissioner of law enforcement to be appointed by the governor, compensation to be paid by the state. In one week it was reported back to the house without recommendation. Then the liquor interests moved it be indefinitely postponed. This was voted down by another roll-call, and the bill put on a third reading and passed by a *viva voce* vote, with only a little tremolo of nays when the question was put. Later two hearings were held before the senate committee on revision of statutes. At that time the senate chamber was crowded, many standing. A large delegation from Portsmouth was present to oppose the bill and most of the cities sent speakers for the same purpose. It was fully expected the measure would be voted upon in the senate the following day, but it did not come up until a week later. On April 11, while the state W. C. T. U. executive committee was in session in Manchester, the vote was taken. At the noontide service every member of the board voiced a prayer for our senators who were then debating this momentous question. On our return to the parlor after luncheon the joyful news was received from Concord, "The senate has passed the Lewis prohibition bill, 14 to 9." We sprang to our feet and tried to sing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow" but, as we realized all that this means to New Hampshire, the state we love so well, and for which some of us have worked the larger part of our lives, our voices trembled, especially as we remembered "ye heavenly host" who laid the foundation, who sowed the seed now bearing fruitage. Again prayer was voiced, this time in thanksgiving for the glorious victory, with a petition that we may be more faithful co-workers with Him.

If ever a bill was prayed through a legislature, this measure was. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union not only sent in petitions, but from the very beginning of the legislative session held many special prayer services. Concord union, after a special prayer service, went in a body to a hearing before the committee. From churches all over the state petitions have been sent in and special prayer has been offered. Pastors, prominent business men, and white ribboners from many towns crowded committee rooms and the galleries when this important bill was under consideration. The temperance forces are greatly indebted to Senator Martin who led the successful fight in the senate, making one of the finest speeches for state prohibition ever delivered before a legislative body.

The leading daily of New Hampshire, *The Manchester Union*, attributes this remarkable victory, aside from comprising a reflex of the dry sentiment which is sweeping the country, to two influences: The lesser of these is the recent enactment of the Reed amendment to the Federal postoffice bill, and the major cause, the imminence of war. While both were, no doubt, a great help to New Hampshire in the struggle for emancipation from the bondage of the licensed liquor traffic, and remind us that "All things work together for good," we feel that *God* has given us the victory. *He* has heard our supplications, to *Him* be all the glory.

THE BIG LEAGUE SEASON OPENS WITH A BANG

—*Manchester (N. H.) Union*

Safe!

DRINKING OFFICIALS CLASSIFIED AS TRAITORS

"Men in public life who are boozers are traitors to their constituencies," said Rev. J. D. McGuire, at the Father Matthew anniversary celebration of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union in Chicago recently. "In our country," said Rev. J. D. Maguire, who is spiritual director of the temperance society named, "when we elect a man to office we take him into partnership for the faithful performance of official duties. When the office holder indulges in spirituous liquors, he encroaches on the partnership by endangering his faculties. This makes him a traitor to his constituency. If he fails as a citizen, he fails as a father. When he lays his affection aside and drinks, he disrupts his home."

PROHIBITION BILL PASSES HAWAIIAN SENATE

A measure submitting the question of prohibition to a vote of the people has passed the senate of the Ninth legislature of Hawaii.

"TOPERS" MADE ALASKA DRY

Prohibition is bound to prove a boon to the Alaskan people, is the statement of George J. Love, United States Commissioner of Valdez, Alaska, as quoted in a Portland paper. It was the votes of many "topers" that swung the election for the drys, he claims.

TEMPORARY PROHIBITION IN DENMARK

Temporary prohibition is in force in Denmark, it is reported, pending the decision of the government as to the best method for dealing with the liquor traffic. All holders of stocks of spirits and spirituous liquors have been asked to report the amount of such stock on hand.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION AS A WAR MEASURE

OPINIONS OF PROMINENT PEOPLE CONCERNING IT

AN AID TO GOOD GOVERNMENT

THOMAS E. CAMPBELL, Governor of Arizona

I am satisfied there is urgent need for the passage by Congress of a nation-wide prohibition measure to govern the nation during the period of the present war.

A NECESSARY CONSERVATION MEASURE

SIDNEY J. CATTS, Governor of Florida

There is urgent need for a nation-wide prohibitory law as a war measure and I hope that it will be passed by Congress. The "old countries" which have been forced to cut out alcoholic stimulants from the army provide a precedent whereby we can be guided.

REQUISITE FOR EITHER WAR OR PEACE

THEODORE G. BILBO, Governor of Mississippi

I consider that there is urgent need for the passage by Congress of a nation-wide prohibitory law as a war measure. Such a law would be not only a good war measure but also a necessary peace measure. I am in favor of national prohibition and the sooner we get it the better off we will be, as individuals and as a nation.

PROHIBITION GREATEST ECONOMIC PRINCIPLE KNOWN

MOSES ALEXANDER, Governor of Idaho

The experience of Idaho has demonstrated that the greatest economic principle ever adopted is prohibition of the liquor traffic; all government authorities, as well as all war experts, agree that during the war upon which we have just been forced to enter, there will be the utmost need for the application of every economic device in order to insure the success of our armies and in order to provide food for our allies. It therefore seems to me that absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic is a necessity.

REMOVE TEMPTATION FROM OUR HUSBANDS AND SONS

CATHERINE W. McCULLOCH

When our husbands and sons go to war we women want to know that the temptation of intoxicating liquors is removed from them. We who do not go will need all our strength for great industrial and agricultural burdens which must be shouldered and our efficiency must not be lessened by the use of liquors. We shall need so much of the grains and fruits that none can safely be wasted in the distillery and the brewery. We shall need our greatest spiritual and mental strength to surmount the terrors, the agonies, the destruction which accompany war, and if we in the army or at home are ordained to death by our government, let us die sober. We need a national prohibitory law.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION A NATIONAL IMPERATIVE

DANIEL A. POLING, in *Christian Endeavor World*

Stop this waste! Hard-driven commerce needs these vast industries, their buildings, and their equipment!

Stop this waste! The country needs the labor so poorly employed.

Stop this waste! Society must have released the inspectors, the secret agents, the officers of the law engaged in holding back the crime flood of this traffic.

Stop this waste of raw material and money.

Stop this waste of lives.

Again we say it: "America needs every man at his best today. The liquor traffic will give to the armies of our national progress trembling limbs, blinded eyes, deafened ears, palsied arms, poverty of purse and of soul, hearts that are too frail to pump the blood of mighty deeds."

National prohibition is a national imperative.

The challenge of the hour is the challenge of highest patriotism.

GREATEST VICTORY FOR MANKIND

FRANK L. HOUX, Acting Governor, Wyoming

I consider that there is urgent need for the passage by Congress of a nation-wide prohibitory law as a war measure. I emphatically believe that it would be one step towards not only victory for the people in the war, but the greatest victory for mankind that I can conceive.

ACTION OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES A SAFE PRECEDENT

HARRY OLSEN, Judge Municipal Court, Chicago

"Many of the European nations which at peace interfered scarcely at all with the sale of intoxicating beverages, at war have found it advisable to prohibit or restrict it," said Judge Harry Olsen, of the Municipal court of Chicago, in reply to an inquiry as to his position. "Many of the states of the union at peace have found it advisable to prohibit such sale. Now, when the nation is at war, the government should not hesitate to follow the example of some of the European nations."

FROM A BANKER'S VIEWPOINT

FRANK A. VANDERLIP, President National City Bank of New York, in *Chicago Herald*

"I believe that if we really recognized the test that this country is facing; if we were in the heroic mood to meet it properly, we would keep our grain out of the brewery and distillery. By saving the grain we would be adding more to our national efficiency than by any other thing we could do.

"I would like to see complete national prohibition. If that is one outcome of the war we can well afford to suffer a great deal to bring it about."

PROHIBITION A VITAL CONSERVATION MEASURE

GIFFORD PINCHOT

"Booze or bread—which?"

Gifford Pinchot, conservationist, put this question after he had addressed an audience of clubwomen which met at the New Century Club of Philadelphia, last week, to discuss means to eliminate waste in the nation's food consumption, says the *North American* of that city.

"Last year," he said, "we produced 638,000,000 bushels of wheat. In the same year the distilleries of the United States used 600,000,000 bushels of all grains.

"This is the simple question that confronts us. Do we want booze or bread?"

The address, delivered before the Monday Conference, representing more than seventy women's clubs, was an appeal for economy on the part of the housewife and co-operation with the farmer.

The farmer will do his part to produce more food, said Mr. Pinchot, but the housewife must do her part toward eliminating waste. One of the first wastes to be eliminated, he added, is the use of the nation's cereal food for making the nation drunk.

"Rye, barley and other grains that are now selling at high prices," he said, "are needed as food. We are short of food. We shall be shorter still unless we take proper and vigorous action. Shall we, therefore, keep on turning into drink an amount of grain almost the equivalent of the nation's wheat crop?"

PROHIBITION FOR PREPAREDNESS

ELIZABETH TILTON in *The Survey*

Social workers, you must all know what liquor means in war time—leakage in health, leakage in efficiency, more prostitution and consequently more disease. I have just come from making a survey of four cities under prohibition, Charleston, Richmond, Columbia and Savannah. Forced against their will to go dry, these cities are now making such a remarkable showing in reduction of wreckage that, with the exception of Charleston, they are strong for prohibition.

But I found women distressed that their boys were to be ordered North into wet states. "The North is full of preparedness talk, but does it really think hundreds of open saloons make for preparedness?" was their question to me.

Social workers of dry states, you should ask the governors of the twenty-six dry states to call on the twenty-two wet states to close the saloons.

Social workers of wet states, you should not lose a minute in demanding that your state immediately close its saloons.

Prohibition in war time is a well-proven bit of preparedness. It means more health, more efficiency, less prostitution in the field and infinitely better conditions in the home.

Up to now you have not really done your part against the saloon. But now is your great chance. I beg of you to be leaders in prohibition preparedness.

BOOZE OR BREAD?

America's "Big Push" for Food May Wipe Out Her Breweries and Distilleries

"'Booze or bread?' is the issue that has been put squarely up to the people and government of the United States by the partial failure of the winter wheat crop and the shortage of labor for the planting of spring wheat." This is the statement of Louis J. Kolb, head of the Kolb Bakery Company of Philadelphia, one of the largest distributors of bread in the country.

Mr. Kolb, who is an authority on grain conditions throughout the country, made this statement, in an interview, to a representative of the *North American* of Philadelphia on the threatened shortage of wheat.

"Passing all the arguments against booze as a destroyer of health and homes," said Mr. Kolb, "the best thing that can be said for it is that it is a luxury. As such there is absolutely no comparison between the value of grain in rum and in bread to the nation.

"If there is any food value in rum, it is but a minute percentage of that in bread. Therefore, the nation is faced with the simple question of deciding whether it wants to run short of one of its most valuable staples of food, or do without a luxury during the life of the war."

PROHIBITION AS A WAR MEASURE

AROUSE TO THE PERILS OF A WET NATION AT WAR

DR. STEWART-COGILL of Philadelphia

"Preparedness From the Medical Side" is treated by Dr. Lida Stewart-Cogill, a prominent woman physician of Philadelphia, in the *North American* of that city. She says:

"Let us be both a sober and prepared nation NOW. A nation in peril of war should most certainly be a sober nation, because science has proved, as those who have kept in touch with the reports of laboratory research work know, that the use of alcohol, even in small amounts, impairs vision, memory, judgment, keenness, alertness—in other words, general acumen and efficiency. Moreover, users are more prone to disease and accident, and their resistance to fatigue is lessened. Therefore, if at any time, surely not in war time should there be allowed to exist a condition which plays so great a part in lessening the efficiency and increasing the expense of the nation.

"War is almost, if not already here. If we must fight in order to save our country and honor, let us keep ourselves in the best physical and mental condition possible, and, while preparing let us not neglect the most important part of the preparation, the passing of a bill by this Congress, now in session, favoring the abolishment of the manufacture of alcoholic beverages. Citizens of this great United States, I, as a physician, beg of you, arouse yourselves to the perils of a wet nation at war and demand the passage of such a bill.

"Let us insist that this be a 'bone dry' nation NOW. If war we must, then let us make it a short and a decisive one—by being at our highest point of efficiency."

"The grain that would be saved by closing the beer and whisky plants would be sufficient to feed the whole nation for a month," declared United States Senator Sheppard of Texas.

MAKE THE BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES AN ASSET

"Enact prohibition for the war. Use the distilleries to make munition alcohol as a source of power fuel. Use the breweries to pack meat, to pack fruits, to make vinegar, ice, and serve other useful ends." This is the idea of Rev. Dr. Clarence True Wilson, general secretary of the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the M. E. church. Dr. Wilson argues that many thousands of young men, many of them from prohibition states, will be concentrated in mobilization camps, a large number of which will be in license territory.

"As in the past, we will see soldiers exploited by the breweries and saloons. There will be education in the vice of drinking. There will be drunkenness. There will be disease more fatal than German shells," Dr. Wilson contends.

MAKE THE COUNTRY SAFE FOR THE SOLDIERS

In the March number of the *Unitarian World and Work*, the monthly bulletin of the American Unitarian Association, the Alliance of Unitarian Women, Young People's Religious Union and the Unitarian Temperance Society, there appears the following statement:

"Should war come, which Heaven forbid, the saloons of the nation should be closed. Let every Unitarian living in a dry state ask his governor to demand that the boys of his state shall go only into dry states. The governors of the twenty-five states that have already voted dry could and should demand a dry nation during war time. Anything less is being thoroughly behind the times."

The Detroit (Mich.) Pastors' Union has passed a resolution asking the legislature to close all the saloons of Michigan by May 1, 1917, as a war measure, and calling upon Michigan Senators and Representatives in Congress to further the movement for the enactment of an immediate prohibition measure.

FOOD AND BEER SITUATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

A special correspondent of the *Sun*, New York, gives an illuminating view of the food and beer situation in Great Britain. A great campaign of economy is on and in the government's effort to conserve food supplies the beer business is very apt to get a black eye. England must have food but the experience of other nations demonstrates that she can live without intoxicating liquors. It is stated that the saving of grain effected by the recent order of Premier Lloyd George, which lopped off about 10,000,000 barrels of beer, is sufficient to provision the country for a month. Before the war England was making and using 36,000,000 barrels of beer a year and a corresponding quantity of spirits. Conversion into food of the grains used in the production of this vast output of intoxicants might easily mean England's victory in the war. Concerning the action taken by the government in curtailing the drink supply, and likewise the attitude of the people the *Sun* says:

"If Great Britain goes dry it will be the accomplishment of the submarines. It may well be doubted whether anything less than a prospect of actual food shortage would have induced the Government to take such a revolutionary step. Yet, powerful as is the liquor trade in this country and devoted as are the people to their distinguished personal right to drink its product, it is simply wonderful to observe with what equanimity the public regards the possibility of having its drink supply shut off.

"If it is necessary to win this war they will do without all of their drink and part of their food, and a good deal of other things that they had come to regard as necessaries of life. There is not the least notion of surrendering their purpose to win the war."

Campaign of Economy

In an effort to educate the people concerning the stupendous waste caused by drink a strenuous campaign is being conducted along economic lines. Says the *Sun:*

"All over the cities of the kingdom one is constantly stared in the face by huge posters announcing the amount of the annual drink bill and proclaiming that if this money were saved it would largely if not entirely pay for the war. The direct saving, assuming that it would really all be saving, would in fact pay about one-half the cost of the war on the present scale of expenditure. The prohibitionists, or abolitionists, as they are called here, declare that the indirect saving represented by the increased stocks of foodstuffs available, the utilization of plants, horses, human labor and everything else now devoted to the liquor business would represent the other half."

Notwithstanding all their power and influence the brewers are beginning to realize the possibility of their business falling into the discard and are holding conferences among themselves to discuss plans for pooling their issues, closing a large number of saloons and otherwise submitting to the restrictions proposed, in the hope that in this way they may prevent the government from taking over the business entirely or abolishing it completely. However, certain difficulties have to be faced by the brewers and not the least of these is the change in social conditions. Again we quote from the *Sun:*

"Meantime the reduced production and consumption of liquor is having a marked effect on social conditions. Convictions for drunkenness were reduced more than half during the past year as compared with previous years, and this has been to a considerable extent the reason why police forces in cities have been cut down without serious effect to the public safety. London in darkness might be expected to be a London full of crime and disorder, but as a matter of fact London in darkness sees less crime than it knew in the days when it was the brightest night spot on the map this side of Broadway."

A study of the following figures also presented by the *Sun* might well give basis for the remark that England's greatest enemy is strong drink. Had not John Barleycorn wielded the scepter Great Britain might ere this have closed the war and compelled peace with honor. May it not be possible that before she conquers foreign foes she must overcome the enemy at home? The figures give some indication of conditions:

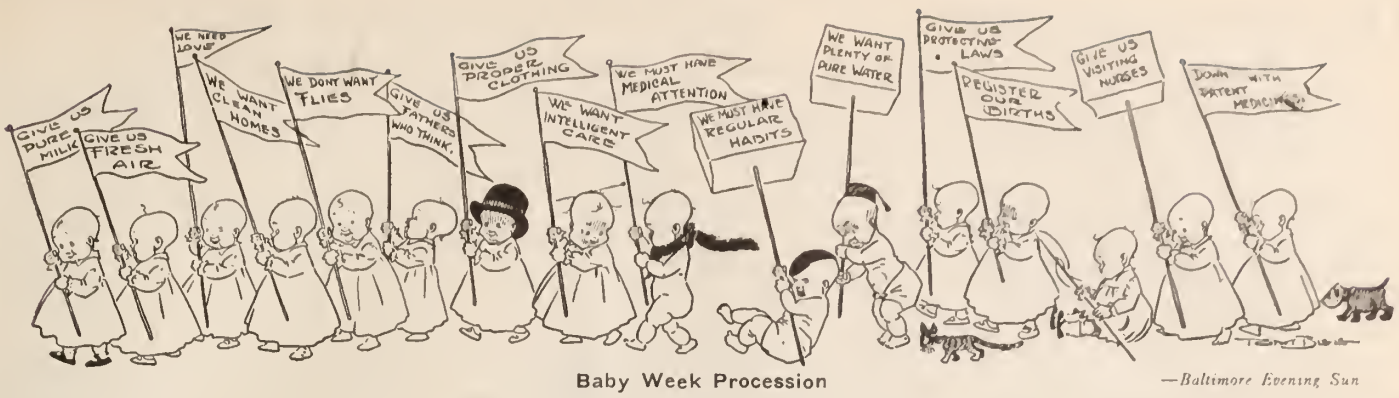
"Figures on the convictions for drunkenness in London and forty other cities and towns in the kingdom with population exceeding 100,000 were recently presented in Parliament as follows:

	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Men	119,000	115,000	88,000	53,000
Women	40,000	41,000	38,000	24,000
Total	159,000	156,000	126,000	77,000

"The total volume of absolute alcohol consumed during these years was approximately:

	Gallons.
1913	92,000,000
1914	89,000,000
1915	81,000,000
1916	73,000,000

"In a representative southern area, 40 per cent of the causes of drunkenness were due to beer, ale or stout, 43 per cent to spirits, 10 per cent to beer and spirits mixed, 4 per cent to other drinks, including wine."



Baby Week Procession —*Baltimore Evening Sun*

BABY WEEK CAMPAIGN

MAY 1-6

The Children's Bureau of the department of Labor has designated May 1-6 as Baby Week, with the hope of promoting in the United States the movement for conservation of human life. There have already appeared in The Union Signal plans and suggestions for the observance of the week. (See April 5, 1917, "The W. C. T. U. in the Baby Week Campaign," by Carolyn P. Lindsay, National superintendent Fairs and Open Air Meetings.)

On page 15 will be found a list of leaflets for Child Welfare Week. For other information write to the Children's Bureau of the Labor department of the Federal government for its bulletin on the subject. The Educational Exhibition Co., 26 Custom House St., Providence, R. I., has for rent or sale a great variety of exhibit material for Baby Week.

IF BABY COULD TALK HE WOULD SAY:

Do not kiss me on the mouth.

Do not let the sun shine in my eyes nor the wind fill them with dust.

Do not sneeze or cough in my face, for I may take cold; and that would be bad for me.

Do not expose me to whooping cough or measles or other catching diseases, or I may get sick and die.

Do not pick me up by the arms. Be careful how you handle me and lay me down.

Do not give me candy or other things which are not good for me.

Do not give me a dirty pacifier to suck nor allow me to suck my thumb, for it will spoil the shape of my mouth.

Do not rock me to sleep nor teach me other bad habits.

Do not take me to the motion-picture show nor keep me up nights, for it robs me of my sleep and makes me cross.

DO NOT DOSE ME WITH PATENT MEDICINES OR NASTY MIXTURES.

DO NOT GIVE ME WINE, BEER, OR WHISKY, COFFEE OR TEA, FOR I WANT TO KEEP WELL.

Do not jolt me nor trot me on your knee when I cry.

I want the right things to eat and I want my meals on time.

I want some pure cold water to drink between meals, for I get very thirsty.

Joseph Beaven Platt, grandson of Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, former president West Washington W. C. T. U.

I want a bath every day and plenty of clean clothes.

I want my own bed, a comfortable room with the windows open, and plenty of time for sleep, for I must have it in order to grow.

I want to be taken out of doors every day for the fresh air.

I want mother to love me and always be gentle with me.

I want to be a good baby.

—*From Special Baby Week Bulletin of Kansas State Board of Health.*

BABY WEEK PROGRAMS

Last year some communities celebrated the whole week; in others baby week lasted from one day to seven days. The seven-day programs usually ran about as follows: Flag day, baby Sunday, school day, fathers' day, outing day, visiting day, and birth-registration day. Baby Sabbath was also celebrated in many cities.

This general program was varied in some towns by a tag day; one featured a rural mothers' day, one a merchants' baby booster day, one a recognition day (when business houses put out flags and everyone interested was asked to wear a flower), and one had a baby button day. In North Dakota the general plan was to call flag day advertising day, and concentrate that day on letting everybody know what was coming. The program of a middle western city was: Baby Sunday, daddy's day, mother's day, the baby's day, home day, welfare day, parade day.

WHAT DOES THE BABY ASK OF YOU?

What does the baby ask of you,
  Passer-by in the street?
Only the gift of a thought from you,
Only the gift of a look from you
  At the road before his feet;
Is it smooth and clean and fit, say you,
  Fit for a baby's feet?

What does the baby say to you,
  You who pay no heed?
He begs for the right of living with you,
Begs for the help of a hand from you—
  What he begs is but his meed.
Will the hand and the help be ready from you,
  Serving the baby's need?

What does the baby give to you,
  Men whose vision is dim?
He gives you sun to lighten your way;
He gives you hope for each dark day;
  Have you paid your debt to him?
Have you smoothed his path and guided his way,
  Guarded and shielded him?

What does the baby keep for you—
  You whose need is vast?
He keeps faith and hope and joy for you,
Comfort and love and home for you
  In his tiny hand held fast.
Are you earning the gifts he is keeping for you,
  You who are going past?

(Dedicated to Baby Week, Washington, D. C.)

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
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Evanston Illinois, April 26, 1917

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Washington, D. C., December 2–7, 1917

Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, National treasurer, returned to National Headquarters Friday, April 20, from Washington, D. C., where with Miss Gordon, she has been for the past week in attendance upon a conference of the representatives of the allied temperance forces. Miss Gordon remains in Washington.

BABY WEEK A PATRIOTIC OCCASION

It is significant tbat the first day of Baby Week, May 1-6, in many communities is to be named Flag Day, and every household that is the proud possessor of a baby will display in window or over doorway a little American flag, telling to passersby the story, "Here lives a potential patriot, the conservation of whose health and welfare is of paramount importance to America." The object of Baby Week is to further a movement to remove all handicaps from the path of babies. It is an opportune time to call attention to the enormous loss of child life caused by the liquor evil. Alcoholism in either or both parents jeopardizes the physical and mental health of the offspring, and is almost certain to deprive them of proper home environment during the years of childhood and adolescence. Every boy and every girl has an inalienable right to be born into a home, a neighborhood and a nation that is free from the outstanding temptations of the liquor traffic and of commercialized vice. Let us work enthusiastically to make Baby Week Campaign a stimulator of thought along these lines, and thus help to give to all the little people of America a fair chance to grow to sober and virtuous manhood and womanhood.

WHAT CAN I DO TO HELP?

How most effectively to convert their patriotic enthusiasm into practical effort is the thought uppermost in the minds of American women today. Virtually every organization of women is diligently at work on some self-appointed task either in co-operation with the Red Cross Society or independently. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is fortunate in having certain departments especially organized and equipped for relief work, as well as for service in the utilizing of vacant land by cultivating food-producing plants, and for Americanization work among foreign-speaking women.

First and foremost, however, attention should be given to the imperative call of our National W. C. T. U. president to secure the sending by fathers, mothers and influential citizens of telegrams and letters to President Wilson, urging the enactment without delay of a prohibition law as a war emergency measure. It is fitting that "organized mother-love" should take the lead in these telegraphic petitions for the protection of the boys who are being recruited for the nation's defense, and sent to training camps and mobilization centers in license cities where unspeakable liquor and vice conditions surround them.

The work for soldiers, sailors and marines and for general relief, under Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, National W. C. T. U. superintendent, is from now on to be standardized by Red Cross rules. Every local union and every individual member of every local union will claim the privilege of having a part in this work. Among the enterprises to be carried on under the department are the installation of electric fans, the furnishing of fruit and delicacies for army base hospitals, social welfare work at army training camps and mobilization centers, and the serving of light refreshments to soldiers as they entrain.

Let every community and state study the conditions in its vicinity and adapt its service to the needs. It has been suggested that packages containing jellies, marmalade, grape juice, games, puzzles, recent magazines, scrap books of jokes, song books, "home papers for home troops," and the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL, would be acceptable. They should be sent, charges prepaid, to the nearest Army Depot Quartermaster, as follows:

Army Depot Quartermasters

Washington, D. C.	Boston, Mass.
Philadelphia, Pa.	New York City, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.	St. Paul, Minn.
Omaha, Neb.	Jefferson, Ind.
Seattle, Wash.	San Francisco, Cal.
Kansas City, Mo.	Portland, Ore.
New Orleans, La.	

It might be well for the W. C. T. U. in some communities to plan to get into personal touch in some distinctive way with troops when entraining, mobilizing, or in training camps. Recognition of military discipline demands, of course, that permission must always be obtained before anything of this nature is inaugurated. This is absolutely necessary. It is possible that in some communities the location of a rest room in the neighborhood of these temporary camps might be welcomed.

Thousands of comfort bags, which our white ribboners from long experience know so well how to make, are needed. The Illinois W. C. T. U., through Miss Helen L. Hood, president, is arranging to open a room in one of the large office buildings in Chicago, as a comfort bag clearing house. Material for the bags—khaki colored cloth cut according to Red Cross measurements—is to be given out to the women of the county and state, who may, if they desire, take it to their homes to make into bags. These bags are to be presented to soldiers stationed at Fort Sheridan, and the sailors at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, both a few miles north of Chicago. Fort Sheridan is to be one of the great training camps of the United States. On May 8, the two camps at that place, each having a capacity of 2,500, will be filled with soldiers.

Knit Your Patriotism Into Sweaters

Knitted sweaters, blankets, underwear, socks and handkerchiefs are acceptable to the boys who are responding to the call to the colors. In acknowledging a gift of articles of this kind sent recently to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station by a woman's organization, Captain W. A. Moffett of that station, said: "Some of these articles are being kept to be used permanently here. Most of them, however, are being retained by the men and will be taken to sea with them, where they will be of great use on board ship and when they are on exposed duty."

Where there is a Red Cross unit in a city, white ribboners will of course find it advisable to co-operate with it in the preparation of hospital supplies, and if there is no unit, get in communication with the nearest one in a neighboring city.

"Nail a Flag to Your Hoe"

In harmony with the suggestion of President Wilson and the Federal Agricultural Department, the W. C. T. U. has shown itself very alert in inaugurating and pushing plans for the cultivation of vacant lots. An official communication was published in last week's paper from Miss Lella M. Sewall, National superintendent of the Flower Mission and Relief department, urging white ribboners to "cultivate all vacant lots" in their towns and to interest the school children in such enterprises. We publish this week, on page 10, a telegraphic message to the same effect from Mrs. Lucia F. Additon, superintendent of the Temperance and Labor department. We note with interest that as a result of agitation by Mrs. Susan McWhirter Ostrom, National superintendent of the Press department, there is a probability that the grounds of the state house at Indianapolis will be converted into a model vegetable garden as a help to solving the problem of increased food production in that state.

It is certainly unnecessary to remind the thoughtful, patriotic women of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the appeal of President Wilson to all housewives to demonstrate their patriotism by eliminating all wastefulness and extravagance in their respective households, remembering that if "waste in times of peace is a sin, in this time of national stress it is a crime."

MEMBERSHIP WEEK—MAY 6-13

White ribboners in every state are planning for special meetings during the week of May 6-13 with the thought of increasing the membership of the W. C. T. U. For this purpose there has been prepared by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union a souvenir card, a reproduction of which appears on page 14 of this issue. One of these cards, tied with a dainty white ribbon, may be given to every new member as a souvenir. Orders for the cards, which are furnished at cost price, should be sent in promptly. In no more direct way can we help to secure National Constitutional Prohibition than by adding to the membership of our organization.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPEAL

PRESIDENT WILSON'S appeal to the various divisions of the great "service army" can be summarized thus:

To farmers: Increase the production of your land and co-operate in the sale and distribution of your products.

To men and boys: "Turn in hosts to the farms," to help cultivate and harvest the vast crops imperatively needed.

To middlemen: "Forego unusual profits" and organize and expedite shipments of supplies.

To railway men: See to it that there shall be no "obstruction of any kind, no inefficiency or slackened power" of the "arteries of the nation's life."

To merchants: Take for your motto, "Small profits and quick service."

To shipbuilders: Speed construction for ships, for "the life of the war depends upon you."

To miners: If you "slacken or fail, armies and statesmen are helpless."

To manufacturing men: Speed and perfect every process, for your "service is absolutely indispensable" to the nation.

To gardeners: By creating and cultivating gardens you can help "greatly to solve the problem of the feeding of the nations."

To housewives: Eliminate wastefulness and extravagance.

To editors and advertising agencies: Give widespread circulation and repetition to this appeal.

—*North American* of Philadelphia

GOVERNOR BROUGH PREDICTS "BONE DRY" AMERICA IN TWO YEARS

Governor Charles H. Brough of Arkansas is making the prediction that America will be "bone dry" within two years. "The success Arkansas and other dry states have won under prohibition furnishes a substantial foundation for a dry America," says Governor Brough. "I have talked with many men of national prominence in political affairs, and the prevailing opinion among this class is that America will adopt prohibition several years earlier than the time generally expected.

"Arkansas has prospered under the 'bone dry' act. Liquor activities have died down to a whisper. What little intoxicants are being peddled by blind tigers are sold at exorbitant rates. No liquor is being shipped into the state, and few people have it.

"With the decrease in drinking came proportionate impetus to agricultural, commercial and industrial activities. It is the rarest sight in Arkansas to see a man under the influence of intoxicants."

UNION SIGNAL QUIZ

Do You Know the Answers to These Questions? They May Be Found in THE UNION SIGNAL of April 19

Ten questions, the answers to which will be found in the preceding number of THE UNION SIGNAL, will appear each week. The use of these questions as a part of local union programs is suggested.

1. Have the liquor interests any reasonable grounds for claiming compensation?

2. What are five of the indications that the days of the liquor traffic are numbered, as given by an ex-liquor-speaker?

3. Name four special reasons why there should be a popular demand for a prohibition war measure.

4. What three methods of securing prohibition through Congress as a war measure are being considered?

5. Through what departments of the National W. C. T. U. is the organization now carrying on war relief work?

6. Which is the latest state to come into the prohibition ranks and what has been its prohibition history?

7. How has Seattle refuted the predictions of the liquor interests regarding the effects of prohibition?

8. Does the testimony of representatives of labor in Colorado, Washington and other prohibition states corroborate the statements of the liquorites that prohibition is a detriment to the workingman?

9. Is there any truth in the statements of the brewers that beer is a tissue building food? Give authority for facts stated.

10. What anti-liquor war measures have been introduced in Congress since the opening of the special session?

PROHIBITION SAVES KANSAS NEARLY $29,000,000 ANNUALLY

Even before the enactment of a "bone dry" law the state of Kansas saved nearly $29,000,000 annually on its liquor bill, according to the findings of Dean Frank W. Blackmar of the University of Kansas, who has just made an exhaustive study of the effect of prohibition in his state. This is the reason Kansas can spend twenty-five million dollars a year on new automobiles, player pianos and other luxuries. According to Dean Blackmar's figures the average per capita consumption in Kansas is 2.61 gallons per year. If the liquor consumption in Kansas were up to the national average the drink bill would be $33,000,000.

Dean Blackmar reports that Ohio, with a population only three times as large as Kansas, spends twenty-five times as much for liquor as does Kansas, or eight times as much per capita. The people of the United States spend 1.66 times as much for liquor as for meat. Kansas spends five times as much for meat as for liquor. The average United States citizen spends five times as much for liquor as for bread.

"The survey shows the old fallacy," says Professor Blackmar in his report, "that alcohol in one form is taken to keep you warm and in another to keep you cool. The consumption of beer was highest in July and lowest in January, while the consumption of whisky was highest in December and lowest in May. The survey also shows that the consumption of liquor is heavier among the foreign than among the native born."

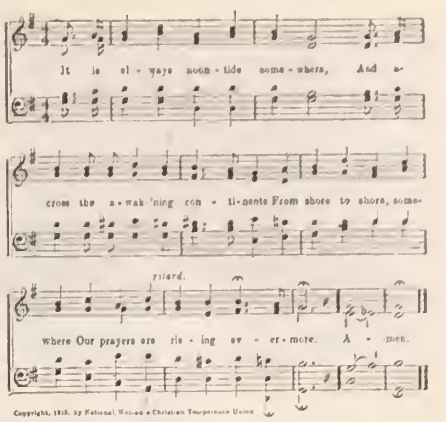
TOO MANY FLAGS

Little Dorothy, aged six, had been told at school that she must salute the flag. That noon she was almost an hour late in coming home for lunch, and her parents were anxiously watching for her. "Dorothy, why are you so late?" was the first query as the child came up the front walk. "Teacher said we must salute the flag," replied the small patriot, "and I have been saluting them all the way home, 'cause there was one on pretty nearly every house."

IT SHOULD HAVE BEEN 500

Mrs. Ella B. Black, National superintendent of Work among Foreign-Speaking People, in an article on "Americanization" in the April 5 issue of THE SIGNAL, is quoted as saying that there were fifty applicants for naturalization in Chicago in one day. The number should have been 500.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE



FLAG OF THE FREE

Oh, raise the starry banner high,
And let it wave o'er land and sea;
It stands for truth which cannot die,
The glorious emblem of the free.
Secure beneath its sheltering sway,
In safety let the people dwell,
That coming generations may
Its glory to their children tell.

Oh, raise the banner of the free,
Above the schoolhouse and the home,
And in the islands of the sea,
Across the mighty ocean's foam;
But only when in justice strong
Should freedom's banner ever wave,
It never should protect the wrong,
It never should the free enslave.

But soon we'll hail the better day
Of which our fathers never dreamed;
The dramshop outlawed, swept away,
A spotless flag, a land redeemed.
Then shall the glory of our land
Be blest to nations far abroad;
We'll give this world a helping hand,
And uplift mankind toward God.

—*Matthew T. Lindsay*

A NEW BANNER WAVES

On the first day of Baby Week many communities will ask all households which are the fortunate possessors of a baby to display a small American flag.

A new banner waves in our city today,
A banner just newly unfurled;
But the message it brings
On its blue and white wings,
Is as old as the dawn of the world.

Joyful the tidings this banner proclaims:
"A baby lives here" is its song.
To his presence give heed;
Take account of his need:
Make right for him all that is wrong.

From the dawn of the world to the dawn of today
Man's hope in a baby has lain.
For the smile on his face
Is the goal of the race—
Through darkness and infinite pain.

We hail you—the babes of our city, today,
And pledge you our faith to the end!
Whatever your need,
With thought and with deed,
Your uttermost realm to defend.

We record here the name of a comrade and friend who has recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. OLIVE POND AMIES, Secane, Pa., for nineteen years recording secretary of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U., and for many years president of the Philadelphia county union. Mrs. Amies was a veteran temperance crusader well known throughout the state and nation.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

May 6-13—Membership week
May 13—Mothers' Day

SUPERINTENDENTS

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK

MRS. STELLA B. IRVINE

One of the very important lines of work of the Sunday School department is the observance of Anti-Cigaret Sunday. Lest we forget, let it once more be recorded that we are indebted to Mrs. E. B. Ingalls, ex-National superintendent of the Anti-Narcotics department of the W. C. T. U. for the idea of having one Sunday of the year observed as Anti-Cigaret Sunday.

The second Temperance Sunday of the year has been fixed by the International Sunday School Association as Anti-Cigaret Day. This year the date is May 20 and workers should begin at once to arrange for the observance of the day.

One plan which has met with great favor is the anti-cigaret medal contest which is held as an opening or closing program in the Sunday school. The department provides Sunday school contest programs and the selections are made by the National superintendent of the Medal Contest department and are taken from her contest books. These are suited to the Junior and Intermediate grades of the school. For the programs send to me and for the medals to Mrs. A. E. Carman, 5414 Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

We strongly recommend an anti-cigaret rally on the afternoon of Anti-Cigaret Day. Let there be a program which will partake of the nature of a contest. Each school participating may provide a feature of the program and the prize will be awarded to the school presenting the best feature. The department publishes anti-cigaret rally programs which contain most interesting and instructive exercises. These with samples of all of our anti-cigaret and anti-tobacco literature, will be found in our anti-cigaret package. Price 25 cents postpaid. This is a valuable equipment.

Rev. Harry Adams Hersey, Caribou, Maine, publishes an excellent anti-cigaret poster. Send 10 cents for sample and if possible supply all Sunday schools, as it furnishes a striking lesson and could be used as the basis of a good talk by the superintendent.

Program points and suggestions are given in the leaflet entitled "Anti-Cigaret Day." We supplement with the following:

"Messengers of Truth," pupils of the Junior grades, may appear in turn and give telling facts about tobacco which may be gleaned from many sources but are readily secured from the literature of our department. A short dialogue will get the attention of the school as something is done as well as said. Send for the dialogue entitled, "Anti-Cigaret Bonfire," price 2 cents. It is suited to pupils of the Intermediate grades and girls are the speakers.

An anti-tobacco symposium may be given by pupils of the Senior grades. Topic: "The Enemy, Tobacco." Speaker's topics: "Enemy of Life and Health," "Enemy of Morality," "Enemy of Posterity," "Enemy of Prosperity," "Enemy of the Nation." These topics are treated briefly in the leaflet entitled, "Three Enemies."

Testimony against tobacco may be given by adult members of the school. A teacher could show the effect of tobacco on school work. A physician could relate instances where tobacco had ruined health. A teacher could compute the amount spent on tobacco in a year or in the average life-time, if six cigars at five cents each were smoked each day. Mention could be made of what that sum would buy. This could be in the nature of a blackboard problem.

Why not have an anti-tobacco pledge-signing crusade in every church and Sunday school? This could be under the direction of the Temperance department or Temperance secretary of the Sunday school. Let every man and boy (and girl too) be asked to sign the anti-tobacco pledge.

Anti-Cigaret Day is an opportune time when the pastor and Sunday school superintendent could investigate the teaching force of the school and prevail upon tobacco users to give up the habit for the sake of the pupils they teach. That there are such teachers is a matter of great regret and they should be told that their example counteracts their teaching and that only such teachers are desirable whose example in life is safe and good for the child to follow.

There should be a seed-sowing of anti-tobacco literature in the homes represented by the members of the school. Every child should be given a telling short leaflet to take home to read to his father—and who can estimate the harvest of such seed-sowing?

The usual helps for teachers and officers are found in the quarterly Budget. Price, 15 cents, or 50 cents per year in advance. New material and up-to-date statistics and revised leaflets are included in the budget.

The quarterly temperance lesson of the International Lesson Series is found in Isaiah 28:1-13. The title of the lesson is "The Importance of Self-control. The Golden Text is 1 Cor. 9:25. Every man that striveth in the games exercises self-control in all things.

This lesson is well adapted to Anti-Cigaret Day.

Let us work for a great temperance Sunday on May 20.

115 Walnut Street, Riverside, California

TEMPERANCE AND LABOR

Mrs. Lucia F. H. Additon, National superintendent of the department of Temperance and Labor, sends by telegram the following urgent appeal to white ribboners:

"We have urged work for human conservation in the past. Let us now translate our theories into deeds. Cultivate every foot of land to provide food stuffs. Organize canning clubs to increase the food supply. Do something toward helping to feed the nation. The time is short. We must serve *now*. Let us act promptly and report."

NATIONAL LECTURER HELPS MAKE WISCONSIN DRY

Mrs. Lulu Loveland Shepard, National lecturer, has just completed a four weeks' campaign in Wisconsin where, on April 3, some one hundred towns and villages voted on local option with splendid victories. Wisconsin, considering the amount of wet territory in the state, is making a wonderful advance in prohibition sentiment and the wave is sweeping the state like a Kansas cyclone. For five years Mrs. Shepard has made an annual visit to Wisconsin, and this year's successful trip has demonstrated what white ribboners everywhere could do if all plans were as carefully made as they have been in Wisconsin. In spite of bad weather during the entire month, with terrific blizzards which tied up trains for days and detained many speakers, Mrs. Shepard was enabled to fill every appointment. She seemed to live a charmed life. Often the train she took would be the last to reach a given point for several days. Mrs. E. W. Follett, head of the Speakers' Bureau of Wisconsin, had planned the itinerary so carefully and so many months beforehand that everything moved smoothly. In some places the theater had been engaged and paid for as early as last August in order to avoid possible disappointment. In other places where the theater could not be secured because of the opposition of the brewery interests the women secured the "movie" house or armory. Music was a great feature at each meeting. High school orchestras, glee clubs, boys' choruses and such attractions drew immense crowds and at many points people were turned away for lack of standing room.

What does it all mean? Simply this, that Wisconsin is going dry. Nothing can stop it. Prohibition will probably be submitted to the voters, and in that event the good men of the state will pile up such a vote as will surprise the people of this nation.

Moreover, white ribboners have led in creating this temperance sentiment. They have gotten out petitions, arranged meetings, distributed literature, served meals at the polls, pushed essay contests in the schools, educated and agitated, and to them must be given the credit in the great day of final victory.

OREGON LEGISLATURE ACTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH BALLOT BOX SENTIMENT

Special Correspondence

Oregon has accepted its "bone dry" law in a very matter-of-fact way. The legislature passed the measure without any great opposition, the senate unanimously and the house with only a "soppy seven" voting against it. This unanimity of vote does not mean that all the members were personally dry men. The people had spoken at the November election, and an Oregon legislature is very careful to follow the expressed opinion of the citizenry. The law became effective five days after being signed, February 2, by Governor Withycombe. Mrs. Adah Wallace Unruh received the pen which was used.

Brewery Now Making Condensed Milk

We are now informed, through our leading Portland dailies, that one large brewery is being transformed into a condensed milk factory, and that about one thousand five hundred acres of hop fields are being given over to the cultivation of sugar beets and others to loganberries as much more profitable. Former saloon locations are occupied by thriving business concerns. In a few years the last trace of the liquor traffic in Oregon will be eliminated. No word of regret for the passing of John Barleycorn is heard. Prohibition has promoted prosperity and is exceedingly popular in business circles.

That the legislative work of the Oregon women might be made more effective the Federation of Women's Clubs, Mothers' Congress and Parent-Teacher Association, and the Consumers' League joined with the state Woman's Christian Temperance Union to form a Woman's Legislative Council. This council held many meetings before the opening of the legislature, carefully studying the different measures brought forward by their organizations and other reform legislation they were asked to endorse. The Secretary of State set aside a room in the law library of the supreme court building as headquarters for the Woman's Legislative Council during the legislative session and Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, president of the Oregon W. C. T. U., was placed in charge. Many bills endorsed by the women voters of the state became laws. The W. C. T. U. proposed an anti-cigaret bill which would totally have eliminated the cigaret from the state. The tobacco interests sent an experienced lobby and in spite of a determined fight the bill was modified to make it apply only to minors. Next time we will ask the people to speak at the polls. When they say, "Banish the cigaret" the legislature will "register delight" in obeying the mandate.

Constructive Legislation Endorsed by the W. C. T. U.

The fourth Friday in October was designated as Frances Willard day in our public schools. This, also, was our measure. The third bill we introduced was to make women eligible to jury service but it was defeated, largely because of the opposition of the wives of some of the legislators. The women's organizations are all officially behind this measure and effort will be continued until it becomes a law.

Other measures passed raised the minimum school year from six to eight months, provided for free kindergartens, for medical and surgical attention to indigent crippled children, and for sterilization of the feebleminded, criminals and sexual perverts and modified and improved the mothers' pension law.

Mrs. Alexander Thompson, the one woman member of the 1917 legislature, won high honors for the efficiency of her service. She was a hard worker, keen in debate, wise in judgment and the joy and pride of her associates and of every woman lobbyist and visitor. She asked no favors because she was a woman and expected that she and her measures should stand on their own merits. She presided over the house when called by the speaker to the chair. Because of her efficiency it will be easier to elect other women as members of succeeding legislatures.

Mrs. Alexander Thompson
Only Woman Member of the Oregon Legislature

Much interest has been taken in Umatilla, Oregon, which now has an entire city government of women. The women planned their campaign so quietly that the men did not even know there were women candidates until the votes were cast. The wife of the former mayor defeated her husband, who was a candidate for re-election. Canyonville is another Oregon city officered by women and from press reports there seems no question as to the efficient business administration in both cities.

In common with other states the war overshadows everything else. Our boys —boys in very truth—are marching away. The W. C. T. U. will do its "bit" in helping to prepare hospital supplies, looking after moral conditions surrounding, in camp and field, these sons of loving mothers, many of them from Christian homes. We also will join the other women of the state in increasing and conserving the food supply, and will be ready to render any other patriotic service in our power.

A very successful bazaar was held at state headquarters recently. Nearly 600 articles, useful and ornamental, were donated by the women of the state. Umatilla county sent a generous contribution which was arranged in a very attractive booth in charge of Mrs. J. C. Woodworth, the charming and efficient county president. Multnomah county served noon luncheon in an adjoining room and both state and county were happy over the financial returns. As some articles were left unsold and others are still in preparation, another bazaar will be held in connection with the state convention at Albany the first week in October.

Plans are now being made for the second annual state-wide observance of white ribbon week, May 7-13. Schools will be visited, house-to-house invitations to membership given, one day devoted to mothers' meetings, a day to prayer and meditation, and public meetings will be held in which honorary members take part. A food sale will be held to raise money. A children's meeting and a union mass meeting on Sunday with a thank offering collection for a dry Oregon will close the week's efforts.

The 1917 meeting of the National Education Association will be held in Portland in July. The W. C. T. U. is represented on the committee which is making the plans to entertain this great meeting by Mrs. Kemp and Mrs. Lucia F. Additon.

The regular work of the unions goes steadily on. Mrs. G. L. Buland, state superintendent of the S. T. I. department, enjoys the co-operation of the state superintendent of Public Instruction. With his help every teacher in the state has been asked to carry on the essay contests in the schools, being furnished with helpful information. Newberg recently tendered a reception and banquet to the teachers at which over one hundred and fifty people were present. Mrs. Kemp was a guest of honor and the principal speaker.

The spring institute season is at hand and many county and local institutes will soon be held. Multnomah county holds an all-day institute each month of the year.

State Capitol, Salem, Oregon

HIS FLAG, AND THE COUNTRY FOR WHICH IT STANDS*

MINERVA L. GUTHAPFEL

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By Courtesy *Christian Herald*

A sudden, solemn hush fell upon the room. Eight hundred pair of mostly black eyes gazed in awe-struck interest at the sweet-faced Teacher—capital "T" for Teacher, please, in this school.

"It is with sorrowful hearts we take up our lessons this morning. We have no flag-bearer. Our little Geta, who died yesterday of the fever, was a good girl and, because she prayed to God, must be with Him today. We also should try to be good, that it may be well with us when we, too, come to die."

A sharp in-taking of the breath by eight hundred little throats answered the teacher's "when we, too, come to die." It was lonely without the little Geta, who carried the flag so proudly. But "when we, too, come to die" was not so pleasant to listen to. That was a cause for worriment. Hence the gasp in unison.

The teacher noted, and went on more cheerily. "We are not going to die for a long time, I hope, so now we will select another child to carry our flag. As we go in turns, our flag-bearer must now be a little boy."

Her eyes roved around the chapel of the Five Points Mission of New York city. About four hundred pair of eyes looked back only mildly interested. They belonged to girls, "this time—a boy," hence the calmness.

But eight hundred other eyes, belonging to four hundred boys, glowed and burned and peered eagerly at "Teacher." "If only I might do it, there is still almost the whole month left of Geta's turn. That was indeed a nice little Geta who, since she must die, kindly did so at the beginning of her month of flag carrying. If only I might be the one," and four hundred little hearts beat high with hope.

No, I am wrong, not four hundred hearts, only three hundred and ninety-nine of them, one heart was in a poor miserable little emaciated body; its owner did not even dare to hope he would be called to carry the brilliant red, white and blue.

He sat on the last seat, his face and hands were clean, and the somewhat worn clothing given him by the Mission deaconess was still comparatively clean, but he was sore and tired. He was glad it was school-time, it made him forget that he was hungry and had received a beating at midnight, because he had unsuccessfully begged and given but little to his cruel, drunken father.

Little Marcus had been sent to school by order of the probation officer of the police court, much dreaded by the father; but in the long hours from the time school closed until midnight, he was ordered on the streets to beg, dodging the police and probation officers, afraid to tell lest the father would beat harder and starve him even more. No mother in the home now, she had carried little Marcus down the gang-plank at Ellis Island one short year ago; one year of little food and cruel blows from the drunken shoemaker husband, one short year of homesickness for the girlhood home in Greece—and death mercifully gave rest.

But the teacher is speaking—"We will let our newest scholar finish little Geta's time, to show him that he is welcome in our midst. Come, Marcus, you are the flag-bearer. Rise, children, and stand at 'attention' as the flag-bearer comes to his new post of duty."

Seven hundred ninety-nine pair of feet held the owners erect, seven hundred ninety-nine little figures stood at "attention" as the Teacher walked to the end of the room and helped the dazed Marcus to his feet, starting him down the aisle to the front of the room, and —"the flag."

Marcus couldn't believe it was true, he must be dreaming in his cellar at home, and would soon awaken to dismal reality. Not until his hand was placed around the flag staff and his eyes caught sight of the waving red, white and blue of Uncle Sam's country, did he come to life. One swift glance at the flag, another at the seven hundred ninety-nine figures at "attention," and he rose to the occasion, stretched himself at least two inches higher and, turning as the music started, faced the platform. "One," said the piano, two little attendants of the flag-bearer stepped into one aisle, "two," commanded the music, two more attendants stepped into the other aisle, "three," directed the instrument again, four attendants stepped in unison to the front, "four," said the piano, the attendants stepped to their places, and the march began.

Forward first, then to the right, down one aisle, up the next, eight hundred little voices chanting the "stars and stripes forever," as the flag wended its way, carried aloft by a starry-eyed joyously happy boy, while four small "attendants" trotted protectingly before and behind. The march accomplished, the proud carrier paused, and once more faced the school.

"Salute the flag," called the teacher, "Ready—one." Seven hundred ninety-nine hands answered correctly, and at "two" stood with right hand touching the temple, palm outward, "three," the hand extended to the right in salute, while the entire eight hundred voices chanted, "I pledge allegiance to my flag and the country for which it stands, one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

A pause, then "one," called the piano, "two," "three;" the return march followed until the flag once more rested in its accustomed place.

A new boy sat down in the last seat, a new boy marched to the class room, a new boy recited lessons as in a dream, a new boy forgot all his troubles and went forth to beg the long hours away, caring for nothing, for his heart was aglow and always he saw, before his mind's eye, a strip of red, white and blue, and a boy that looked like himself marching, and constantly before admiring eyes, saluting the "flag," HIS flag, and "the country for which it stands."

Marcus awoke early the next day, and stepped breakfastless into the street, after a hasty ablution.

"What time make-a de clock?" he queried of a passing workman.

"Time, you Guinea kid," answered the man, "what will ye be doing with the time so airly in the marnin'? Sure, if ye must know, it's wantin five minutes till sivin o'clock, and the shop four blocks away yit. Be gone wid ye, I'll be late sure."

Marcus wisely stepped aside and wandered on. He had one penny which his father had donated as supper money a couple of days before, but a kind neighbor had asked him to hold her baby, and had fed him quite bountifully when she returned from her errand. The penny was quite welcome now, it bought a roll at a lunch counter and, for some reason, the owner of the lunch counter, looking into the glowing dark eyes set in the pitifully thin face, hastily pushed toward him a full cup of coffee just poured for himself. "Here, kid," he said, "see if it's flavored right."

Marcus drank it hungrily, ate his roll, and pronounced it "right," adding, "Tanks, mister, I sweep-a de pavement?" "Sure, if you want to," said the man. The boy swept the pavement and swept it well. "Come around any morning you like, kid; you'll find the coffee and bun, and never mind the penny if you work like that after you've eaten them."

Highly gratified, and feeling much refreshed, Marcus stepped from the shop and sauntered on and on. He finally reached Broadway, and again asking the time, was told it was eight-fifteen. He had walked for over an hour, and the school house was ten blocks away. Down the nearest street he sped, his heart beating wildly. What if he should be late the second morning of his position as "flag-bearer?" The thought was torture. Block after block he ran, dodging under horses' hoofs, dashing in front of automobiles at the peril of his life.

He finally paused, panting, within one block of the school building and, asking the time of a newsboy, was told it was only eight-twenty-five, and he could not get into the hallowed presence of the "flag" until eight-forty-five. He stopped in front of an apartment house that even at this early hour teemed with life. Leaning against a lamp post to get his breath, he idly watched a woman scrubbing the front steps. She was janitor of the apartment house, her name was Mrs. Bridget O'Flannigan, and she **weighed two hundred forty-six and one-half pounds,** and was proud of it. She feared no one, neither allowed any to dispute her will. She surely was the last person in the world you would have thought would be the victim of a case of "assault and battery with an intent to kill," but such a victim she that day became.

It happened this way.

As Marcus' breath returned, he unconsciously watched Mrs. O'Flannigan wielding her brush vigorously over the steps, then returning it to the bucket, draw forth the cloth to wipe up the suds. Suddenly IT happened.

A dash, as a small boy, in a wild rage, swept across the intervening space and with one bound landed in front of the industrious Mrs. O'Flannigan; a frantic hand clutched at the scrub rag in her hand, a foot kicked the bucket and it turned over, two fists shot out and landed in Mrs. O'Flannigan's face and chest. The blows acted like a sledge hammer upon her, for they caught her unprepared, as, with a wild shriek, she toppled backward and sat down heavily upon the pavement, while the bucket merrily dripped its contents over her.

A crowd gathered at once, a policeman came running and, pushing to the front, saw the prostrate woman dripping with dirty water and wildly calling on all the saints to defend her, for she was "kilt entirely."

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

*NOTE: This story is printed in leaflet form and also as an exercise for public school children. It may be obtained of the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Illinois.
Price: story leaflet, 5 cents; exercise, 7 cents.

PROHIBITION DAY A RED LETTER OCCASION AT CHAUTAUQUA OF THE SOUTH

MRS. AUGUST BURGHARD

March 31, Prohibition Day of the first annual session of the Chautauqua of the South, was marked with a red letter on Georgia's prohibition calendar because of the widespread interest, representatives from many sections being in attendance; because the removal of intemperance is a patriotic part of the National preparedness necessary at this time, as unless it is well done very little else worth while can be lastingly done; because the principle of prohibition has proved to be the only safe and certain remedy against the treachery of intemperance; because of the young lives, the college men and women, the leaders of tomorrow, consecrated to prohibition and patriotism in the fight against our country's dangerous foe, alcohol; because of the jubilee over Georgia's "bone-dry" law about which Governor N. E. Harris said, holding out his right hand: "On the twenty-eighth of March, just passed, this hand signed the most drastic prohibition measure that has ever been adopted in any state since the American Union began. Georgia takes the lead and challenges her sisters to follow her in the good work which her people hope will eventuate in the passage of the amendment to the Federal Constitution putting in operation prohibition in every state of this, the richest and greatest nation on earth."

Macon, Permanent Home of Chautauqua of the South

The day was celebrated in Macon, geographically the central city of the Empire State of the South. Macon is rich in its history, as in its present attainments, and its bright future. It is a religious and educational center, the home of Wesleyan Female College, the first college in the world to confer a diploma and degrees on women; of Mercer University, and a splendid public school system; the home of the poet, Sydney Lanier, who was also the world's greatest flute player; of Georgia's "bone-dry" Governor, Hon. Nathaniel E. Harris; the home of our peerless Mary Harris Armor, loved and honored all over the nation as a temperance evangel of the first magnitude.

One generous citizen has donated four hundred and fifty acres of land, excellently located, upon which the Chautauqua of the South, a part of the Mother Chautauqua of New York, will be located.

Prohibition Day Committee

It is significant that Prohibition Day was selected, without solicitation, as one of the special days of the Chautauqua's three weeks' sessions. The committee to arrange for it was composed of three ministers, leaders in their denominations, the editor of a large daily, the judge of the City court, a successful business man, the president of a great college, a popular University student, and four white ribboners officially connected in the W. C. T. U. with the platform, scientific temperance instruction, literature, and publicity departments—all working in harmony with Dr. A. P. Bourland, Chautauqua director.

Who Were Present?

Who were present? White ribboners from many sections of the state and from other states, prohibitionists of all professions and walks in life, college faculties and many preachers, large delegations from temperance and church organizations, from the leading Georgia Methodist college for young women and the one for young men, the leading Baptist college for young women, and the one for young men, from the Great State Normal and Industrial College, the Georgia-Alabama Business College located at Macon, and others.

Seated on the platform with the speakers were about one hundred and fifty prominent people, prohibitionists, including a number of white ribboners. Underneath a large American flag of electric lights and surrounded by national emblems was placed a conspicuous runner bearing the message of the hour, "National Constitutional Prohibition. We shall win."

The Prohibition Conference

The program was appropriate to the importance of the occasion. Rev. W. N. Ainsworth, D. D., pastor of Wesley Memorial church of Savannah, in the opening address on "The History of Prohibition in Georgia: What Should be the next Step?" pointed out that Georgia was virtually the mother of prohibition in the United States as the first governor-general, James Edward Oglethorpe, decreed that no rum should be brought to this colony and Georgia remained dry the first nine years of its existence.

"Georgia owes a debt of gratitude to General Oglethorpe," said Dr. Ainsworth. "Today she offers a testimonial to him in a citizenship unstained by the dregs of alcohol."

Prohibition is so popular here that everybody claims to be a prohibitionist. The speaker gave the timely warning applicable to many states, "There are prohibitionists for principle and prohibitionists for politics. The day was when Washington said, 'Let only Americans stand guard,' I want to warn the prohibitionists to welcome all the over-night converts, but keep the veterans in charge."

Great Speeches by Mrs. Armor and Mrs. Atkins

Mrs. Mary Harris Armor and Mrs. Florence Ewell Atkins, National W. C. T. U. lecturers, were at their best. Mrs. Armor's subject was "Practical Plans for Teaching the Harm in the Moderate Use of Alcohol," while Mrs. Atkins told of "The Value of Scientific Temperance Instruction in Schools." The striking truths so eloquently uttered by these women were received with enthusiasm. Mrs. Lella A. Dillard, president of the Georgia W. C. T. U., made a motion that

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

HIS FLAG AND THE COUNTRY FOR WHICH IT STANDS

(Continued from Page Twelve)

In front of her, fairly dancing up and down in hysterical rage and crying out unintelligible things was Marcus. In his hand he clutched the scrub rag, but at the appearance of the policeman he stuffed it, all dripping wet, into the pocket of his coat, an act which no one seemed to notice.

The officer of the law helped the prostrate woman to her feet with soothing words while an obliging bystander held the quivering boy at the officer's request.

Mrs. O'Flannigan righted and soothed, the officer grabbed the collar of the boy and, turning him to his victim, said, "Sure, and what's all this about?"

Silence on the part of the boy, whose breast still heaved with convulsive sobs. Mrs. O'Flannigan, however, poured forth an incoherent story about the wild foreign trash and her desire to see them eliminated from the earth. The officer scratched his head; he could make nothing of the case. Shaking Marcus from time to time, he sought to extract some information from him, but Marcus was dumb. The wild, blind rage had passed away, but the officer's uniform and the clutch on his collar told Marcus two things: first, that he was in the dread clutches of the law, and, second, that it must be eight-forty-five, the school door was open and in fifteen minutes the beautiful flag, of which he was the appointed bearer, would be carried by someone else. Oh, why had he not stopped to think; he must get away and get there.

His efforts along that line brought an extra shake and a fierce command from the officer to "stand still, no nonsense now, or I'll have ye hung for this." Marcus subsided in terror profound, but his brain continued its wild working. Yes, better be hung than be disgraced by arrest. The Teacher would never again let him carry the beautiful flag after he had been put in jail and, besides, (oh, awful thought), they might put him in for a month and his allotted time for flag-bearer would be over even if Teacher would forgive. Yes, he was quite sure now, he wished to be hung at once.

All this time Mrs. O'Flannigan's story was being poured forth, but he heard it not. The officer heard, but could not understand. Finally he managed to ask, as the lady paused for breath, "And what will ye be charging up to this silent Guinea kid? We'll tell the magistrate the rist, sure."

"Well, Mr. Hooligan," she said, conscious of her audience, "I charge the bye with assault and battery wid intint to kill." The crowd gasped. Things looked serious. "Will ye be going wid me now to the station-house, Mrs. O'Flannigan?"

"And I will not, Mr. Hooligan, wid the dirty water a-drippin' from me clothes, and me wid the mess to clane up. Oh, ye spalpeen, I'll fix ye. I'll come by and by, Mr. Officer. Just hold him on the charge I name, and I'll be along. Oh, may the saints presarve us, me eye will be black sure, and not a bit of beefsteak in the house to put to it."

Neighbors volunteered to supply the needed piece of meat, and the "victim" entered her home, while the officer led the boy away, saying, "Come on wid ye. Ye've got no tongue at all. Well, I think ye'll find your tongue when His Honor gets hold of ye. Come on now. It's nine o'clock and me time's up. I want to get home, ye troublesome baggage."

Nine o'clock! Marcus gasped and twisted suddenly, but the officer's hold was firm and it was useless. Doggedly he walked, or was dragged by the hurrying officer. He saw not the crowds that hooted, he saw only a beautiful, beautiful piece of red, white and blue bunting.

It glowed and burned in his mind's eye, as it stood in its corner. It called him, and beckoned him and looked reproachfully at him. He actually stretched out his hands to take it, but he clasped only empty air. "Here, what are ye doin'?" said the officer. "Sure, the kid's a lunatic intirely, graspin' at the air about him." Marcus did not hear. He saw the flag being lifted from its place by the clutch of Tony's hands, Tony, the meanest boy in school, his enemy. Tony carried the flag, the piano was calling for it, and Tony took it to the front, the march was beginning, and Tony walked beneath HIS flag—it was too much—and the boy fainted in the arms of the officer, who caught him as he fell and carried him into Magistrate Cannon's office.

They worked on him and he came to life with a sigh, but it was some moments before he could understand where he was, then terror possessed him, until he caught sight of a little American flag fastened to the wall over the desk. The sight of it brought back his misery—he was no longer terrified, only hopeless.

(Continued next week)

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois

PROHIBITION DAY A RED LETTER OCCASION AT CHAUTAUQUA OF THE SOUTH

(Continued from Page Thirteen)

the Georgia legislature be asked to set aside a special temperance day in the schools. The motion was unanimously adopted.

From State Superintendent of Public Instruction

Prof. M. L. Brittain, the head of the department of Education in Georgia, spoke on "The Status of Scientific Temperance Instruction in the Schools of Georgia." He said, in part: "In urging the act passed by the General Assembly in 1901 the W. C. T. U. was responsible for legislation affecting every public school in Georgia. It was directly due to the inspiration and efforts of these ladies as expressed in this measure that every Georgia pupil must be taught the effect of alcoholic drinks upon the human system. As the head of the state department of Education, it is a pleasure to testify to you that this provision of our laws is being carried out, both in the letter and in spirit, in every county of this commonwealth. In all likelihood it was due to this fact that prohibition forces of the state have been able to go forward in their victorious progress. It is also due to this daily instruction in our schools that I feel I can prophesy with safety that we shall never take a backward step in temperance legislation. From every standpoint it is the part of prudence and wisdom to begin with temperance teaching at home and school during the early years of childhood."

Miss Julia Goodall of Macon, musical director of the largest W. C. T. U. in the state, sang two Georgia songs, the audience joining in the chorus of the last one, sung to the tune of "Dixie" as flags were waved:

"Prohibition's on in Georgia,
It is! It is!
From mountain top to sandy plain
Prohibition's sure to reign.
It is! It is!
Away down South in Georgia."

Credit Given Organized Mother Love

Every speaker at both sessions, no matter what phase of the subject was under discussion, gave credit to the help of the W. C. T. U. in recognition of the praiseworthy results obtained through "organized mother love." Many young people at the conference used pencils and pads for notes to be used in writing scientific temperance instruction essays.

1,500 in College and Young People's Prohibition Procession

A remarkable prohibition procession of delegations from colleges and young people's organizations, each displaying its colors and pennants, flags and prohibition banners, marched from the city hall down the principal business thoroughfares to the Chautauqua auditorium, where each "pulled off a prohi. stunt," as one young enthusiast expressed it. This splendid demonstration was in charge of Mrs. Lella A. Dillard, college secretary of the Georgia W. C. T. U. and H. L. Driscoll, president of the Georgia Intercollegiate Prohibition Association.

Scientific temperance is studied in practically every Georgia college, either through the Young People's Branch of the W. C. T. U., the temperance committee of the Y. W. C. A., Y. M. C. A. or the I. P. A.

From the following colleges finding it impracticable to have adequate, or any, representation on Prohibition Day came messages expressing full accord with the purpose of prohibition work: Emory University, through Bishop Warren A. Candler, chancellor; Georgia School of Technology, President K. G. Matheson; Georgia Military College, Col. O. R. Horton.

College Students on Platform

The two-minute prohibition songs, speeches, yells and rally cries by more than one thousand college students made a program unique, effective, inspiring and full of promise. It was good to watch the earnest faces and hear the clear notes of the Wesleyan girls as the words rang out, "A Saloonless Nation in 1920 This Land Shall Be."

"Bone Dry" Governor Receives Ovation

Governor Harris, who called the extra session of the legislature to pass the "bone dry" law was accorded an ovation. "You have touched my heart again and again at this meeting," said the governor, "and I am not ashamed to admit that tears have rolled down my cheeks. I will never forget this day."

Nothing seemed to please him more, or called for greater enthusiasm from

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

SPECIAL SOUVENIR CARD FOR MEMBERSHIP WEEK

To Women of America!

It is a sacred privilege to count one in the ranks of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union—to become an inheritor of its radiant past, a participant in its luminous present and a builder in its brightening future. No matter how numerous or how varied the great interests that may claim a Christian woman's time and sympathy, she should have abundant room in her heart for the temperance reform and give it some of her best activities.

President National W. C. T. U.

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A Model Prescription Blank.
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A Strong Arm of the State.
Drinking Up Farms.
Drink Costs Wages.
As Others Heard Him.
It Saves the Boys.
A Warning That Thrilled.
Alcohol a Poison.
To the Christian Church Everywhere.
Danger to Seamen.
Laboring Men, Stop and Think!
National Prohibition the Logical Goal.
The Trail of the Little White Hearse.
"Can't Be Stopped."
An Appeal to Our Catholic Friends.
Responsibility of the Church Member.
"A Little Child Shall Lead Them."
What Is Alcohol?
The Liquor Traffic and Child Labor.
Plea from a Saloonkeeper's Daughter.
Why Kansas Is Committed to Prohibition.
No Food Value in Alcohol.
Higher Standards for Army Men.
What Money Spent for Drink Would Buy.
Did the Towns Decline?
Seven Reasons for Prohibition.
Two Ballots.
Benediction on the Home.
Liquor Must Go.
Before and After Prohibition.
A Thought for the Christian Voter.
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How to Tell Stories to Children, Sarah Cone Bryant.
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Almost a Man, Dr. Mary Wood Allen.
Almost a Woman, Dr. Mary Wood Allen
Talks to Boys. Eleanor Hunter.
Talks to Girls, Eleanor Hunter.
Price, each, 50 cents.
Child Confidence Rewarded, Rose Woodallen Chapman.
Moral Problem of the Children, Rose Woodallen Chapman.
Price, each, 25 cents.
Confidences (talks with a girl), Dr. Edith Lowry.
Truths (talks with a boy), Dr. Edith Lowry.
Price, each, 55 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
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MAY 1-6

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Booze and Babies
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Price, 2 cents each; per 50, 10 cents; per 100, 15 cents

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Protect Its
Children
Is
Doomed

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A tag with face of beautiful child and the words, "The Home versus Saloon"

Price per 100, 25 cents

DECORATIONS

Prohibition Fans with prohibition map and list of prohibition states on one side and the slogan, "Protect Our American Youth by Prohibiting the Liquor Traffic," on the reverse side. One side of the fan is in blue, the other white, so that by placing these alternately a very pretty effect is obtained and a silent lesson in prohibition given.

Price per dozen, 35 cents; per 100, $2.00.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

Evanston, Illinois

PROHIBITION DAY A RED LETTER OCCASION AT CHAUTAUQUA OF THE SOUTH

(Continued from Page Fourteen)

the audience, than the "Bone Dry Song," written by Mrs. E. R. Hines, a teacher at the G. N. & I. College, and sung to the tune of "Dixie" by the 285 delegates from that famous college, the words being as follows:

Away down south in Georgia land
We for prohibition stand—
We do, we do.
Away down south in Georgia
We have a gov'nor who's "bone-dry,"
Just the same as you and I—
Yes sir, yes sir.
That extra session put us through
And said, "John Barleycorn, 'skiddoo' "—
Yes sir, yes sir.
Away down south in Georgia,
Hurrah! Hurrah!
For dear old "bone-dry" Georgia!

Dr. Landrith Charms Young People

Dr. Ira M. Landrith, National field secretary of the National Christian Endeavor Society, candidate for Vice-President on the Prohibition ticket in 1916, caught and held the attention of the young people and the entire audience in a forceful national prohibition address. "We are witnessing the last four years of the liquor traffic," said Dr. Landrith. "If it please God to allow President Woodrow Wilson to live to serve out his present term, he will sign the greatest emancipation bill ever drawn and free men from the domination of King Alcohol. The United States Senate and House are now so dry that Sahara looks like a watering place compared to the Capitol at Washington. A politician can get religion in four minutes but it usually takes a party four years. However, the time is soon coming when you cannot get a drink in the United States, no matter what kind of a bird or beast you are. Not even the Elks or the Moose or the Owls or the Eagles or the Buzzards will be able to have their lockers."

Pointing to the large wet and dry map, loaned by the National W. C. T. U., a wonderful object lesson of prohibition's progress, Dr. Landrith said: "Look at the map of your country now. You can start at the north pole and go through the United States without being able to get a drink until you get into Mexico and find Villa, and nobody seems able to find him. You can go from the Atlantic to the Pacific through dry territory. Ninety per cent of the United States is now dry and the dry dog is tired of being wagged by the wet tail. I am in favor of local self-government, provided the people vote dry, but against it if they do not."

Miss Gordon in Washington

The absence of Miss Anna A. Gordon, president of the National W. C. T. U., was a disappointment. The call for the extra Congressional session necessitated her presence at the Capitol in the interests of National Constitutional Prohibition. Rev. Brooks Lawrence, field secretary of the Georgia Anti-Saloon League, who was to speak, was also called to Washington. Mrs. Armor read the following telegram from Miss Gordon: "Congratulations to Governor Harris, to friends in legislature and state and to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union on Georgia's splendid prohibition progress. We rejoice in the splendid Prohibition Day of your Southern Chautauqua and express to the management our appreciative thanks. Deeply regret that vitally important business holds me in Washington."

Generations to come will rejoice in reaping the harvests whose seed were sown on Prohibition Day.

AMONG OUR WORKERS

Preceding a diamond medal contest at Tampa, Florida, recently Mrs. Maude Carman Cathcart, associate National superintendent of the Medal Contest department, gave the illustrated story of "Two." Mrs. Cathcart also planned the contest and coached the contestants. A chorus of one hundred children took part in the program on this interesting occasion.

Mrs. Fannie A. Drummond, National organizer and general secretary of the Ohio Y. P. B., in a recent tour of Montgomery county, Ohio, in the interest of the Young People's Branch, addressed sixteen schools in two days. Eight of these were in the country and were reached in one day by auto in company with the township superintendent of schools and the county superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction. Mrs. Drummond also appeared on the program of the recent state convention of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association held at Delaware.

A franchise institute under the auspices of the Cook county (Ill.) W. C. T. U. was held recently at the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, Chicago, Mrs. Iva G. Wooden, leader. The program included an interesting address by Mrs. Alice C. O'Neal; a suffrage symposium conducted by Mrs. Villa Cole Case representing the suffrage states, Alaska and the Danish West Indies; a forceful address by Mrs. Ella S. Stewart on the "Status of Suffrage and Temperance Legislation," and an address on patriotism by Bishop Samuel Fallows in which he said, "This nation has never gone to war for conquest, aggrandizement, or gain. We will win because we fight for right and against oppression. Our flag will win, our nation will win!" An illustrated lecture on scientific temperance by Miss Maude Newman was an interesting number. A resolution was passed urging the necessity for national prohibition as a war measure.

A boys' medal contest was recently held by the Houston Heights (Tex.) W. C. T. U. at which Hugh Lee Price won the silver medal for excellent delivery of the selection, "Jeremiah and His Pa." An informing address on medal contest work was given by Mrs. Mihills.

A distinctly novel suggestion for a local union meeting comes from the federated W. C. T. U. of Long Beach, California, which on a recent occasion toured the white states and territories of the country in a "White Ribbon Special." Passengers to the number of 250 made the trip. After the guests were seated in the train and had been introduced by the receiving hostess, Mrs. Hattie Corline Young, president of the federated union, gave a hearty address of welcome. Each stop on the route elicited much interesting information concerning the history, past and present, of the temperance movement. Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, president of the Southern California W. C. T. U., was one of the party and en route she welcomed to the ranks of the W. C. T. U. four white ribbon recruits. A welcome diversion was the announcement by the conductor of the train, "twenty minutes for refreshments." At the conclusion of the trip the installation of officers occurred, and Mrs. Irvine paid tribute to Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, whose birthday was being observed at this meeting.

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Suggestions for Special Demonstrations

VIDA THOMPSON, Manager Circulation Department

One of the following ideas may prove helpful for a UNION SIGNAL demonstration, but your own surroundings and circumstances will have to be considered and the suggestions can, of course, be amplified or changed as conditions warrant:

Union Signal Quiz

Two strong local unions may hold a UNION SIGNAL "Quiz" contest, or sides may be chosen as for an oldfashioned spelling match in which the "Quiz" is used. This would be very helpful in showing how THE UNION SIGNAL adds to the information of an organization and should be followed by a definite endeavor to secure new subscriptions, as that is the aim of the demonstration.

Model Meeting

Set the stage for a special meeting. Use THE UNION SIGNAL "Quiz" in this meeting either as suggested above or in any way desired. For example, write questions on slips of paper and hand them out at random to the women taking part in the model meeting. Each question should be clearly read and the answer given briefly. In this, as in the case of a contest, great pains must be taken to have the answers given clearly, briefly and in an interesting manner. Select questions with care. Such questions as the following, which is taken from the "Quiz" in the issue of March 29, are excellent: "Give seven reasons why prohibition is becoming increasingly popular in Colorado." Do not make the exercise too long. Follow immediately with an appeal for new subscriptions, which ought to be easily secured if the "Quiz" has been well given.

In Appreciation of the "Quiz"

THE UNION SIGNAL "Quiz" is very good. I am glad that there is something of this kind in the paper especially for local union meetings. It ought to help us to get new subscribers.

MARY F. HARRINGTON,
President Lafayette Union, St. Louis, Mo.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

When You Send Us Money

In sending money to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union or to THE UNION SIGNAL, please either send a draft on Chicago or New York, a postoffice money order, or add ten cents to pay cost of exchange on personal checks. *Cashier's or certified checks are not exempt from this charge,* which is made necessary by the ruling of the Chicago Clearing House, through which all checks sent to us pass for collection.

$2.50 PER DAY SALARY PAID ONE PERSON in each town to distribute FREE circulars, and take orders for White Ribbon Concentrated Flavoring. Non-alcoholic. Big demand, steadily increasing. J. S. ZIEGLER CO., 7G, E. Harrison St., Chicago.

W. C. T. U. ACTIVITIES

The W. C. T. U. of the Fifth district, South Idaho, held a most inspiring and helpful institute at Greenleaf, March 29-30, with Mrs. Lottie Hannon, Oregon state organizer, as institute helper. Mrs. Nettie Chipp, president of the South Idaho W. C. T. U., was in attendance at one of the evening meetings and gave many helpful suggestions. In a rousing address on patriotism Mrs. Hannon brought home to her hearers the fact that Idaho women have been so absorbed in eliminating the liquor traffic that other important things have been neglected. Although the state is dry there is still a great work for the W. C. T. U. Many of the problems of law enforcement and departmental work were presented and discussed and plans made for special work leading up to anti-cigaret legislation. Special educational work in the Anti-Narcotic and Medical Temperance department was outlined. Mrs. Alice Thompson, state vice-president, who is also president of the district, presided.

Chautauqua county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. has come down to stern realities with a dull thud. Unions that had never before realized the importance of the Young People's Branch are taking up this work, and those that before had only given it slight consideration are specializing in it. It was the privilege of Chautauqua county to have Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, state Y. P. B. secretary, and National field secretary, the first week in April. Mrs. Perkins conducted a Y. P. B. school of methods at the Jamestown Y. W. C. A. Friday, April 6, and a Y. P. B. rally the following day. Both of these meetings were well attended. On Sunday she addressed the Baptist Sunday school and Italian mission, and at 6:30 p. m. a mass meeting of young people in the First Baptist church. She was received with much enthusiasm at every point. Plans are under way for Mrs. Perkins' return to the county for special work in the schools, and the young people have assured her of an enthusiastic reception. "Mrs. Perkins is a woman of beautiful Christian character, a consecrated worker, and she has the gift of holding the undivided interest of her listeners," writes our correspondent.

The Fowlerville (Mich.) W. C. T. U., which was re-organized in April, 1916, with a membership of twenty, before the close of the year secured thirty additional members. Among the activities of the year was the entering of a float in the Independence day parade which was awarded the first prize of ten dollars.

Sanitary Drinking Fountains

Also Drinking Fountains for Man and Beast.

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This Fountain was erected by the W. C. T. U. of Luray, Va.

Write for Catalogue

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NEW YORK

Mrs. Amy C. Weech, National W. C. T. U. organizer, has completed a successful itinerary in Georgia and Alabama.

Bridgeville, Del., on March 15, was the scene of a fine gathering of county and local workers. On this occasion Mrs. Lena Messick, state W. C. T. U. president, told of the prohibition victories secured through the recent legislature. Prof. John I. Wentz, principal of the high school, and a strong advocate of temperance, attended a portion of the morning session, accompanied by the teachers and school children of Bridgeville from the tots of the primary grades to high school seniors. As each grade reached the front of the auditorium headed by its teacher, the children halted and the clear childish voices answered with enthusiasm "I, I, I," to the question, "Who wants Delaware Dry?" After all the children had thus pledged themselves, Mr. Wentz led them in the singing of "No Saloons in Delaware."

At the afternoon session Mrs. Victor DuPont, of Wilmington, gave a forceful address in which she contrasted conditions in wet and dry territory, and aroused in her hearers a renewed desire for National Constitutional Prohibition. Other speakers were: Mrs. Laura Pollard, who portrayed vividly the horrors of white slavery; Dr. L. E. Barrett, whose address was entitled, "Shut that Door"; Mrs. Waters, principal of the colored school, who made an inspiring appeal for her race. In connection with the address of Mrs. Waters six little colored girls, each holding a glass, sang "We'll Turn Our Glasses Upside Down."

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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLIII | EVANSTON, ILL., MAY 3, 1917 | No. 18

Fathers and Mothers of This Country, Appeal to the President for Your Boys!

SEND immediately telegrams or brief letters to President Wilson appealing to him to protect from the legalized liquor traffic and its twin evil, the house of shame, your sons who go at his call to fight for their country. A few straggling letters or telegrams will amount to nothing, but an avalanche of appeals will make even the wheels of our great government stop.

This call is for you. Heed it in the fear of God.

MARGARET DYE ELLIS
National W. C. T. U. Legislative Superintendent.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

PROHIBITION DURING WAR TIME LIVE TOPIC—D. A. R. COMES OUT FOR ABOLISHMENT OF DRINK IN PRESENT CRISIS

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

The most important event of the week was the arrival in Washington on Sunday, April 22, of Great Britain's War Commission to the United States, composed of the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and a corps of distinguished governmental representatives. Official announcement of the hour of arrival of the British party having been published, residents of Washington from every walk of life began in the early afternoon to wend their way to Union Station, until thousands of people filled every available spot. Directly in front of the station, facing the Plaza, stand three great Venetian flagstaffs, from which floated the American flag, the British Jack, and the French tri-color, the Stars and Stripes being in the center. The distinguished guests were met by Secretary of State Lansing and other dignitaries. The crowd was most enthusiastic in its welcome, cheering the Britons as long as their auto cars were in sight.

Formal calls on the President at the White House and the Vice-President at the Capitol, and other functions, occupied Monday. In the evening the President entertained at dinner a very notable company of British and American statesmen.

Wednesday morning the French War Mission to the United States, headed by Hon. Viviani, Minister of Justice for France, and Marshal Joseph Joffre (pronounced Joff), hero and popular idol of the French people, arrived. The streets were lined with cheering multitudes and the tri-color, with the American flag and the British emblem, were in evidence on every side. Among the French commissioners is Marquis de Chambrun, great-grandson of Lafayette.

Thursday evening the entire French party dined at the White House. During the ensuing days there will be diplomatic conferences and consultations concerning war plans, which will probably mean much for the future of the world.

Marshal Joffre has suggested that the United States send a few thousand skilled men to France who could do valuable work behind the lines. He mentioned railroad operators, chauffeurs, teamsters, mechanics of all kinds, packers, storekeepers, accountants, telegraph and telephone experts, linemen, motorcyclists, etc. This would be a practical way of helping France in her extremity.

Speech Making on Military Bill Order of the Day.

In both Houses of Congress the military bill is being discussed, with conscription as the objective point, and speech making is the order of the day. Senator Reed of Missouri discoursed four hours yesterday and the other Senators are taking almost as much time. The most telling speech of the day in the House on Wednesday was by Speaker Clark who, from the floor, with remarkable earnestness and eloquence, spoke for the volunteer system. For an hour and a quarter he kept the House and packed galleries in a tumult of enthusiasm, part of the time in a gale of laughter, often followed by a hurst of pathetic eloquence that brought the tears. At the close of his address he referred to his only living son who is "going into the army in any capacity in which he can be useful, either as an officer or as a private. Should he fall, I want the privilege of carving on his tombstone the words, 'This man, a Missouri volunteer, died fighting for his country.'" Speaker Clark, blinded by his tears, was led away and the great throng wept with him.

For the past two evenings, till ten o'clock, and through the days, the speech making has continued and the crowds are still there. At this date, April 27, it is altogether uncertain when the vote on conscription will be taken in either House.

There are three separate bills pending in the Senate and in the House proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States for National Constitutional Prohibition, besides nine hearing directly on protection for the soldiers from the saloons, and several for the conservation of foodstuffs. Especially does the latter subject appeal to every thoughtful person. Approximately 135,000,000 bushels of grain are worse than wasted every year. Surely this enormous amount of grain turned into food for the hungry would save many a life and this fact is being brought home to members of Congress by letters, telegrams, petitions, etc.

FLOOD THEM WITH TELEGRAMS KEEP THE WIRES HUMMING

A flood of telegrams should be sent from the states from which these men come, protesting against an increase of the tax on whisky and beer. **In no way, however, should we lessen our efforts in our appeal to the President for prohibition as a war measure to conserve food and to protect our soldiers from liquor.**

HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

Claude Kitchin, of North Carolina
Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois
Lincoln Dixon, of Indiana
Cordell Hull, of Tennessee
John N. Garner, of Texas
James W. Collier, of Mississippi
Clement C. Dickinson, of Missouri
William A. Oldfield, of Arkansas
Charles R. Crisp, of Georgia
Guy T. Helverling, of Kansas
George F. O'Shaughnessy, of Rhode Island
John F. Carew, of New York
George White, of Ohio
Joseph W. Fordney, of Michigan
Augustus P. Gardner, of Massachusetts
J. Hampton Moore, of Pennsylvania
William R. Green, of Iowa
Charles H. Sloan, of Nebraska
Ebenezer J. Hill, of Connecticut
Nicholas Longworth, of Ohio
George W. Fairchild, of New York
John A. Sterling, of Illinois
Whitmell P. Martin, of Louisiana

At this writing the subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee is in session, wrestling with a proposition to increase the revenue by placing a higher tax on whisky and beer, as well as on other things. Everyone knows that by this ruse the liquor men seek to show that whisky and beer are needed to help support the government and, in consequence, they can lay claim to protection. Fifty-five years ago, during the dark days of the Civil War, a liquor tax was inaugurated as a war measure and this fastened the liquor trade upon us up to this time. We know the present demand for revenue, which in all probability will increase as time goes on, and the distiller and brewer, always active and arrogant in politics, will become more so and declare "the government could not get along without it."

As is well known, word has gone out to state presidents, both by telegram and letter, from the National president, Miss Gordon, and the writer, as National superintendent of Legislation, urging that our splendid machinery immediately be set in motion for appeals to the President that he recommend to Congress prohibition legislation, not only for the conservation of food products, but for the safeguarding of our boys. Fathers and mothers all over this country should send a telegram or a brief letter to the President, saying just what is in the heart to say. It should not be rhetorical, nor an argument, but an appeal to protect from the legalized saloon and its twin evil, the house of shame, our sons, who will go out at the call of the President to fight for their country. A few straggling letters or telegrams will amount to nothing, but an avalanche of such appeals will make even the wheels of this great government stop. *This call is for you. Heed it in the fear of God!*

D. A. R. Comes Out for Prohibition as War Measure

The Daughters of the American Revolution held its annual congress in its beautiful Memorial Continental Hall last week, with the largest delegation in its history present, over a thousand registering. Its new president-general, Mrs. George T. Guernsey of Kansas, is a temperance woman and, for the first time, the D. A. R., as an organization, came out in a declaration for temperance. It follows:

"Whereas, the use of alcoholic drink is now universally recognized by modern medical science as injurious to health, as reducing the power of physical resistance and as impairing efficiency, and

"Whereas, the European nations now at war have either greatly reduced or entirely abolished the use of drink during the period of the war; and

"Whereas, our own country is now feeling a crisis in its history which will doubtless require the concentration and conservation of all its most vital forces and the elimination of all that could injure or reduce the efficiency of its people; and

"Whereas, the manufacture of alcoholic drink diverts to injurious use vast quantities of essential foodstuffs necessary to the life of the people, such as malt, wheat, corn, sugar, etc; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that we, the Daughters of the American Revolution, in Twenty-sixth Congress assembled, do hereby go on record as most earnestly recommending to the Congress of the United States the enactment of such legislation as shall abolish the sale and use of alcoholic drink during the period that the United States shall be engaged in the present war."

The National Mothers' Congress, which at this time is holding its annual convention in Washington, also has declared in its resolutions for prohibition during the war.

These are most hopeful indications of advance in sentiment along the line of total abstinence. Women in every walk of life realize the need of absolute prohibition when dangerous conditions confront us.

MEMBERSHIP WEEK, MAY 6-13

SWEDEN BARS LIQUOR SALE DURING MAY LABOR RALLY

The retail sale of all distilled liquors has been forbidden throughout Sweden from April 24 to May 12, according to the Associated Press reports. While it is not admitted officially, there is reason to believe that the order has a connection with the May day labor demonstration planned by the unions.

FLORIDA'S ANTI-LIQUOR LEGISLATION

Special Correspondence

Florida is rejoicing over the passage by the legislature of a referendum measure providing for a vote on a prohibition constitutional amendment in the fall of 1918. It is confidently expected that the state at that time will roll up an overwhelming majority for prohibition.

But we are not content to wait until 1918 to make Florida as dry as possible. Bills have been passed which will help to "clean up the state," namely, the Bryan Bill, the Wells Bill, and the amendment to the Davis Package Law. According to the provisions of these measures, no liquor can be shipped into dry territory—at least, only one quart per month is allowed, and that must be delivered to the head of the family. The express companies are made the bookkeepers, and their records must be open for investigation at any time. No clubs of any kind may serve liquor, even in wet counties.

The sentiment in the state has changed wonderfully in the last few years. One of the most notable illustrations of this fact is that a senator who for fourteen years had headed the liquor interests in the legislature, this year, at the request of a majority of the registered voters in his county—a county long considered hopelessly wet, took his place among those working for prohibition.

Only eight counties of Florida are now wet, and of these five are holding wet-and-dry elections this spring, with very good prospects of outlawing saloons.

More than that, woman suffrage is coming to the front most hopefully. Florida is going to be wholly up-to-date and progressive very soon. And the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is one of the strongest factors in all this change of sentiment.

GOVERNOR SIGNS COLORADO'S DRY BILL

The Horton bill, providing for restrictions on liquor importation, has been passed by both houses of the Colorado legislature and signed by the governor.

HONOR ROLL

—of—

PROHIBITION STATES AND TERRITORY AND DATE OF GOING INTO EFFECT

Maine		1851
Kansas		1880
North Dakota		1889
Oklahoma		1907
Georgia		1908
North Carolina		1909
Mississippi		1909
Tennessee		1909
West Virginia		1914
Alabama		1915
Arizona		1915
Virginia		1916
Colorado		1916
Oregon		1916
Washington		1916
Arkansas		1916
Iowa		1916
Idaho		1916
South Carolina		1916
Nebraska	*May	1, 1917
South Dakota	*July	1, 1917
Utah	†Aug.	1, 1917
Dist. of Columbia	†Nov.	1, 1917
Alaska	†Jan.	1, 1918
Indiana	†April	2, 1918
Michigan	*April	30, 1918
Montana	*Dec.	31, 1918
New Hampshire	†May	1, 1918

*Enacted 1916. †Enacted 1917.

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1917

Iowa†† Ohio New Mexico

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1918

Utah††	Missouri	Florida
Minnesota	Wyoming	Nevada

††Now have statutory prohibition. Will vote on constitutional amendment.

RUSSIAN LIQUOR LAWS MODIFIED

The provisional government of Russia has modified the rules governing the sales of alcoholic drinks by the introduction of the following regulations, according to the Associated Press reports:

1. The sale of alcoholic drinks containing a percentage of alcohol in excess of one and one-half degrees is prohibited throughout Russia.

2. Export to foreign countries of grape wines of every kind is permitted regardless of their percentage of alcohol.

3. In wine-growing districts the sale of wines produced locally and not containing a percentage of alcohol in excess of twelve degrees is permitted. Sales of these wines outside of the wine-growing districts is only permitted in towns and may be prohibited by the municipal authorities.

MRS. NELLE BURGER TO LEAD W. C. T. U. CAMPAIGN IN PORTO RICO

Mrs. Nelle Burger, president of the Missouri W. C. T. U., has been appointed by the National W. C. T. U., to lead the W. C. T. U. forces in the prohibition campaign in Porto Rico. She is planning to leave for Porto Rico as soon as it is considered safe to make the sea voyage.

Porto Rico is alive with prohibition enthusiasm, and there seems to be every reason to expect that the island will vote against liquor at the election in July. Mrs. Edith Wardell Hildreth, vice-president of the Porto Rico W. C. T. U., writes of a very successful demonstration recently held in one of the Y. M. C. A.'s. The audience was large and very responsive. Uncle Sam, the twenty-six dry states and the District of Columbia, were featured. A small native boy, in tears, took the part of Porto Rico, and in response to a question from Uncle Sam he replied, "I want to get in on this, too." Great applause greeted the words of the child.

The natives do not want any more rum, says Mrs. Hildreth, and she gives the credit to the splendid efforts of the missionaries who have been in the island for nineteen years and the organizing work of Miss Annie Robbins, National organizer, and president of the Porto Rico W. C. T. U., who spent some months in Porto Rico in 1916, with excellent results.

PERU OUTLINING CAMPAIGN FOR NATION-WIDE PROHIBITION

Intemperance has become so serious an evil in Peru that the government is planning a campaign to eliminate liquors. One step in the movement was the award offer recently mentioned in THE UNION SIGNAL of $500 for the best temperance text book to be used in the public schools. According to Porfirio Adan, a business man of Lima, and a member of the council of that city, as quoted in the *Christian Science Monitor*, the government is planning for nation-wide prohibition. "Strict laws are to be passed forbidding the making or the importation of drinks containing more than one and one-half of one per cent of alcohol," says Mr. Adan. "Eventually these also will be eliminated, and the government is even now experimenting with the production of non-alcoholic drinks which gradually can be substituted for the harmful drinks. It is estimated that nearly 75 per cent of the adult population of the republic, both men and women, are addicted to alcoholic drinks."

ALASKA AND FLORIDA PASS ANTI-LIQUOR ADVERTISING LAWS

From the far northwest and the far southeast, the territory of Alaska and the state of Florida, comes the news of the passage by their respective legislatures of anti-liquor advertising laws.

MAINE LEGISLATURE DISTINGUISHES ITSELF BY PASSAGE OF PROHIBITION AND SUFFRAGE MEASURES

SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN IN FULL SWING

Special Correspondence

Maine is fortunate not only in her noble governor, but also in the character of the men who have composed the legislature, just adjourned.

The legislature exceeded all others in recent years in the passage of drastic measures against infractions of the prohibitory liquor law. The measures include the imposition of straight jail sentences in single sale, common seller, search and seizure, drinking houses and tippling shops, nuisance, illegal possession and transportation and importation of liquor into the state for illegal sale. These acts make it mandatory upon a judge to give a jail sentence in a liquor case with no alternative, but a judge may use his discretion in the case of sickness or for any other reason. The legislature besides passing the resolution providing for the removal of sheriffs enacted a law which would remove county attorneys for failure to enforce the prohibitory law, passed an act providing for the seizure and forfeiture of automobiles and other vehicles used in the transportation of liquor and made a stiff penalty to hit the pocket peddlers, so-called, and those who loiter about saloons and give information as to the approach of the officers.

An act was passed broadening injunction proceedings, which makes the owners of buildings liable where liquor is sold after due notice and also an act prohibiting transportation companies from delivering liquor at any other place than the regular place of business of the consignee.

Three resolutions proposing amendments to the constitution were passed and the people will vote on them at a special election which will be held next September: They are:

Granting suffrage to women upon equal terms with men, giving the governor and council the power to remove sheriffs, who are derelict in their duty, and empowering the legislature to authorize towns to divide into polling districts for the purpose of holding elections.

Mrs. Althea G. Quimby, president of the Maine W. C. T. U., has been in close touch with the leaders at Augusta and has been a frequent visitor at the legislature. She has spoken before the various committees as the bills having a bearing on temperance and reform have been under consideration.

Immediately on the passage of the suffrage referendum bill, Mrs. Quimby sent to each local union carefully arranged plans for a vigorous campaign. The first state-wide movement was the observance of March 20 as Poster Day, combining suffrage with temperance.

The unions are holding local and public suffrage meetings and quantities of suffrage literature are being distributed. A systematic study of suffrage and the conditions that have resulted from woman's vote in other states is being carried on, that our women may be prepared to meet any inquiries that may be made, either in the home or in public. Later it is planned to secure out-of-state speakers. At present prominent Maine people are being heard with interest on this state question. Among them are Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Lawrence, who have heartily entered into the campaign. Mrs. Lawrence is one of our popular National W. C. T. U. lecturers and Mr. Lawrence is giving valuable aid to the campaign in many ways.

Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, the brilliant and capable daughter of our promoted leader, is devoting her many talents and unbounded energies to the cause. She is speaking often and through the *Star in the East* is making suffrage a popular topic. Mrs. M. K. House, state Franchise superintendent, is doing valiant and efficient work. Matrons' medal contests are in progress.

At a recent state executive a plan was launched to place one or two flying squadrons (automobile) in each county during the summer. These squadrons will be equipped with speakers and musicians and will distribute large quantities of literature. Congressmen and other public men have consented to speak for the W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Deborah K. Livingston, National Franchise superintendent, has been employed by the National Suffrage Association to conduct the campaign for that association in the state. Surrounded by a large and efficient corps of helpers she is leading the suffrage forces with her usual energy and ability. Her logical platform addresses are winning many votes for the cause.

The W. C. T. U. is co-operating with the Suffrage Association in circularizing the women of Maine with petitions, assisting locally in arranging for their speakers and rendering all possible aid for the success of the campaign generally.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION AS A WAR MEASURE

OPINIONS OF PROMINENT PEOPLE CONCERNING IT

GRAINS AND OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS WORSE THAN WASTED IN PRODUCTION OF ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS

Governor Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota has expressed his views on prohibition as a war measure in the following message to President Wilson:

"President Woodrow Wilson,
"Washington, D. C.

"Believing that nation-wide prohibition would be a means of conserving a large amount of grains and other food products that are now worse than wasted in the production of alcoholic liquors, I respectfully urge that you recommend to Congress the immediate enactment of national prohibition.

"LYNN J. FRAZIER,
"Governor."

PROHIBITION AS A WAR MEASURE, A PEACE MEASURE, AND FOR ALL TIME

F. V. FITZGERALD, Secretary to Governor Simon Bamberger of Utah

Governor Bamberger is very much in favor of nation-wide prohibition, not only as a war measure but also as a peace measure. He is a very strong believer in prohibition and recently signed a bill making the state of Utah dry. He feels that some law should be passed which would take over the liquor producing and liquor selling interests and make them a part of the government machinery for food production at this critical time. Furthermore, the governor feels that such nation-wide prohibition should not be merely for the period of the war, but for all time.

CONGRESS OF MOTHERS URGES NATIONAL PROHIBITION

Nation-wide prohibition was urged at the opening meeting of the annual conference of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association, meeting at Washington, D. C., by Mrs. Frederick Schoff, the president. Mrs. Schoff paid tribute to President Wilson and urged mothers to stand loyally behind him.

"Russia has given up vodka, China has abolished opium," she said, "and now that we are in the war, why should we not give up liquor?" Thirty-three states were represented at the conference and action was taken in favor of national prohibition.

DRY CHICAGO FEDERATION ASKS MAYOR OF CITY TO ISSUE PROCLAMATION FOR TOTAL ABSTINENCE DURING WAR DAYS

The Dry Chicago Federation, Rev. Philip Yarrow superintendent, has formally suggested to the mayor of the city that he issue a proclamation calling upon all people voluntarily to stop drinking. "Let the city council place on the city hall an electric sign, reading, 'Stop Drinking.' Let every priest, rabbi and minister, every school principal, every club president, every social, religious and labor leader cry out against the shameful iniquity of the drink evil. It should also be regarded as a mark of dishonor for any patriotic club or home to serve intoxicating liquors in these war days."

WE NEED A SOBER ARMY

TOM C. RYE, Governor of Tennessee

The deleterious effect of intoxicating liquors upon manhood being well known, and its demoralizing influence in civil life being fully understood, I do certainly favor the prohibition of the use of liquor in a crisis like the present. If we are to enter upon a righteous war, we should certainly have a sober army; and especially is the young man who goes from home influences entitled to be protected from the temptation of drink, not only for the sake of his efficiency as a soldier, but because the liquor habit will lessen his ability to properly fight the great battle of life when the war is over. These, in brief, are my reasons for favoring a nation-wide prohibitory law against the use and traffic in intoxicating liquors at this time.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES WIRES PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, representing thirty denominations having a membership of 18,000,000, in session in New York City on April 22, sent a message to the President and Congress urging the passage of a nation-wide prohibition bill as a war measure.

ENLIST NOW—MEN AND WOMEN—NO AGE LIMIT

DRINK AND BE PATRIOTIC

You Needn't Give Up Booze to Help Your Country—Just Sign This Pledge

Grain Conservers' Association of the United States

Whereas, I cannot do without booze; and

Whereas, Intoxicating liquors are made largely from grain that might otherwise be used for food; and

Whereas, Those who love their country more than they love booze are pledging themselves to do without drink during the war in order to relieve the food shortage; and

Whereas, Though I love booze more than my country, I still desire to show some patriotism and help my country in her fight for world freedom; and

Whereas, I consume my share of the country's grain in alcoholic liquors; therefore,

I hereby gladly promise, on my honor as a patriotic American citizen, that FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR (AND AS LONG THEREAFTER AS THE SHORTAGE OF FOOD SHALL PERSIST), I WILL NOT EAT, BUY, SELL OR GIVE AWAY ANY BREAD OR OTHER FOOD MADE OF WHEAT, RYE, CORN OR OTHER GRAINS USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF LIQUOR.

(Sign here).....

Persons interested in the perpetuation of the liquor traffic are urged to join this movement and help to give booze some little character. After the war is over when the manufacturers and sellers of intoxicating liquors will try to have prohibition rescinded, they will need every argument possible to convince the country that it needs the booze traffic in peace time. If all liquor dealers, manufacturers and drinkers were to sign and keep the above pledge, it would serve as a defense for the traffic and might prove the basis of an argument to restore the business to the ante-war basis.—*North American* of Philadelphia.

PROHIBITION AS A WAR MEASURE

With but one dissenting vote the Philadelphia County Medical Society, representing more than 1,000 of the city's most prominent physicians, recently went on record against the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages during the period of the war. This is the first time in the history of the society that action has been taken against the use of alcohol.

The Minnesota public safety commission, the war board of the state, in the interest of public safety, has ordered thirty-eight saloons and thirteen poolrooms in Minneapolis closed, and has established a dry zone of two and one-half miles around Fort Snelling military reservation.

There is a movement on foot to have the Michigan prohibition law go into effect immediately instead of in 1918, as the measure enacted provides. Such a petition to the legislature, circulated recently in Petoskey, was signed by practically every man to whom it was presented.

"You inquire whether I am in favor during the war of turning the grain now used for making liquor into food for the family. My reply without reservation is 'yes.'"

This was the somewhat surprising reply of Governor Cox of Ohio to a telegraphic inquiry as to his stand on national prohibition as a war measure.

The Chicago Methodist Social union, at a banquet which had as guests sixty representative ministers from cities in all sections of the United States, wired President Wilson in favor of prohibition as a war measure.

"I believe that the Federal government should immediately prohibit the manufacture of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes," says Charles W. Bryan, Mayor of Lincoln, Neb. "The people of the United States will need the foodstuffs that are wasted in the manufacture of liquor. We cannot continue to undermine the physical and moral manhood of the country and continue to reduce the efficiency both of the producers and the defenders of the country if we hope to bring to a speedy and successful termination the tremendous conflict which the nation is engaged in. Congress should act at once."

"Whatever action the Federal government takes in the matter of war-time prohibition to save the grain will meet with my endorsement," said Governor Burnquist of Minnesota. He added that he was already taking steps to conserve his state's grain and food supplies.

"I favor war prohibition to conserve the grain supply, as well as for other considerations," said Governor M. G. Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania. "Grain conservation was one of the impelling reasons which led me to telegraph President Wilson that 'every consideration of health and economy' warranted me in urging war prohibition."

The churches of Philadelphia, representing a membership of more than 150,000, passed resolutions urging Congress to stamp out the liquor business during the war.

"WE'RE MOBILIZING TURNIPS, TOO"

Open Letter to Prexy Wilson

Oh, Woody, dear, and did ye hear
The noise that's going round?
We are rising by ten thousands
And we're ploughin' of the ground!
We are droppin' in the corns and beans,
We are plantin' wheat for all,
We are mobilizin' turnips, too,
An' answerin' the call!

Your Auntie Sam is makin' jam
For all the boys to eat,
And when she gets her dander up,
You know she can't be beat!
She's bossin' all the folks about,
The farm's no home at all!—
It's just a mobilizin' camp
For answerin' the call!

So, Woody, dear, ye need not fear,
The country's coming strong,
You can hear the factories' whistles,
You can hear the dummy's gong,
You can hear the crops a-sproutin',
You can hear the seedlings say,
"We're pushing up for freedom, too,
We'll do our bit today!"

Your Uncle Sam says, "Here I am!"
We're marching everywhere;
We are plantin' beets an' bayonets,
O, we've hayseeds in our hair!
But we're marchin' to the music
Of a lasting peace for all—
With our reapers and our muskets
We are answering the call!

—A. C. in *Chicago Tribune*

A Chicago Sunday Evening Club audience numbering more than 2,500 applauded to the echo the appeal for prohibition during the war by Sherwood Eddy, director of Y. M. C. A. work in the prison camps and trenches of Europe.

"A million of our boys soon will be called to the trenches," said Mr. Eddy. "What are we going to do for them? Russia wiped out drink in a day. Others did not and suffered. Let us not make the same mistake."

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, in *Chicago Examiner:* "When we are threatened with a shortage of foodstuffs and when it is our duty to supply food to our allies to our utmost ability, we should see that needed grain for food necessities is not diverted from its proper usage to the manufacture of intoxicants. Most of the belligerent nations in Europe have settled this problem. Let us begin at once."

A crusade to drive liquor from the United States has been started by the University of Kansas. More than 3,500 students and members of the faculty have petitioned President Wilson and the United States Congress to enact legislation to stop the use of food products for the manufacture of intoxicating liquors. "With the present shortage of foodstuffs," said Dean Templin, in discussing the question, "national prohibition is a duty. We are facing a situation in which economy is necessary and the first thing to cut down on should be the harmful use of foodstuffs."

The directors of the Kansas City (Mo.) Board of Trade have adopted a resolution asking Congress to prohibit the use of cereals for manufacturing whisky, and authorizing the secretary to request other boards of trade to take similar action.

Saloonkeepers in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, have been forbidden by Judge James McF. Carpenter and Judge A. B. Reid, sitting in license court, to sell liquors to soldiers.

The committee of 10,000, of Chicago, a non-partisan organization for civic improvement, has wired to Congressman James R. Mann urging him to support war prohibition.

THOUSAND LEADING AMERICANS APPEAL TO CONGRESS FOR ENACTMENT OF NATIONAL PROHIBITION

MEN AND WOMEN OF ALL CLASSES AND CREEDS UNITE IN REQUEST

When the history of the passing of alcohol shall be written, the 1917 memorial for National Prohibition presented April 24 to Congress will be given a place among the most important documents of that movement.

This memorial asks for nothing less than Federal action looking to the prohibition in the United States of the manufacture, sale, import, export and transport of alcoholic liquors.

It bases its appeal on the colossal injury drink is doing the country, on the failure of all forms of regulation and on the ripeness of public sentiment for drastic action.

Rarely if ever has a petition attracted more varied and more representative signatures.

The thousand come from places of leadership in all walks of life. Scientists, railroad presidents, university leaders, capitalists, socialists, men of letters, big industrials, leaders at the bar and in medicine are all to be found in the list.

Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Princeton, Johns Hopkins, Michigan, Chicago, Leland Stanford and almost every other important university and college in the country contributes each its quota.

Practically every state in the Union is represented.

The collection of signatures was made by correspondence, without organization, under the direction of a sub-committee of the Committee of Sixty, led by ex-Governor Foss of Massachusetts and Professor Fisher of Yale.

The names chosen from this document give some indication of the extent to which the public mind is turning to National Prohibition for the solution of the alcohol question.

That there is a great body of opinion favorable to prohibition which does not here come to expression is clear from the correspondence of the Memorial. Again and again have heads of corporations, while declining signature, expressed their sympathy with the movement. "If this were a matter involving my personal interest I would not hesitate for a moment because I am in favor of prohibition, but I have to remember that any pronounced position in this respect (by me) as an official of the ———— Railroad acts injuriously on the Road." So writes the President of a great railroad in the Middle West, and the President of another great Western System in like vein: "The question of prohibition is one that borders too much on politics for us to take any sides on it or to appear prominently either for or against. We practice prohibition in that we forbid the use of alcohol by our employes so far as we are able to do so, but we cannot very well preach it without going counter to the opinions of some of our people as well as to the very decided opinions of many of our patrons."

Some in the Federal service also regret that their position makes participation in this demonstration impossible. A paragraph from the letter of a hygienist known to both hemispheres reads:

"As an officer of the military service it would not be proper for me to attempt directly in any way to influence legislation. The Army regulations are against it." So far the official typewriter. Then below, in personal handwriting: "I am in favor of prohibition."

* * * * * * * * * *

The letters which accompany the signatures show in many cases a surprising intensity of feeling. "At this holiday season no letter has reached my desk which has filled me with more pleasure than your circular relative to prohibition," writes a Western ship-builder and a powerful Indiana manufacturer; "I am ready and willing at all times to assist in any movement for the destruction of the liquor traffic." A Pittsburg steel manufacturer volunteers to secure signatures himself: "If the plans to secure one thousand names should be enlarged so as to take in a much larger number of business men, I know very many here who would be glad to join. At a little conference of about a dozen business men located in the neighborhood of our mill to consider other matters, this question came up. Every one of these men expressed themselves regarding the evil effects of the saloon on their business and in favor of national prohibition. I was surprised at the unanimity of sentiment as but two of them were abstainers."

The entire directorate of a large textile concern sign in a body and write: "We are very pleased to enclose our signatures to the Memorial for National Prohibition, —a splendid move and exactly in line with present business requirements." The President of a large Southern corporation strikes the same note: "It gives me great pleasure to comply with your letter. I am convinced that the time has arrived when there should be some broad national movement along the lines as outlined. I feel confident that the proper way to secure National Prohibition is through the influence and active interest of the business men of the nation. It should be disassociated from the reform element. The appeal should be made strictly upon business issues."

* * * * * * * * * *

This sense of the incompatibility of alcohol and efficiency is reflected in the willingness of professors in our great engineering schools to lend their names. The epigram of Edison that "Alcohol in man is like sand in an engine's bearings" seems to voice a general conviction. The age of electricity will be even less tolerant of alcohol than the age of steam. "There is probably no step which the country could take (more fitted) to insure its general well-being and effectiveness," writes Professor Kennelly, the electrician of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, himself in earlier days a chief assistant of Mr. Edison, "than the total abolition of alcohol. I wish the Memorial every success."

MEMORIAL FOR NATIONAL PROHIBITION

In view of the scientifically proved unfavorable effects of the use of alcoholic beverages even in small quantities:

And in view, therefore, of the colossal, physical, mental, moral, economic, social and racial evils which the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor entail;

And in view of the inadequateness of all methods hitherto employed to check or regulate these evils;

And in view of the great and rapid growth of public knowledge and sentiment on this subject as shown by anti-alcohol agitation and legislation through most of our national area:

The undersigned believe the time has come for the federal government to take steps looking to the prohibition in the United States of the manufacture, sale, import, export, and transport of alcoholic liquors.

Following is a partial list of the signers of the Memorial:

Mr. Luther Burbank, Santa Rosa, Calif.

Dr. James Brown Scott, secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; editor-in-chief of the *American Journal of International Law;* special adviser to the Department of State; expert in International Law for the United States at the Second Peace Conference at The Hague, etc.

Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation.

Mr. John Burroughs, naturalist and author.

Hon. Wm. J. Bryan, ex-Secretary of State.

Mr. Raymond Robins, social worker, Chicago.

Mr. Darwin P. Kingsley, president of the New York Life Insurance Co.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., chairman of the Rockefeller Foundation, New York.

Mr. Mark Sullivan, editor of *Colliers'*.

Mr. F. A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank, New York; trustee of the Carnegie Foundation.

Dr. Thomas Nixon Carver, professor of economics, Harvard University; president of the American Economic Association.

Dr. Richard M. Pearce, professor of research medicine, University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Charles B. Davenport, director of the Department of Experimental Evolution, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island; secretary of the Eugenic Section, American Breeders' Association.

Mr. Harry M. Estabrook, president of the Barney & Smith Car Co., Dayton, Ohio.

Hon. Frederick Frelinghuysen, president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., Newark, N. J.

Mr. Winston Churchill, novelist.

Judge C. C. Kohlsaat, United States Circuit Court of the Seventh Circuit, Chicago.

Dr. F. W. Taussig, professor of economics, Harvard University; member of the Federal Tariff Commission.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Brent, bishop of the Philippines; president of the International Opium Conference at The Hague, 1912.

Mr. George W. Cable, author of "Old Creole Days," etc.

Mr. Clark Howell, cditor of the *Atlanta Constitution,* Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. M. J. Rosenau, professor of Preventive Medicinc and Hygiene, Harvard University; director of the School for Health Officers of Harvard University and the Institute of Technology, etc.

Mr. David R. Forgan, president of the National City Bank, Chicago, Ill.

Prof. Charles Thaddeus Terry, profcssor of law, Columbia University; chairman of the New York state board of directors on Uniform Laws; chairman of the directors of the New York Civic League.

Mr. Orville Wright, aeronaut and invcntor, Dayton, Ohio.

Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, dean of the Medical School, University of Michigan, and ex-president of the American Medical Association.

Dr. John Graham Brooks, president of the National Consumers' League, Cambridge, Mass.

Hon. Gifford Pinchot, president of the National Conservation Association; professor of forestry, Yale University.

Dr. W. J. Mayo, surgeon, Rochester, Minn.; founder of the Mayo Foundation for Medical Research; ex-president of the American Surgical Association.

Mr. Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; member of the Industrial Peace Commission.

Hon. M. G. Brumbaugh, governor of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Robert Treat Paine, trustee, vice-president of the National Municipal League; president of the Massachusetts Public Opinion League.

Mr. Jack London, author of "The Call of the Wild," "White Fang," etc.

Dr. David Starr Jordan, chancellor of Leland Stanford University, California.

Nelson A. Miles, Lieutenant General U. S. Army.

President Henry C. King, president Oberlin College, Oberlin, O.; trustee of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

Hon. John Wanamaker, former Postmaster-general, merchant.

Mr. Lawrence F. Abbott, *The Outlook,* New York.

Mr. Ray Stannard Baker, author and former editor of *McClure's* and the *American Magazine.*

Mr. Gutzon Borglum, sculptor, New York.

Mr. Chas. S. Pillsbury, vice-president of the Pillsbury Flour Mills.

Mr. Owen R. Lovejoy, general secretary National Child Labor Committee, New York.

Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton, author of "Wild Animals I Have Known," "The Biography of a Grizzly," etc.

Miss Ellen F. Pendleton, president of Wellesley College.

Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education; member of the Council of the National Education Association; of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission, etc.

Mr. Paul U. Kellogg, editor of the *Survey;* former Director of the Pittsburg Survey.

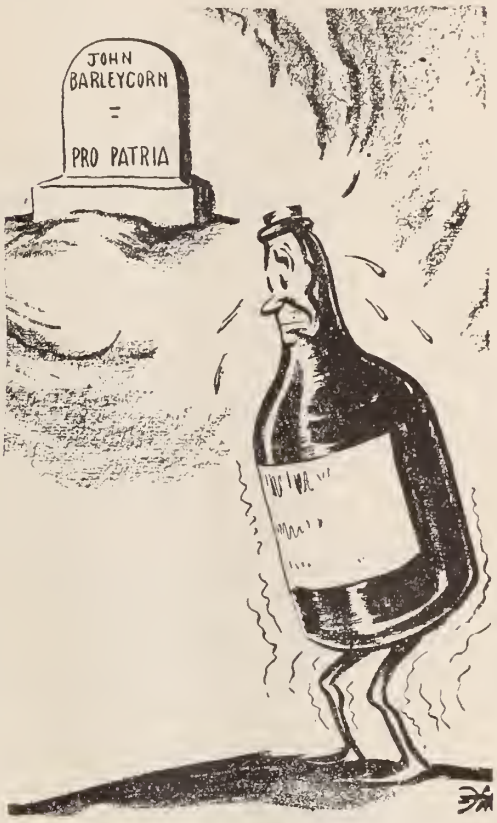
Mr. Bion J. Arnold, electrical engineer, Chicago; member of the Naval Consulting Board of the U. S. A.; ex-president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; chief engineer for the rebuilding of the Chicago Traction system; consulting engineer of the N. Y. Public Service Commission (subway construction); engineer in charge of the electrification of the N. Y. Central R. R. in and out of New York.

Ex-Governor Eugene N. Foss, executive chairman of the committee of sixty, in sending out a copy of the Memorial for National Prohibition, wrote as follows:

"In view of the widespread and increasing demand for war prohibition it may be of interest to your readers to learn that about eight hundred of these signers (99% of those replying to a telegram from us) have already put themselves on record for immediate enactment of prohibition as a military measure.

"The chief arguments for prohibition as a war measure are (1) food-saving, which in grain alone would afford a loaf of bread a day apiece for an army of 11,000,000 men; (2) protecting army and navy from venereal diseases so disastrous abroad; (3) promoting efficiency in the production of war materials."

SEEING THINGS



—St. Louis Post Dispatch

Dr. Shailer Mathews, Chicago University; president of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, author and social reformer, New York; editor of the *Forerunner.*

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief chemist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1883-1912.

Dr. Howard A. Kelly, professor of gynecological surgery, Johns Hopkins University.

Mr. Robert A. Woods, social worker, The South End House, Boston.

Prof. M. V. O'Shea, professor of education, the University of Wisconsin, director of *Home and School,* the *Mothers' Magazine,* etc.

Dr. Cyrus Northrop, ex-president of the University of Minnesota.

Miss Jane Addams, head resident worker, Hull House, Chicago; author; chairman of the Woman's Peace Party.

Col. L. Mervin Maus, medical corps, U. S. Army, retired; secretary Tuberculosis Commission of Kentucky.

Prof. Dr. Max F. Meyer, professor of psychiatry, University of Missouri.

Dr. L. H. Murlin, president of Boston University.

Dr. Edward A. Ross, professor of sociology, University of Wisconsin.

Mr. James N. Gamble, Procter and Gamble, manufacturers of Ivory Soap, Cincinnati, O.

President Mary E. Woolley, Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.

The Rt. Rev. Walter T. Sumner, bishop of Oregon; secretary of the Church Association in the Interests of Labor; ex-chairman Chicago Municipal Vice Commission.

Dr. Edward A. Steiner, professor of Applied Christianity, Grinnell College, Ia.; author of "On the Trail of the Immigrant," etc.

Hon. Luke Lea, U. S. senator from Tennessee.

Dr. Irving Fisher, professor of economics, Yale University; president of the American Association for Labor Legislation.

Mr. John V. Farwell, John V. Farwell Co., Chicago.

Mr. Hamilton Holt, editor of the *New York Independent;* director of the World Peace Foundation.

Dr. W. A. Evans, editor of Health Dept., *Chicago Tribune;* former health commissioner of Chicago.

Dr. M. Carey Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Mr. Booth Tarkington, novelist.

Dr. Katherine Bement Davis, former superintendent of the New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford, N. Y.

Dr. Eugene L. Fisk, director of hygiene, Life Extension Institute, New York.

Mr. Homer Folks, social worker, secretary of the New York State Public Health Commission; president of the American Association for Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality, etc.

Ex-Governor Chester H. Aldrich, of Nebraska.

Dr. Frank L. McVey, president University of North Dakota; ex-professor economics University of Minnesota; chairman National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits.

Mr. James Schermerhorn, editor of the *Detroit Times,* Detroit.

Prof. Walter Rauschenbusch, author of "Christianity and the Social Crisis."

Mr. Robert E. Speer, secretary Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church.

Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, editor of the *Woman's Journal.*

Mr. Charles W. Bryan, mayor of Lincoln, Neb.

Dr. Stratton D. Brooks, president of the University of Oklahoma.

Rev. Harry F. Ward, professor of social service, Boston University.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, New York.

Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Hamlin Garland, novelist and dramatist.

J. H. Kellogg, M. D., LL.D., director of the Battle Creek Sanitarium.

Rev. Charles Stelzle, social worker, New York.

Dr. Luther H. Gulick, director of department of Child Hygiene Sage Foundation, 1907-13; specialist in physical education.

Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth, head of prison work of the Volunteers of America.

Mr. S. S. McClure, editor *McClure's Magazine* and president of the S. S. McClure Co.

Mary Antin, author of "The Promised Land," etc.

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Evanston, Illinois

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, MISS ANNA A. GORDON
MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE

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Evanston, Illinois, May 3, 1917

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Washington, D. C., December 2–7, 1917

ARE YOU DOING YOUR "BIT?"

The call to the colors in this war is for universal service. For every man, woman, and child there is a work. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has mobilized its forces and every member of every local union is claiming the privilege of helping to carry out the plans outlined in last week's UNION SIGNAL.

The president of the National W. C. T. U. has sent an urgent request to every great woman's organization in this country to co-operate with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in an appeal to President Wilson for the protection of the young men who are enlisting. Acting in harmony with the request of our National president, let every white ribboner use her influence immediately to interest the women's organizations in her own community. Note what Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis says in her Washington Letter concerning the necessity for prompt action.

As suggested last week, working through our Soldiers and Sailors department and in co-operation with the Red Cross Society, is probably the speediest and most effective way to assist in the furnishing of equipment for hospital service. Note the method by which the Illinois W. C. T. U. has associated itself with the Red Cross movement, and if there is in your vicinity a fort, naval training station or mobilization center, make inquiry concerning the needs of the men stationed there and do your best to supply them. Do not forget that official permission is necessary before undertaking such an enterprise.

Mobilize the children of the Loyal Temperance Legions and the schools into garden squads for the cultivation of vacant lots, or get them to take the responsibility of caring for a few Red Cross rows in the gardens of their fathers, the proceeds to be used for war relief work. Report what you are doing, or planning to do, to THE UNION SIGNAL, that your experience may inspire others to engage in similar work.

SOMETHING IN RETURN

One cannot fail to be imbued with a deep sense of responsibility and duty as one reflects upon President Wilson's appeal to all Americans to so think and speak and serve that we shall be enabled to meet with dignity and true patriotism the supreme test that comes to us in these trying days. The appeal of our Commander-in-Chief is addressed to the greatest army ever arrayed upon any battlefield, 100,000,000 American citizens, and the field upon which this army is marshalled is all American soil.

The President calls upon people of every class for their most loyal devotion. Every great division of our vast civil army is summoned to do its best. Especially does the call come with insistent force to the farmers and the women of America, for these constitute a mighty host whose loyalty will make our nation invincible, or whose dereliction will mean defeat. In the last analysis the nation's life depends upon these, a fact none can dispute. Transportation, commerce, armies, workmen—all are necessary, but back of these is a mighty reserve force, without which all else fails—the food producers and the mothers of men.

And the farmers of America will not be slackers in their sphere, and the women, in whose veins runs the red blood of patriotic ancestors, will be true to their type. The victory that depends upon them will under God be won. But the farmers and women of America are justly asking for something in return.

It is universally conceded that when women wield the ballot John Barleycorn goes out. The Illinois legislature defeated the suffrage referendum because with women voting the liquor interests dared not face the issue, and the liquor interests prevailed. The rural districts outlaw the saloon. The farmers do not want the liquor traffic anywhere. The men of the soil want a sober nation. They know the ruin drink brings to their boys—and girls—in town, or camp, or field, or home. The farmers want national prohibition.

None know better than do women the devastation drink has wrought. Women have suffered and wept, pleaded and endured. Now in the supreme hour of their country's need they stand ready to yield the last full measure of devotion for their country's sake, but in the name of American womanhood they ask for something in return—the protection of their best beloved from the vampires of drink and vice.

National prohibition of the drink traffic and national suppression of the vice districts which curse every camp and outpost and destroy more men than do the enemy's bullets—for this our American mothers of men make their appeal to our President. With supreme devotion they stand ready to respond to his appeal to give their best to their country. Will he not heed their cry—will he not grant their just request?

WILL HISTORY REPEAT ITSELF?

The widespread concern of the mothers of the nation over the vice conditions that prevail in connection with the liquor evil in places selected by the government as mobilization centers and the appeals to the President for legislation that will safeguard the young men who are enlisting, recalls an interesting bit of W. C. T. U. and national history which occurred not long after the Spanish-American war.

While the Philippine Commission, with Judge William Howard Taft at its head, was in control, it was learned that there existed in the islands and in the vicinity of the army camps an unspeakable condition of moral corruption and that with the consent of the army authorities houses of prostitution were being established, maintained and inspected for the use of the soldiers. When the National W. C. T. U. brought these facts to the attention of the proper Federal government officials they claimed ignorance but promised to investigate. Some time passed without attention being given to the matter and the National W. C. T. U. decided to send out, in an illustrated circular letter, facsimile pages of a pass book issued by "The Department of Inspection of Manila" with extracts from the Surgeon General's and General Miles' reports giving further conclusive proof that the National W. C. T. U. had protested none too strongly. This little "black book" contained the lithographed picture of a poor little Filipino girl, one of the victims, and four pages showing it was issued by the "Department of Inspection of Manila," with the American physicians' signatures and dates of weekly inspections. Thousands of copies of this circular were sent out over the country with the request that personal letters of protest be sent to President Roosevelt urging him to abolish the system of so-called regulation of vice in the Philippines. Shortly after these circulars went out Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, then as now National Legislative superintendent, was summoned to the offices of the Insular Division of the War Department and asked if she knew anything concerning the circular. She admitted that she did. The head of the department inquired the membership of the organization that was back of the movement. When informed that it was about 300,000 he exclaimed that he thought it must have been a million by the number of protests the department had received. He complained that it had taken ten clerks to care for the mail that reached the War department as the result of the publicity given through the circular. "Can't you call those women of the W. C. T. U. off?" he begged. He then informed her that as a result of the appeal action had been taken by the War department and an order had been issued by direction of President Roosevelt saying, that there was so much agitation over the conditions in the Philippines, they called upon the officers to try by precept and by example to point out to the men under their control the inevitable misery and disaster which would follow upon intemperance and upon moral uncleanliness and vicious living.

If fifteen years ago the appeal of the women of one organization concerning vice conditions in the far-away Philippine Islands could prove effective, surely today the united voices of the mothers of America praying for the protection of their sons from the liquor traffic and commercialized vice in this country will not be denied.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, 561 Thirty-third St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

BEER VS. BREAD

A Parable

There was once a city which, though its armies were victorious, was in dire straits for food.

The general officer in command and the civil authorities knew it would be revictualled in a certain number of months, but it was doubtful if they had food enough to last till the revictualling.

So they made strict search to ensure that nothing which could be used for food should be wasted.

Soon the general came upon a great store of barley and many barrels of sugar. "We are saved," said he; "here is enough barley and sugar to ensure our safety. We can hold out now till the revictualling. This barley mixed with corn will make excellent bread, and the sugar will save the children."

"Alas!" said the civil authorities, "you are mistaken. All this barley and sugar is going to be turned into beer. We dare not touch it."

At these words the general, who was a simple soldier and did not understand politics or agriculture, grew very angry. Said he: "You are not serious? Nobody can be allowed to turn into beer what might be made into bread and so save the city! This is a town of sane people and not a lunatic asylum!"

"You evidently don't understand the situation," said the civil authorities. "Even when it is a question between Beer and Bread, Beer will win."

"What, in war time, and when famine threatens? Nonsense!" said the general.

"You will find it's true all the same," said the civil authorities.

And so it proved. The barley was not used for bread. The city fell and the conquerors drank the beer.

Moral—When Beer comes before Bread, the people perish.—*Ignotus, in Spectator*

RED CROSS WORK FOR ILLINOIS WOMEN

The Illinois W. C. T. U. branch of the Red Cross movement is to be opened May 4 at state W. C. T. U. headquarters, 1118 The Temple, Chicago, Illinois. Miss Epha Marshall, state corresponding secretary, will be in charge of the work, with a paid helper to assist her.

Before inaugurating the work, Miss Helen L. Hood, president of the Illinois W. C. T. U., secured approval from Army and Navy Headquarters of a plan to supply comfort bags to soldiers at Fort Sheridan and sailors at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. These bags are to be made of khaki, cut by the Red Cross pattern, but the filling is to be of the W. C. T. U. kind—Testaments and total abstinence pledge cards to be substituted for cigarets and playing cards. Khaki will be furnished from Army and Navy Headquarters at 17 cents per yard. A financial plan for meeting the expense of this Red Cross work is under consideration. Local unions can order the "cut-out" bags and do the sewing either in their meetings or in their homes. The finished bags are to be returned to 1118 The Temple, Chicago, Illinois, and after being filled there will be sent to Fort Sheridan or to the Naval Training Station. At Fort Sheridan, by May 8, there are to be 5,000 men in training for officers. The "Jackies" are being sent forward from the Naval Station as rapidly as they can be fitted for service. It is not possible at this time to estimate the number of boys who will be in training there this summer.

THE POSTER PRIZES

On April 15 the National W. C. T. U. poster contest closed. Thirty-five dollars were awarded in prizes as follows:

First, $15, Mrs. C. P. Lindsay, Albany, N. Y.

Second, $10, Miss W. S. Parks, Evanston, Ill.

Third, $2, Mrs. Edwin S. Small, Melrose, Mass.

Fourth, $2, Miss Edna C. Ganon, Binghamton, N. Y.

Fifth, $2, Miss Mogie Kate Mahoney, Atlanta, Tex.

Sixth, $2, Mrs. Daisy Phipps, Atlanta, Tex.

Seventh, $2, M. Humes, Moran, Kan.

Honorable Mention

Mrs. Lotta B. Huson, Ithaca, N. Y.
Miss Magdalene Walter, Princeton, Ill.
Mrs. Nellie M. Seibert, Bridgeton, N. J.
Mrs. Charline Abbott, Rochester, N. H.
Mr. Robert Champe, Evanston, Ill.

The committee on awards consisted of Mrs. Richmond Pearson Hobson, Mrs. Minnie B. Horning, Rev. Philip Yarrow, superintendent of the Dry Chicago Federation, and the National W. C. T. U. Committee on Publications.

ENLIST DRINKERS FOR EMERGENCY FARM WORK IN "BONE DRY" STATES

The women physicians of Philadelphia are working for the formation of a confidential bureau under the recently proposed labor clearing house at Washington through which men addicted to drink can be transferred upon their own application to "bone dry" states to take the places of farmers and laborers who have enlisted in the Army or Navy.

"There are many men, who because of their drinking habits and physical disability, would be debarred from active service, and yet who are anxious to work for their country," said Dr. Lida Stewart Cogill, who is one of the women behind the movement. "If these men could be given a chance to fill the places of men in dry states, they could make good, and at the same time be given a chance to overcome their weakness.

"The bureau should be confidential. It need not be necessary for any one to know the circumstances but the employer. Farmers and tradesmen in any line, who enlist from dry states, could apply for such men to take their places while they are gone. Many of them would make good, and come back at the end of the war broken of the drink habit."

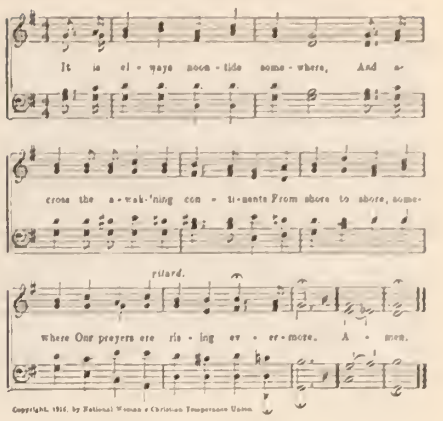
UNION SIGNAL QUIZ

Do You Know the Answers to These Questions? They May Be Found in THE UNION SIGNAL of April 26

Ten questions, the answers to which will be found in the preceding number of THE UNION SIGNAL, will appear each week. The use of these questions as a part of local union programs is suggested.

1. By what immediate action can every white ribboner help the movement for a prohibition war measure?
2. Give three or four telling arguments that are being urged in favor of national prohibition during the war.
3. Name the special lines of war relief and conservation work white ribboners are engaging in. Give details.
4. Can the United States learn anything from a study of the food and beer situation in Great Britain? If so, what?
5. What special truths should be emphasized by the W. C. T. U. during the observance of Baby Week, May 1-6?
6. Why is the W. C. T. U. looking forward to the week of May 6-13 as one that will mark a great increase in its membership?
7. To what extent is prohibition impoverishing Kansas, according to the latest investigations?
8. Give the date of the next Temperance Sunday, and the topic to be considered.
9. Name the three latest suffrage victories.
10. How many breweries and distilleries is it estimated would be closed by a nation-wide prohibition law?

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE



IN TIME OF WAR

O God, in whom our fathers trusted, be with us in our time of trial and our new endeavor to rebuild the world in righteousness. Let not sorrow or excitement teach our hearts to hate or turn us from ideals of love and brotherhood learned in companionship with Christ. Lord, in thy mercy shorten the days! but bring about, through sacrifice, freedom and righteousness and a final end of cruelty and war. Remember the sorrowing. Strengthen our hearts as we send forth those we love and sustain us in all experience of grief and loss. Remember thy servant, our President, and those who counsel with him, the makers of laws, the leaders of our armies. Be with us as we serve the nation's need in home and farm and factory; with sailors in perils of the deep, with soldiers in training and temptation and in the day of battle; with doctors and nurses in all their ministry to suffering. Give us, if it please thee, bountiful harvests, that we may eat with thankful hearts and feed the hungry of the world. In all thou sendest let thy kingdom come through the glory and rule of Christ. In his name. Amen.

—*Isaac Ogden Rankin*

THE SIN OF SILENCE

To sin by silence, when we should protest,
Makes cowards out of men.
The human race has climbed on protest;
Had no voice been raised against injustice, ignorance and lust,
The inquisition yet would serve the law,
And guillotines decide our least disputes.
The few who dare must speak and speak again
To right the wrongs of many.

—*Ella Wheeler Wilcox.*

FLAG ETIQUETTE

The rules formulated for the use of the flag by the Sons of the American Revolution provide that it should not be hoisted before sunrise, nor left up after sunset. At "retreat" and sunset, civilian spectators should stand at attention and they should uncover during the playing of "The Star Spangled Banner." Military spectators are required by regulation to stand at attention and salute. When the national colors are passing on parade or in review, the spectator should, if walking, halt, and if sitting, arise and stand at attention and uncover. During the playing of the national hymn at "retreat," the flag should be lowered but not allowed to touch the ground. When the national flag and a state flag fly together, the national flag should be at the right. The flag is dropped to half mast as a sign of mourning, and is placed with the canton downward as a signal of distress.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

May 6-13—Membership week
May 13—Mothers' Day

SUPERINTENDENTS

MORAL EDUCATION AND RACE BETTERMENT

MARY E. BROWN

An encouraging feature of the work this year is the number of state superintendents who are actively propagating sentiment for better moral instruction generally. The letters received from some of these co-workers are very inspiring. Such seed sowing will bear a blessed harvest.

The extension loan package of leaflets and booklets for use by state superintendents will be sent out soon. It is hoped that local unions and individual members will make use of this opportunity to secure these helps, for temporary use, by payment of shipping charges.

The circulating library for the personal use of state superintendents is taking shape and the books will soon begin their round of visits. If those who desire the loan of a book for two weeks will send their name and address to me they will receive it with instructions for sending it on to the next user. Those superintendents who own books which they wish to donate to the circulating library will please send the same to me.

The attention of superintendents in wet states is called to the leaflet entitled, "Prohibition and Purity." It will be of help in arousing the interest of some who have not yet realized the relation of the liquor traffic to commercialized vice and clandestine immorality. It is so arranged that it can be used as a program. Send two cent stamp for sample.

Have you arranged a Moral Education program for your local union? One of the efforts of this year is to carry the discussion of one or more of the leaflets of this department into a meeting of the union and thus arouse increased interest in the work. Try it.

Do not fail to impress the importance and value of the use of literature. Scatter the helpful leaflets everywhere. This can be done at meetings of all sorts, by personal distribution, through the mails, and otherwise. Keep a good supply and send them out to do their silent service. Good returns will follow.

If you are not familiar with the leaflets of this department, send a stamp for postage and a sample package will be sent to your address.

3188 Arcade Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

PARLIAMENTARY USAGE

PLAN OF WORK

MRS. I. W. GLEASON

Let justice and equality to all be your motto, and prepare to better serve mankind by obtaining a knowledge of parliamentary law.

1. Be sure to have a state and county superintendent of Parliamentary Usage and a local superintendent for every union.
2. Study Mrs. Benjamin's Parliamentary Studies Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.
3. Every member should own her own books and study lessons at home.
4. Give ten minutes or more at each meeting to parliamentary practice. Have parliamentary programs and hold a contest.
5. Each state superintendent is requested to institute the contest system within her state. Instruct each local union to hold a contest upon the year's study and send the winning contestant to the county convention to take part in a county parliamentary contest, the county winning contestant to be sent to the state convention to take part in a state parliamentary contest, the state winning contestant to be sent to the National convention.

Outline of Study

Prepare for the contest by studying all of Mrs. Benjamin's book No. 1 and the subsidiary or secondary motions in book No. 2.

First lesson. Study the introduction in No. 1 and make a U. S. D. A. M. V. R. chart on a main motion.

Second lesson. Study methods of voting.

Third lesson. Study the duties of officers.

Fourth lesson. Make a U. S. D. A. M. V. R. chart on the motion "To postpone indefinitely," and conduct drill upon the same.

Fifth lesson. Make U. S. D. A. M. V. R. chart on the motion "to amend."

Sixth lesson. Make U. S. D. A. M. V. R. chart on "To commit" and "To postpone definitely."

Seventh lesson. Make U. S. D. A. M. V. R. chart on "The previous question."

Eighth lesson. Make U. S. D. A. M. V. R. chart on "To table" or "Take from the table."

Ninth lesson. Study methods of election.

Tenth lesson. Hold contest upon the year's study.

Explanatory

U. S. D. A. M. V. R. stands for seven things to be remembered about every motion.

Chart on Main Motion

1. U—(use) To introduce business.
2. S—(second) (Does it require a second?) Yes.
3. D—(debatable) (Is it debatable?) Yes.
4. A—(amendable) (May it be amended?) Yes.
5. M—(motions in order) (What motions may be made while the main motion is pending?) Answer: Privileged, incidental and subsidiary motions.
6. V—(Vote required to carry?) Majority.
7. R—(Reconsider) (May it be reconsidered?) Yes.

Instructions

State superintendents should send the department "Plan of Work" and the "Report Blanks" to the county superintendents for distribution to the local unions, and should urge upon them to return the same in time to permit the reports to be compiled before the conventions; the local unions reporting to county superintendents, the county unions to state superintendents and the state to the National superintendent.

State, county and local superintendents are urged to offer appropriate prizes to the winning contestants at their respective contests.

Your National superintendent offers a prize to the state superintendent who holds a contest upon the year's study at the state convention, places the largest number of parliamentary books, and makes the greatest number of visits to organizations, giving lessons, drills or lectures in the interest of parliamentary law.

In competing for prizes, and in all reports on work accomplished, points will be computed as follows:

Two points for every ten minutes devoted to drill work or study of parliamentary usage in unions.

Five points for every parliamentary book placed.

Fifteen points for each hour contest with prize.

In contest work where "Robert's Rules of Order, Revised" conflicts with Mrs. Benjamin's ruling, answers based on either ruling will be accepted as correct, if stated.

A special reduction in price will be made on orders of 100 Studies, and states placing 50 or 100 during one year will receive special mention in the National report.

Mrs. Benjamin's Parliamentary Studies Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, may be ordered from her, from the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill., or from the National superintendent, 1110 W. 30th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Drink does not make good soldiers. It does not turn out good work. Its manufacture uses up good foodstuffs. A nation at war has no use for drink. Russia learned it, France learned it, England learned it. Shall we learn it first—or last?—*The Independent.*

WHY SHOULD WE JOIN THE W. C. T. U.?

MRS. F. M. HOWARD

The twentieth century is greatly addicted to clubs. Card clubs, social and literary clubs, their name is legion, and in view of their numbers a doubt as to their utility will sometimes intrude. Is the club woman who gives abundantly of her time and strength to the various organizations of which she is a member, sufficiently repaid for her devotion?

A club which might, with excellent reason, become yet more popular and better known is the W. C. T. U.—a temperance club. In joining a club of any kind most of us have some object in view beyond passing a social hour. The literary club delves into the past, and unearths the mysteries of ancient Rome, inquires into the morals of ancient Greece, and listens to abstruse papers on the myths of Norway and other regions, but in joining the temperance club, one has to do with subjects very much nearer home.

The Norwegians are leaving their myths behind them and coming to our shores, sturdy and self-reliant, yet needing an outstretched hand to help them become accustomed to our country, and awaken them to the duty they owe the government which is giving them a home. The manners and morals of the Greek of today, as he comes here and mingles in our social and political life, are of much more importance to us than those of his predecessors, and as for Rome, about all we have left of her pomp and glory is the admonition, "When in Rome do as the Romans do."

TEMPERANCE, spelled with big letters, is the main purpose of the W. C. T. U. It is fighting the saloon evil, first, last and all the time, and surely that is an object which should appeal to every woman in every community. The mothers should join this club to learn more of the evils which are tempting their boys, the sisters should become members to ascertain how best to help their brothers, the wives to gain a knowledge of the traps and pitfalls which are every day being set to entice their husbands. It is the serious object of the W. C. T. U. to learn these things, and having learned them, to use the knowledge for the good of others.

The careless and indifferent say, "It is none of my business how the saloons are run," but it *is* your business. If it is not today, it may be tomorrow. That boy of yours is getting to an age where the stool pigeons of the saloon are watching to coax him in—to form his taste and make a customer of him for the future.

Your daughter has made the acquaintance of a young man who drinks, only a little now and then on the sly, but she loves him, and some day may be a drunkard's wife. Yes, it is your business, and you need the W. C. T. U. to educate and reform your ideas, until you shall see your duty to yourself and your generation.

It has been our boast that our country was safe for a woman or a girl to travel in, from one end to the other; that the chivalry of men had made a wall of protection between them and danger, but it is true no longer. The white slave traffic rears its ugly head all over our land, and many pure, innocent girls simply disappear and are never seen or heard of again.

It is the province of the W. C. T. U. to be informed in regard to these evils and to expose them. The time is past for prudish modesty, which shunned the very mention of the social evil, and the cry, "To arms," resounds through the land. Your girl may be safe in the shelter of *your* home, but what of your neighbor's daughter who is not so sheltered. Join the W. C. T. U. and learn about the dangers which threaten *her*.

Tommy looks rather cute, some people think, when he learns to roll a cigaret—to puff out the smoke and strut off as father does, but do they know that the innocent looking little roll of white paper is carrying poison—soul and body poison—all through the system of the child, deadening his brain, dulling his conscience, and stunting every physical and mental faculty? We are horrified when we read of the Chinese den with its opium fiends, but our boys are just as surely being poisoned by cigarets. Join the W. C. T. U. and learn why it fights the cigaret habit with all the force which knowledge and experience can give.

As an organization the W. C. T. U. believes in equal suffrage. "But I don't want to vote," cries Mrs. Timorous. "The home is woman's sphere." Quite true, dear Madam, but you will not be obliged to vote, please remember. Equal suffrage will never force one woman to vote, against her will, but it will give the ballot to those who do desire it, and their votes will benefit you in spite of yourself. Your home is your sphere, but if a burglar should open your window and creep in, you would scream for the police outside of your sphere, wouldn't you? The saloon burglar is trying to enter your home and steal its brightest jewel, the social evil burglar is watching to catch the fair treasure of your daughter's honor, but outside are the forces which work for purity, and they are watching, too. They are casting votes for the laws which will protect *your* home; they are fighting the evils which are threatening the safety of the society in which you live. Come, Mrs. Timorous, and join the W. C. T. U. and you may learn that new old truth, "No man liveth for himself alone."

Expecting the ballot everywhere as women do so confidently, it would seem quite essential that they prepare themselves for intelligent voting. Most women are too busy to have gained much information as to civil service rules, or parliamentary usage, and know still less of the intricate wheels of the machine called politics. There is much to learn of law and its administration, or the very ends they wish to accomplish will be defeated by women's own ignorance. Education along these lines is needed, and the W. C. T. U. must be the school teacher, another most urgent reason why those who are not already members should join it.

PLANS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR INCREASING MEMBERSHIP

Membership week, May 6-13, is almost here and local unions everywhere are planning by special efforts to do their share in securing the twenty per cent membership gain for 1917, for which the state and National W. C. T. U. are working. The methods which some of the states have found helpful in gaining their apportionment may be suggestive to other workers.

Southern California local unions have already held membership contests of at least two weeks' duration, closing such contests with a reception to the president. Paid workers in these campaigns receive ten per cent of the first year's dues of the new members, provided one honorary member is secured for each group of four active members. Recognition receptions are a part of the programs of county and state conventions.

The District of Columbia W. C. T. U. is working for a much larger number of new members than the regular apportionment. As hostess of the next National Convention, it will make a special effort to secure many new members, because of the need of their co-operation for the great meeting in December.

Colorado local unions have in some instances already doubled their membership, and the state is well on its way to its required membership increase.

Kansas, which is working for 200 new unions and 2,000 new members, has, to date, organized 40 new unions, 31 Y. P. B.'s and four new county organizations. Eight workers are in the field at the present time. The Kansas W. C. T. U. is offering to any county president whose county makes a net gain of 200 members during the year $30 toward the expense of the trip to the National Convention. Each county which makes a gain of twenty-five in membership and has held a county convention will be upon the Recognition Night program of the state convention, and will be allowed $5 toward the expense of the county president to the convention.

Alabama is urging each local union to organize a new union.

A "Train Contest" is proving helpful in Northern California. Why not have such a contest and call it a trip to the National Convention? Find the number of miles from your city to Washington, D. C., and the important stops en route. Divide the membership into two sides, represented, possibly, by the White Ribbon Special and the W. C. T. U. Flyer. A certain number of new members gets these trains to Washington. For instance, ten new members might get either or both trains as far east as Denver, twenty to Chicago, thirty to Cincinnati. These figures and stops would have to be arranged in accordance with the desired gain and the location of the union. Northern California is planning to observe June 17, the birthday of Mrs. Sara J. Dorr, state president, as Organization and New Members' Day.

The Northern California W. C. T. U. is providing the members of all its local unions with slips reading as follows:

"I agree to give ——— hours of the week of May 6-13 endeavoring to secure new members for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of California.

"(Signed) .....

"I gave ..... hours to this work securing.....new members.

"(Signed) .....

"Member of.....Union."

A membership contest, conducted after the fashion of the old-time spelling bee, is the standby method in Georgia for securing membership increase.

Illinois is successfully using the group conference, comprising several counties, for arousing interest in organization. Two state officers attend each of these conferences. Standardization is also proving a popular rally cry, and means an increase in both membership and efficiency.

In Massachusetts the county officers are going afield during Membership Week. The state is asking for a 25 per cent increase in membership so as to allow a margin over the 20 per cent asked for by the National organization.

Michigan's paid field workers can be secured by local unions for collections, entertainment and $1.50 per day. Unor-

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

HIS FLAG, AND THE COUNTRY FOR WHICH IT STANDS*

MINERVA L. GUTHAPFEL
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By Courtesy *Christian Herald*

(Continued from Last Week)

The magistrate looked kindly down on the poor, little form, and said, "Why, officer, what's the matter here; what are you doing with a sick boy?" The officer explained, ending, "and so, your honor, the lady, Mrs. O'Flannigan, charges him with 'assault and battery with intint to kill,' but the 'Why' of it all none of us knows. Sure, the bye will not or can not talk. Not a word has he said."

The magistrate looked over the desk and down into two big, dark eyes set like coals in a pale, wan face. "Why, bless his heart," he said under his breath, "he's all eyes, but they don't belong to a criminal." Aloud he said, "Got anything to say, my lad? Don't be afraid. What made you do all this?" No answer. "Call Mrs. O'Flannigan." He spoke rather sharply. "The boy must be made to speak when spoken to in court."

Mrs. O'Flannigan had just reached the court-room, and came bustling forward, one eye showing unmistakable signs of having come up against a foreign substance but, otherwise, the entire two hundred forty-six and one-half pounds of Mrs. O'Flannigan seemed intact. Called upon by the magistrate, she poured forth her story, ending with, "and now your Honor, I charge this bye wid assault and battery wid intint to kill." Mrs. O'Flannigan knew the law. It was not the first time she had been in court either charging or being charged with similar indictments.

"'Assault and battery with intent to kill,'" smiled the magistrate. "Why, you reckless, brutal piece of humanity, how dare you attempt such a thing upon the person of Mrs. O'Flannigan, when she is so small and defenceless, and you—so tremendous in size?" A titter went around the crowded court-room. Mrs. O'Flannigan looked sharply around, the point of the remark had been lost upon her. Silence and sober faces greeted her look. All looked at Marcus as the magistrate said, "Boy, what's your name?" "Marcus Polito."

As the boy spoke his name, the pleasant voice of a lady who had just entered, said: "Sir, one moment. I think I can get at this."

"Come, then, Miss West." The puzzled magistrate believed in the help of this social worker.

The crowd moved aside, the lady with a pleasant smile hurried forward and knelt on the floor beside the pitiful little figure. "Why, Marcus, what is it? Tell Miss West. You meant no wrong, I am sure. Tell me all about it quickly."

Before the boy could answer, Mrs. O'Flannigan started again with her story, but the magistrate stopped her, and quietly told Miss West the story as he had learned it. "Make him tell if you can, Miss West; we must get at the reason of all this."

"Marcus, quick, you must tell me why you did this."

"Missy West, I—, I—, oh, Missy West—the flag, the flag—Tony, too late for me—"

"Hush, Marcus, you must be calm and tell me slowly."

The court-room was silently listening as Marcus sobbed into the white bonnet-strings the whole miserable story. "I got it here, Missy West," he said at the close. "I got it here in my pocket." Miss West placed her hand in the designated pocket, and drew forth a much soiled scrub rag, running with water.

One glance, and she put it back into his pocket. "Marcus, listen," she said, "I want you to stand up here on a bench and tell them just this last part when I

tell you to. Don't be afraid. It's for the sake of your flag, and the country for which it stands."

"Your Honor, a few words in explanation," as she rose to her feet. "Certainly, Miss West." The court-room listened breathlessly to the story she rapidly told of the drunken, cruel father, the begging, the order to go to school, the providing of the clothes, the forced continued begging in spite of the orders, the death of Geta, the selection of Marcus as flag-bearer, his joy, his morning walk waiting for the time to again carry the flag, the watching of Mrs. O'Flannigan at her scrubbing, and the quick, now regretted, feeling of rage and—the lady paused with husky voice and tear-wet eyes—"Magistrate Cannon, may Marcus tell the court and Mrs. O'Flannigan in his own way why he got angry?"

"Yes, bring him here to me," answered the Court, "the boy strangely attracts me. Let's hear it." "Sure," repeated the irrepressible, slightly softened victim of the tragedy, "it's time he was talkin' for himself."

The boy was gently led to the magistrate's side by Mr. Hooligan. "Now, Marcus," said Miss West, slowly and distinctly, "why did you get angry at this lady? Tell His Honor, and show them all why you did this."

The boy's sad eyes lifted, caught sight of the little flag over the desk, and fear was forgotten. **"Why, cause-a de flag, my flag. I carry him. I do dis-a way to him." He saluted gravely the little flag at which he gazed. "Why, Jedge, she scrub-a de steps wid de flag we, all de children, do dis-a way to—see, Jedge," and his hand drew forth from his pocket a dirty scrub-rag. He flung it outward and behold! a ragged, dirty, one-time American flag was exposed to the eyes of all the court-room.**

A gasp went round. The magistrate hurriedly got out his handkerchief, his action was imitated by the watchful crowd, while audible sniffs were heard. The silence was broken by Mrs. O'Flannigan, finally. "May the saints presarve us, an' I never wance noticed it was a flag. Ach, I called him a foreigner, too. I withdraw the charge, your Honor. I want the blessed bye an' the lady to come to me house. I'll give them a dinner that will put flesh on the darlin' child's bones, an' I'll wash the rag an' give it to him, an' he may kick me down me own steps agin if I iver again use the rid, white an' blue to do me work."

"One moment, Mrs. O'Flannigan"—the magistrate had found his voice.

"Marcus Polito, turn around and face the court. Here, hold this in your hand with the other piece." He handed Marcus the flag from behind the desk. Dazed, but not afraid, the boy, with eyes burning and glowing, looked at the judge for further orders. "All in the court stand," and the judge arose to his own feet, "and do as I tell you, on pain of contempt of court. Now, Marcus, show us how to salute the flag." Joyfully Marcus saluted, and recited the pledge of allegiance. "All present do the same to the two flags Marcus holds." Instantly hands were raised to foreheads, the salute was given while the magistrate led in the words, "I pledge allegiance to my flag, and the country for which it stands, one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

"Amen," said the judge feelingly. "Amen," responded the audience, and forgot they were not at church.

"Sit down." All followed the Court in being seated. Marcus, to his own surprise, sat down on the judge's lap as "sentence" was pronounced on several people. "Mr. Hooligan, go get Polito. The court will pay the bill for the Keeley cure for him; we will make a citizen yet out of the father of a boy like this. Miss West," he went on with twinkling eyes, "I sentence you to be caretaker of Marcus Polito, while I pay the bills—and be sure they are not too small, let nothing be lacking until the father is fit to claim his own. Mrs. O'Flannigan, I sentence you to carry out the things you have mentioned—and if you ever scrub with the flag again, well—I don't believe you ever will. As for you, Marcus Polito, I sentence you to appear on the first day of each month in this court-room and lead us all in the saluting of 'our flag, and the country for which it stands.'"

Cheer after cheer rang out from the court-room, startling the passersby. A cheer for the flag, for the magistrate, for Miss West, the weeping Mrs. O'Flannigan, and last, but not least, for Marcus Polito, once of Greece, but always and forever a citizen of the United States of America.

But Marcus did not understand it all, only that he was free and belonged to Miss West. However, he had missed carrying the flag, and that was a thing to be sorry about. He whispered this to Miss West on the way to Mrs. O'Flannigan's for dinner. The whisper caused Miss West to stop in a drug store and hold a long conversation with "Teacher" at the Mission. Said teacher had sobbed so at the other end of the phone that she could scarcely talk, but she did manage to tell Miss West, whose own eyes were red, that Marcus was needed at the school at one-thirty p. m., to carry the flag for the daily drill. Then teacher had hurried to each room to tell all the children the whole story, and no one was mean enough to tell Marcus that his flag had been saluted that morning without him.

The first smile that Marcus' face had held that day appeared when Miss West brought the news of the need of the flag-bearer at school at one-thirty p. m. He radiated beams all during the stuffing of him by Mrs. O'Flannigan, whose tears alternated with hugs and kisses inflicted upon him as he ate. The said lady accompanied him as he and Miss West journeyed to the Mission, and sat on a front seat at one-thirty p. m., a decidedly chastened soul, as the piano, with an extra loud voice commanded, "One, two, three, four, march," and when the salute was being given you could hardly hear the words for the sobbing of Mrs. .O'Flannigan as she gazed on MARCUS, "HIS FLAG, AND THE COUNTRY FOR WHICH HE STOOD."

*Note: This story is printed in leaflet form and also as an exercise for public school children. It may be obtained of the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Illinois.

Price: story leaflet, 5 cents; exercise, 7 cents.

NED'S "STAR SPANGLED BANNER" GARDEN

EDNA SAXE

"Father, may I dig up the sod in the patch back of your garden and plant some 'Red Cross' rows?" In his excitement Ned's words were far from intelligible.

"'Red Cross rows'? What are 'Red Cross rows'?" asked the bewildered father.

"Teacher said everybody ought to help the United States, and the boys who aren't old enough to enlist can have a garden to help supply food for the country and the soldiers. The Red Cross society is asking that everybody put in some extra rows in their gardens and sell the produce for the Red Cross work for the wounded soldiers."

Mr. Hartley readily gave his consent and offered to help in the preparation of the ground, but Ned valiantly declined any assistance and ran off at once to get the spade.

Now Ned knew what some older people have forgotten, that work is much easier if you turn it into play, so as he put the spade into the sod as deeply as possible and turned the brown earth he pretended he was a soldier boy helping to dig a trench that had to be finished before night-fall, and as he worked he sang right lustily an improvised "Yankee Doodle" song:

"A Red Cross garden's just the thing
For any boy that's handy,
And if he tends it carefully,
He'll reap a crop that's dandy."

"Mother, have you seen Stub's 'Cross Rows' garden?" sang out Ned's older brother as the little gardener came in to supper, hungry as the proverbial bear. "Stub, here, thinks he is going to feed the United States army, and export a few shiploads of food to England from his two by four tomato patch."

"Why don't you plant a garden yourself?" demanded Ned. "There will be a little ground left. Do something for your country, and do it now."

Ned's enthusiasm never waned. The ground was soon ready for planting. Putting two sticks in the ground he stretched a string and planted his first row of seeds. Leaving room for a path, he planted the second row and then a third and fourth, with a path between each row. When half of the plot had been planted in long rows, Ned marked off a square at one end and made a path around it. Then he completed the long rows which now ended at the square. Next he planted the square plot of ground in the corner. Now do you see why it is called Ned's "Star Spangled Banner" Garden? It was all neatly laid out like a flag, with the long rows and paths alternating and the square patch at one corner, and at each corner he drove firmly into the ground a long stick to which he had nailed a flag.

"My Garden Won the Prize"

One evening as Ned was watering his garden and looking eagerly for tiny green shoots, a man passing by stopped to watch the boy. "I didn't know you had gone into the farming business, Ned," called the man. "It is a little early to judge, but I should think you would have a fine crop if you keep on as you have begun."

"Yes, sir. I mean to have a fine crop. It's a 'Red Cross' garden, you know, to help take care of the soldiers."

The next day the school where Ned went had an unusual visitor, no other than the president of the city bank, a man whom the boys all regarded with more or less awe.

"Maybe you children all know what a 'Red Cross' garden is," he said, addressing the school, after the teacher had smilingly given him permission to talk to the pupils. "I didn't know until last night, but I learned then something about a 'Red Cross' garden, and the more I think about it, the better I like the idea." Ned smiled gaily back at the banker as he glanced in his direction. "It was one of your own number who told me what I know about 'Red Cross' gardens, and I came down to see if there are others as interested as Ned Hartley is in helping to provide food for the country and the soldiers. I hope there are lots of you who are just as good farmers, but if you do not look carefully to your gardens his 'Star Spangled Banner' plot will be the finest one in town. I am so pleased with Ned's garden that I have decided to offer two prizes of ten and five dollars to the two children in the town who raise the best crop, through their own efforts. I will be glad to have the names of any of the children who will or have started a garden."

Many boys and girls raised their hands. Everybody, it appeared, wanted a garden. Some few had already started work and others promised to do so at once.

Thus it happened that it was a busy summer for the children of that town. Gardens flourished everywhere, some in the shape of the stars and stripes, others plain, carefully tended plots. And such tomatoes and beans and onions and corn as ripened during the late summer days, and such a troop of interested little gardeners you never saw before.

Ned had the satisfaction of not only marketing a fair crop of vegetables, the proceeds of which he gave to the Red Cross work, but he was able to add the amount of the first prize, $10, awarded him by the banker.

FUNNYGRAPHS

The Zeppelin raids are bringing about new friendships. One society woman is reported to have said to another of a mutual friend: "I can't understand it. A month ago you cut her dead, and now you can't be polite enough to her." "My dear, it's quite simple. She has the biggest cellar in the district."—*London Opinion.*

The tramp entered the diaconal council. He had on a long frock coat, fastened closely around his waist by a thorn, and from the flowing lap above oozed out the ends of a much soiled handkerchief. His closely fitting trousers, through numerous portals of which protruded his interesting self, seemed to run without any dividing line into the shoe and boot which respectively incased his feet. The deacons had time to note these peculiarities before the stranger broke the silence.

"Gentlemen," he began, "your pardon for disturbing you, but I am very sick."

He paused after this announcement to note the effect.

"I went to the doctor," he soon continued, "and he gave me the pills—see, the pills," and he held up to view a small bottle which he had in the palm of his hand.

"He said, take these pills, three after each meal, and I would like very much to have some assistance."

"Well, why don't you take your pills then, and not come bothering here?" interposed a deacon who was becoming tired.

"Gentlemen," replied the tramp with much unction, "I can not take the pills; I have no meal."

He got the meal.—*Interior.*

PROHIBITION ROBS PENITENTIARY

Business is getting dull at the Washington state penitentiary at Walla Walla and the blame is fastened on the state prohibition law, says the *Spokane Chronicle.* Four years ago there were 904 inmates at the prison; now there are only 662. From January to October, 1915, there were 311 commitments; during the same period last year there were only 188, according to the biennial report of the state board of control.

"Several causes contribute to this happy result, of which the present prohibition law is chief," the report says.

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Loop Bow Pin, white enamel on sterling silver, with letters W. C. T. U. Price, 60 cents each; per dozen, $6.50.
Smaller Size, same style. Price, 40 cents each; per dozen, $4.20.
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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

PIONEER WORK OF NATIONAL W. C. T. U. ORGANIZER IN WESTERN FLORIDA

Miss Annie Robbins, National organizer, has closed a three months' canvass of the twelve western counties of Florida, speaking in every town of more than three hundred people. It was a campaign carried on under very great difficulties. Much of this territory is new to the W. C. T. U., as it is sparsely settled and routes are hard to arrange. Religious work is not very well established, and reform enterprises are little understood.

In many towns visited the speaker unaided was obliged to work up the meeting after her arrival. The weather was rainy and there were three spells during which it was too cold to use unheated buildings, but, in spite of these difficulties, Miss Robbins was able to make many friends for the organization, arouse interest in the campaign for state-wide prohibition and scatter literature and song books. Fifteen new unions and a number of L. T. L.'s were organized as the visible fruits of her work. The state president will hold district conventions in this new territory in May and every effort will be made to hold and build up these unions and to enthuse the workers to organize other unions.

METHODISTS OF KANSAS HONOR W. C. T. U.

The high regard in which the Methodist Episcopal church holds the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kansas is shown by the following resolution adopted by the Kansas, the Southwest and the Northwest conferences of the Methodist church of Kansas:

"We commend the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to every community where our pastors labor, that their educational work along the basic lines of temperance effort, including the campaign for personal total abstinence, the fight against the cigaret evil and the training for parenthood, may be more widespread and more effective and thus help bring about more speedily the observance of the laws upon the statute books of our state."

Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, state W. C. T. U. president, attended the first of the three conferences mentioned, Miss Mary E. Dobbs, state corresponding secretary, the Southwest conference, and both Mrs. Mitchner and Miss Dobbs, the Northwest conference. They were given an opportunity to appear and speak on these occasions.

$2.50 PER DAY SALARY PAID ONE PERSON in each town to distribute FREE circulars, and take orders for White Ribbon Concentrated Flavoring. Non-alcoholic. Big demand, steadily increasing. **J. S. ZIEGLER CO.,** 7G, E. Harrison St., Chicago.

PLANS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR INCREASING MEMBERSHIP

(Continued from Page Eleven)

ganized places are asked to give collection and entertainment only. If the field worker's salary is not met by these amounts, the state pays the deficit; if there is more than the salary, the state has the surplus.

The Missouri W. C. T. U. secures the services of National workers, who are farmed out to the county president, allowing the county any surplus from collections and making it responsible for any deficit in the amount agreed upon. The worker sends an itemized statement of expenses in each county to the state corresponding secretary. As a rule, state speakers are paid a fixed salary and make their own routes.

In Nebraska local women are employed in certain communities, who are paid $1 a day and expenses. Inter-county rallies are a feature of the summer plans.

North Dakota sets a standard for "Banner Unions" and another for "Banner Districts." Increase in membership is included in the points to be made. The state is working for 1,000 new members, and white ribboners are asked to sign a resolution pledging this number, and then, by hand-picking, secure the necessary membership increase.

Tennessee is asking the western, middle and eastern sections of the state to each be responsible for one-third of the desired membership gain. To the section or sections securing 500 new members will be given the privilege of nominating a delegate to the National Convention in Washington, the state to pay the expenses of the trip.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

Mrs. Emeline Lyman, Loxley, Ala., an earnest worker for the cause of temperance and a warm friend of The Union Signal, for which she subscribed up to the time of her home-going, at the age of eighty-seven.

Martha Whitman, a white ribboner of Umatilla county, Oregon, for more than thirty years, and a former vice-president of the county organization. At the time of her home-going she was a member of the Pendleton union.

Mrs. Dora Liken, Flemington, Pa., corresponding secretary of Clinton county W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Sarah Clayton, Gridley, Calif., for many years president of the union at Ottawa, Ill.

Mrs. Julia Stacy Wiser, Gridley, Calif., who until four years ago was a white ribboner of Manly, Iowa. She was a fearless advocate of prohibition and all righteous causes.

Cecil Richmond, Newport, Oregon, daughter of Mrs. J. O. Richmond, state superintendent of the department of Mothers' Meetings.

Rev. John Frederick Hanson, of Oregon, Friends minister and long time temperance advocate. Mr. Hanson was a prominent worker in the cause of peace and was commissioned several times by the United States government as a delegate to secure peace in the case of Indian uprisings and to settle disputes among the Indians. At the time of the outbreak of the European war he was on a visit to Norway and Denmark where he was the chief figure in the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the temperance movement which he had started in those countries.

The sympathy of temperance workers in the United States goes out to the comrades in Canada who have suffered a great loss in the home-going of Mr. Francis S. Spence, a temperance and prohibition worker of first rank in the Dominion. Mr. Spence will be remembered by workers in this country as the editor of *The Pioneer*, of Toronto, the official organ of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance. During his last illness the Dominion Alliance, of which for years he was president and honorary president, met in convention to plan the campaign for dominion-wide prohibition. Great was the rejoicing at this meeting over the prohibition triumphs already achieved, victories largely due to the heroic service of Mr. Spence. A memorial meeting to this great leader was held the last night of the convention.

Patriotic Paragraphs

A strong advocate of the war prohibition move is Governor Boyle of Nevada. "I heartily approvo of tho plan to invoko national prohibition at this time, and I havc so wired the Prcsident. Our foodstuffs shouid all be applied to bencficial and not injurious uscs."

Every officer of the First Arizona Infantry, foliowing the example of the commander, Col. A. M. Tuthill, on March 28, signed a pledge to abstain from alcoholic liquors during his period of service.

A "Sow and Savc" Sunday has been endorsed by the Chicago pastors. At this time the nced of increasing food production and of exercising economy in expenditure will be urged. At a meeting at which this plan was decided upon the ministers were advised to foliow their own preaching and plant a garden.

The Amarillo (Texas) W. C. T. U., on Sunday, Aprii 22, distributed 1,500 post cards on which was printed an appeal to the Congressman for that district to use his influence and vote against "the use of food products in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors during the war." These post cards were placed in the hands of the citizens ready to be signed, stamped and mailed to Washington. At the same time the W. C. T. U. furnished the pastors of each of the city churches with the following concise information, asking them to emphasize from the pulpit the post card appeal:

135,000,000 bushels of grain consumed annually by distillers and brewers in the United States.

200,000,000 gallons of molasses consumed by same.

Herbert C. Hoover, head of American Food Board, demands that every man, woman and child forego, at least one loaf of wheat bread per week, because the available supply of grain for the Allies is only half the amount necessary.

We suggest that no more grain be used for making alcohol.

Alcohol needed for ammunition can be made from wood and waste.

EVERY LOCAL UNION

is urged to observe

MEMBERSHIP WEEK

May 6-13

Especially helpful in house-to-house calling, for enclosure in letters, or in social visiting, are the following leaflets:

The Relation of the W. C. T. U. to Other Organizations

Achievements of the National W.C.T.U.

Price, per fifty, 60 cents; per hundred, $1.00.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union a World Power and Why.

Price, per fifty, 50 cents; per hundred, 90 cents.

The What and Why of the W. C. T. U.
Hand Picking.
Why I Am a White Ribboner.
The Advantages of Organization.
Is It Right?
The Church and the W. C. T. U.
Busy Women and the W. C. T. U.

Price, per hundred, 35 cents; per fifty, 20 cents.

A special souvenir card containing quotation from Miss Gordon, vignette and facsimile signature, has been prepared for membership week.

Price, per fifty, 20 cents; per hundred, 35 cents.

Sample of each leaflet and card will be forwarded postpaid for 10c.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois.

Become the woman you wish to be

REGAIN your health, poise and figure. *I can help you.* I know I can. Not one drop of medicine.

My way is the *natural* way—a scientific [system,] combining *exercise, bath, diet, sleep* and *deep breathing.*

In a few short weeks, thousands of my pupils have *surprise[d] their families*

80,000 Women Are My Friends

I have won theirf riendship and respect because I have made them well, taught them how to *keep* well, reduced and increased their weight, given them perfect figures—all in the privacy of their rooms—and I *have kept their confidence.* May I help *you?*

Physicians approve my work; their wives and daughters are my pupils. Medical magazines advertise my work.

These facts are cited modestly—with only a desire to prove that I can and *will* do all I promise. Remember,

You Can Be *So* Well! You Can Weigh What You Should!

It is *easy* to be free from nagging ailments. Even the most *chronic afflictions,* in nine cases out of ten, are vastly benefited by my help.

You thoroughly enjoy my simple directions and you feel so satisfied with yourself.

Write to me! Ask for my Booklet No. 24—sent you without charge. Let me tell you all about my wonderful experience! Then you will understand the great work I am doing for womankind and how *I can help you.*

If you have any of the following derangements, mark an X after it and send to me:	
Excess flesh in any part of body	Lack of Reserve
Thin Bust, Chest, Neck or Arms	Nervousness
Round Shoulders	Irritability
Incorrect Standing	Constipation
Incorrect Walking	Indigestion
Poor Complexion	Dizziness
Poor Circulation	Weakness
Lame Back	Rheumatism
Headache	Colds
Sleeplessness	Torpid Liver
	Mal-assimilation

Susanna Cocroft, Dept. 37, 624 Michigan Ave., Chicago

One thousand five hundred young women students of the University of Chicago, at a patriotic mass meeting, pledged themselves to definite lines of work to aid the United States during the period of war.

If you want to serve your country, plant onions, is the suggestion given by the *North American* of Philadelphia, in a recent issue. Onions can be used in countless ways and a large yield is obtained from even a small patch.

Rev. Billy Sunday at the first afternoon meeting of his three months' evangelistic campaign in New York City, pledged to war relief work the free will offering to be given him at the end of his work in that city. This offering, which may reach $100,000, after the deduction of $4,000 or $5,000 to pay Mr. Sunday's share of the salaries of his helpers, it is reported, will be divided between the Red Cross and the army work of the Y. M. C. A.

Two hundred and fifteen occupants of the First National Bank Building, of Chicago, have signed and forwarded to President Wilson this petition:

"We are ready to give ourselves, our money, our boys, to answer our country's call. We insist that the criminal waste of grain for the making of drink to destroy our boys shall stop. The manufacture and sale of intoxicants must be prohibited, at least during the war."

In accordance with the policy outlined by the National W. C. T. U., the executive committee of the New Hampshire W. C. T. U., in recent session in Manchester, pledged to Governor Keyes, upon whom is the responsibility of defining New Hampshire's part in the war, the hearty support and co-operation of the state W. C. T. U., and expressed the desire of the membership to do all that they, as loyal citizens, can do in so grave an emergency. The committee also voted $25 for the purchase of an electric fan to be presented to the soldiers at Fort Bliss, Texas.

"BAR BOOZE FROM ARMY"

Concerning the changed attitude of a large portion of the press on the subject of prohibition, the following editorial from the *Seattle Daily Times* is quite illuminating. Compared with former utterances of the same paper in the near past, this declaration is startling—at least to those booze promoters who have long suffered from cold shivers at the mere thought of what might happen to "the trade" if the press should turn against it. We quote verbatim:

"Among the amendments to the army bill, due to be considered by the Senate in the near future, is one which would bar liquors from all camps where the new forces are to be stationed for instruction.

"This is one amendment, the passage of which should be assured from the hour that debate opens. Such restrictions are essential to the success of the government's plans for the mobilization and prompt training of the new recruits.

"Moreover, Congress can go a step further and still be in line with majority sentiment in this country, by decreeing that liquor shall be barred out of the entire military establishment when the country's forces take the field.

"The history of the European struggle makes it emphatically plain that modern warfare is a test of efficiency, with victory always going to the combatant who displays the greater capability in this regard.

"Civilian America, out of the plenitude of its own experience, knows that booze and efficiency never go hand in hand. It is the duty of Congress to make sure that the American soldier shall confront every emergency of the future not only with a complete physical equipment, but, as well, with steady nerves and a clear mind."

A Russian revolutionist pretty soon won't have any more of a job than an American prohibitionist.—*Boston Transcript.*

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

THE UNION SIGNAL . . . . $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) . . 35c a year
Club rate for ten or more subscriptions, 25c a year
No other premium allowed.

THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . . . 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each . . . Per 100, $1.75

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

THE UNION SIGNAL . . . . $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) . . 47c a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . . . 37c a year
Address Evanston, Ill.

A VISIT TO THE CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

VIDA THOMPSON, Manager Circulation Department

The stage may be set with several tables or desks. At the front hangs a sign, "Circulation Department of THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*." At the first desk sits the manager of the department. Glancing up at the clock, she says, "Oh, dear, I do hope the girls won't be late. Yesterday the convention at ———— (give your own county or town) closed and I know we shall have a lot of new subscriptions." As the clock strikes eight, four or five girls come in and seat themselves ready for work. A mail man enters from the rear and lays a large number of letters in a basket by the manager's desk. She smiles and says, "Girls, lots of new subscriptions from that convention just as I told you," and begins to open the letters and to lay them in piles. She stops now and then to read aloud one or two sentences, such as the following:

"The Shawnee Willard union observed the birthday of Mrs. Stevens, which was also our oldest member's birthday. The latter was seventy-nine years old and the union gave her as a birthday present a year's subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL. We are having *The Young Crusader* sent to the library to be placed in the children's department."

The manager rises and places the letters on different desks and the girls, who had been turning over record books, etc., begin to copy, ready for the card index, the names and addresses of the new subscribers, and to file away the various communications.

While the manager's back is turned, the mail man, who has a large market basket heaped up with letters, lays down a bigger pile than the first and disappears. The manager sits down at her desk again and looks puzzled, but smiles and begins to sort the second batch. A girl says: "Oh, Miss (Blank) listen to this," and reads from a letter she picks up. "Isn't it just fine?"

"I always distribute my papers after reading them and so have taken a few to my friend and she likes them so well that she told me to send for the paper for her, which I, of course, gladly consented to do and enclose money for same. I wish a lot more would take it as it surely is a great source of information. Would not do without it as long as I could get hold of a dollar." Another girl says, "But just hear what this woman has written," and reads: "I never enjoyed THE UNION SIGNAL as I have the last year and that because of its reliable information in regard to prohibition. I am glad to renew my subscription and so retain the paper on my pay list and my prayer list." The manager says, "Yes, isn't that splendid, but we will have to hurry with our work. Look at the pile we have to do." Again she gives out the letters and finds a bigger pile than ever waiting at her desk. The girls look at the letters heaped up in front of them and begin to say they can't get through with so much. The manager replies, "We *must* finish when we have letters like this." She reads, "I find the unions are too weak when there is not one of our periodicals taken. They are dying for lack of knowledge."

A third girl exclaims, "And see what this little girl has done; we will have to get her orders out." She reads aloud, "I've been reading *The Young Crusader* and like it very much. My aunt, who lives in Ohio, sends it to me. Mama said I might try to get some subscribers, so I went out one afternoon and got fifteen." The manager gives them each another pile, then turns to say, "Miss Brown, I think I can dictate awhile now," but as they sit down, she finds still more letters on her desk. She starts to dictate and then says, "I guess we will have to wait until tomorrow for those letters, Miss Brown, as both of us will have to work at these names. If our mails are going to increase like this we shall certainly have to have more help," and both begin work on a pile of letters.

At one side of the stage sits John Barleycorn, who, each time the pile of letters is laid down on the desks, groans and grows weak. He has various placards pinned on him, such as "Wife-beater," "Law-breaker," "Moderate Drinker," but throws them off uneasily one at a time as though the weight were too much.

Finally the girls cry out in dismay, declaring that no more work can be done. The manager tries to encourage them, but the letters are heaped up everywhere and she throws up her hands in despair. As she sits with drooping head the mail man again appears and turns the basket upside down, showering the letters over her head and showing the large placard on the other side of the basket, "Convention at ————." The manager and girls rush from the room and John Barleycorn, who has been getting weaker and weaker, is unable to hold himself up any longer but slowly sinks from his chair to the floor and dies as the curtain falls. The manager and girls appear in front of the curtain, and as the manager urges that the playlet, "A Visit to the Circulation Department," be made true, the girls go through the audience with pencils and paper, while little folks hold up a banner reading, "Subscribe for THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*," at the same time singing to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne," "Subscribe."

This exercise will gain in enthusiasm if various members of the county or local unions who are subscribers for the official papers are asked for signed statements which can be read instead of the quotations herewith given. In any case, remember that enthusiasm is what is needed and that the subscriptions should be taken at once. "Strike while the iron is hot."

Books for Mothers

A Great Mother, Frances E. Willard. Price $1.50.

Alcohol a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine, Martha M. Allen.

How to Tell Stories to Children, Sarah Cone Bryant.
Price, each, $1.10.

Almost a Man, Dr. Mary Wood Allen.

Almost a Woman, Dr. Mary Wood Allen

Talks to Boys. Eleanor Hunter.

Talks to Girls, Eleanor Hunter.
Price, each, 50 cents.

Child Confidence Rewarded, Rose Woodallen Chapman.

Moral Problem of the Children, Rose Woodallen Chapman.
Price, each, 25 cents.

Confidences (talks with a girl), Dr. Edith Lowry.

Truths (talks with a boy), Dr. Edith Lowry.
Price, each, 55 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

IMPORTANT NOTICE

When You Send Us Money

In sending money to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union or to THE UNION SIGNAL, please either send a draft on Chicago or New York, a post-office money order, or add ten cents to pay cost of exchange on personal checks. *Cashier's or certified checks are not exempt from this charge,* which is made necessary by the ruling of the Chicago Clearing House, through which all checks sent to us pass for collection.

Pertinent to Present Needs

For Soldiers and Sailors

To Place in Comfort Bags or for Distribution

Songsters. Each, 7 cents.

Pledge Card, with stub and bearing a profile of Frances E. Willard. Singly, 2 cents; 50, 25 cents; 100, 40 cents.

Protecting the Home Folks (a warning against vice). Singly, 2 cents; 50, 25 cents; 100, 40 cents.

Rally on the Flag (for veterans). Singly, 2 cents; 50, 20 cents; 100, 30 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

SANITARY DRINKING FOUNTAINS

¶We make a large variety of ornamental Drinking Fountains for man and beast.
¶Special Prices to Charitable and Temperance Societies.

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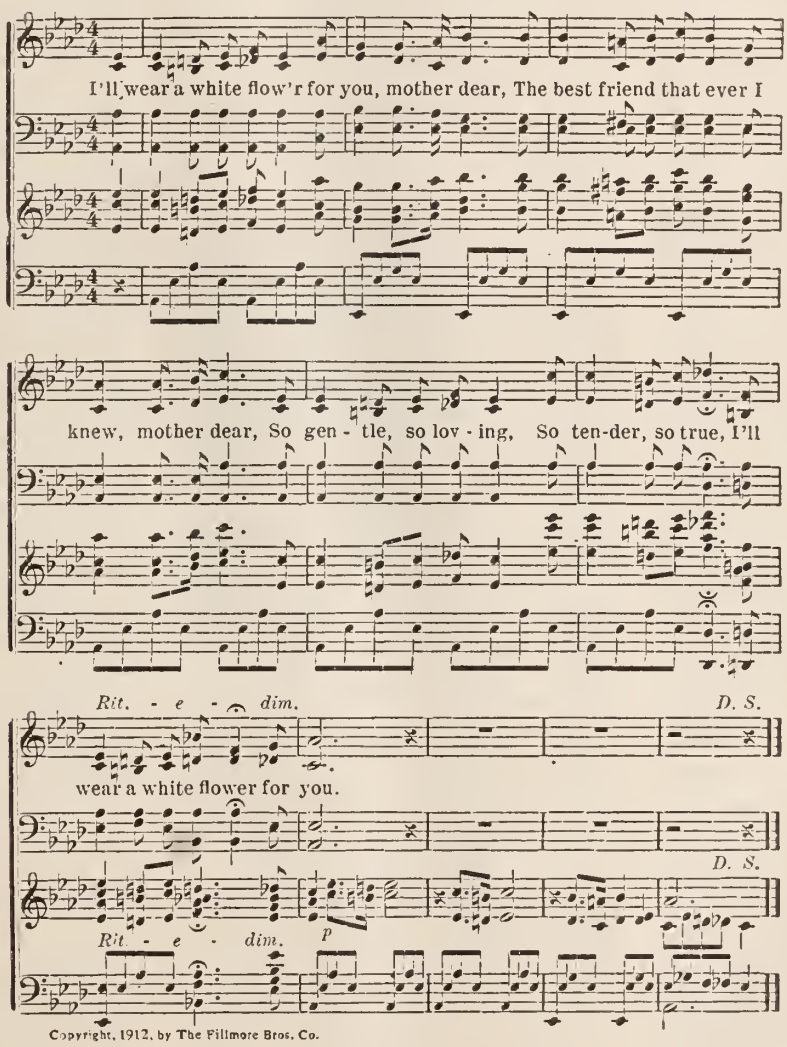
The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLIII | EVANSTON, ILL., MAY 10, 1917 | No. 19

MOTHERS' DAY, SUNDAY, MAY 13

Chorus to "I'LL WEAR A WHITE FLOWER FOR YOU."



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OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

The British and French War Commissions have been the center of attraction all this week. Interviews with the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Treasury and with other governmental officials, have been carried on daily. The evenings have been filled with dinners, receptions and other functions, members of official society having vied with each other to do honor to our guests from over the sea. Sunday afternoon the entire party, accompanied by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, went on a pilgrimage to Mount Vernon on board the President's yacht, the "Mayflower." Standing in front of the modest tomb of George Washington, both Mr. Balfour, the Englishman, and Monsieur Viviani, the Frenchman, spoke words of eulogy of the great and good man who stood, fought and labored for the liberty of this people. As a tribute of veneration from their respective countries they placed wreaths of laurel in bronze at the foot of the tomb.

French Commission Visits Congress

By invitation of the Senate of the United States, the French Commission on Tuesday, May 1, paid a visit to that body and on Thursday, May 3, appeared in the House of Representatives. In both houses they were greeted with tumultuous applause. The House being much the larger body was most demonstrative. Seats were provided for these distinguished men on either side of the presiding officer, and when Marshal Joffre, with his strong, rugged face, appeared on the rostrum the House literally went wild and for fully five minutes or longer cheered and shouted a welcome. Viviani addressed the House in his native tongue. At the close of his address he, Joffre, and the Marquis de Chambrun, one of the commission, ranged themselves on the floor, while the members passed and shook hands. When Miss Jeannette Rankin came, the only woman in the midst of that vast assemblage, Viviani and Joffre each bent low and kissed her hand.

The Marquis de Chambrun, the great-grandson of Lafayette, was evidently impressed at finding a life-size portrait of his illustrious ancestor hanging on one side of the Speaker's rostrum, facing that of Washington on the other side. The young man, clothed in a soldier's uniform, stood for some moments gazing into the face of that other soldier who, when this new republic was struggling to keep its new-found liberty, offered himself and his fortune to help the cause of freedom and democracy.

The English Secretary of State, Mr. Balfour, will visit each house of Congress on Saturday, May 5. The French party left Friday night for a trip to Chicago and other cities, but will return here before leaving for home.

Numerous things, very ordinary in our eyes, have amazed the members of the commission. Among these is the speed with which our passenger elevators are run. They say, "The elevators installed in the British Foreign Office do not travel as fast as trees grow in this country."

Points About America Which Most Impress British War Mission

At a dinner attended by all the members of the British mission and at which each one was asked to give his opinion as to what had impressed and interested him most, the following summary was made by Geoffrey Butler, official spokesman:

That there is in America a "beating, burning patriotism and a desire to be of service on all sides."

That the "Panama Canal spirit," the determination to go through with whatever task is undertaken, prevails in the United States.

That high ideals obtain here, and that they can be touched by great men and great causes.

That, though rich and sympathetic persons started the Belgian relief fund, the people living in the rural districts and along the rivers are full of eagerness to start a relief fund to save the world from starvation.

That President Wilson's expression, "Service to Mankind," has been adopted as a national slogan in the United States.

That this country is an immense storehouse of potential forces far greater than the rest of the world realizes.

That "It is tremendously worth while to win the respect and esteem of this great nation."

The military bill has gone from Senate and House to the conferees, to be discussed by them. They will take up the Army draft bill features soon. The disputed points are the differences in the age of men subject to the selective draft provision; the Senate amendment which would permit Colonel Roosevelt to raise four infantry divisions for service in France; and the section prohibiting the sale of liquor at army posts.

The President yesterday had a conference with Senator Martin, party leader, and urged that the war legislation now before Congress be speeded up in order to make way for further and more important and more drastic shipping measures. The President impressed upon the majority leader the need for more prompt action than the Senate seems inclined to take and outlined the matters that are yet to be stressed, all with an important bearing upon the general conduct of the war.

A conference of state governors has been held in Washington this week to consider the food question in its many phases and other important and far-reaching interests necessary to the welfare of the government at this time.

LATE NEWS

UNITED STATES WILL SAFEGUARD HEALTH OF SOLDIERS

Medical Board to Set Prescribed Zones for Army and Navy

Washington, May 6.—Decisive steps for the hygienic and mental welfare of the nation's soldiers and sailors have been determined upon by the council of the national defense as a strict war measure. The council guided by the general medical board, has prepared to strike at the presence of insidious diseases and at alcoholism in all military commands.

Decisions were announced today as follows:

"First, that under military control an effective zone shall be created about all military commands as the most practicable and effective measure to prevent insidious diseases.

"Second that these military zones shall serve also as a means of control of alcoholic beverages to the troops.

"The council also recommends, as a further solution of the problem, that all military commands be provided with good facilities for the recreation of the troops. It urges that all suitable athletics be encouraged.

"The use of alcoholic beverages on the part of the soldiers and sailors in military commands has long been under military control. But the creation now of these military zones will in effect extend such control over the troops when they are off duty out of the command."—*Chicago Herald.*

250,000 Miles of Railroad Track for Government Use During War

Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R., and chairman of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense made the following disclosure to the conference: that 175 American railroads, embracing 250,000 miles of track, will be operated under the direction of the government as one system during the war. Unnecessary passenger trains will be eliminated and all possible railroad power used for the transportation of food and munitions. The advisory commission is now sitting permanently in Washington, directing the transportation of the nation's products. The government has not purchased the railroads. It has guaranteed nothing, but it has, nevertheless, the equivalent to public ownership of railroads 250,000 miles long.

A sweeping bill, approved by the administration, was introduced in the House this week by Representative Lever of South Carolina, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture in the House, proposing to empower the President, whenever in his opinion the national emergency shall require, to regulate the production, distribution, and prices of food and other necessaries during the war; to prescribe regulations to govern the production of these commodities and, if necessary, to requisition the producing factories, mines, or other establishments, and the amount of grain, if any, to be used in the manufacture of liquors.

There has been keen interest in both Senate and House over the bill giving to the President further power to censor the press, withholding from the public information which in his judgment should be suppressed during the period of the war. Speaker Clark left the chair and in the most emphatic manner spoke against the provisions of the bill, using as his text the first amendment to the Federal Constitution, viz.:

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press."

Chairman Webb of the House Judiciary Committee, in charge of the bill, was equally insistent that supervision of material to be given out to the press is a positive necessity in time of war.

Big Brewer of Capital City Prepares for Dry Days Ahead

A gentle reminder that the national capital is slowly going dry was given when the National Capital Brewing Company notified its patrons that about the middle of this month it would stop selling beer and take up the ice cream industry. Only two days previous the Bartenders' Union, Local No. 428, announced the division between the American Red Cross and the Little Sisters of the Poor of a surplus fund in its treasury.

Several months ago, almost as soon as the President had signed the District prohibition bill, the National Capital Brewing Company began planning for its new undertaking, which probably will be begun within a short time after the company stops the sale of beer on May 15. Big vats, which for years have held the foamy beverage, have given way to modern machinery for the manufacture of the soda fountain's staple product.

(Continued on Page Nine)

FOURTEEN STATES AFFECTED BY ANTI-DRINKING ORDER OF NAVAL COMMANDANT

Captain W. A. Moffett, ranking officer of the ninth, tenth and eleventh naval districts, in charge of the Great Lakes Naval Training station, has issued an order that no officer or enlisted man in the regular navy, navy reserve, naval militia or volunteers, will be allowed to enter any saloon or public place where intoxicating liquors are sold, while in uniform, under penalty of court martial for disobedience. It further states that civilian clothes are not to be worn under any circumstances, all persons in the Navy in the three districts being required to wear the uniform at all times.

This order, in connection with the ruling by Secretary Daniels prohibiting the bringing or keeping of liquor in any ship, navy yard or station, will create an absolute drouth in the three districts named so far as the Navy is concerned.

The ninth, tenth and eleventh naval districts affected by the order of Captain Moffett are composed of the states of New York as far as Oswego, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas. Recruits entering the naval service in any capacity will come under the protection of this new regulation and the greatest menace to the boys from their nearness to Chicago and other wet cities will be removed.

GOVERNOR SLEEPER SIGNS ENFORCEMENT LAW

Governor Sleeper on May 2 signed the Damon prohibition enforcement measure approved by the 1917 legislature of Michigan .

PENNSYLVANIA BREWERIES FINED $62,000

Fines amounting to $62,000 have been imposed by the United States District court, recently sitting in Philadelphia, on thirty-five brewing corporations of Pennsylvania in the winding up of the government brewery probe into the raising of a "slush fund" of $1,000,000 to elect Senator Penrose and thirty-six members of Congress in the 1914 election in Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania State Brewers' Association, directed by Edward S. Schmidt and John Gardiner, millionaire Philadelphians, an association that has been the power behind booze corruption in Pennsylvania for years, has agreed to go out of business and close its headquarters. This is considered a great victory. The fines imposed on the various breweries were fixed in accordance with the per barrel production.

NEBRASKA'S PROHIBITION LAW CLOSES OVER 800 SALOONS

On May 1 the Nebraska state-wide prohibition law went into effect thereby closing 829 saloons, fifteen breweries and ten rectifying plants. By the terms of the enforcement measure, passed at the recent session of the legislature, purchase, manufacture, sale or gift of liquor is forbidden.

GRAIN SAVERS' LEAGUE

In many places and through various agencies moderate drinkers are being urged, as an act of patriotism, to become total abstainers for the period of the war. A movement having this worthy object is known as the Grain Savers' League of the United States. It specially states that it "has no officers, headquarters, initiation fees or dues." It suggests the signing of the following pledge:

Whereas, I love my country; and

Whereas, my country is now at war; and

Whereas, there is a great shortage of food, especially of grain; and

Whereas, intoxicating liquors are made largely from grain, therefore,

I hereby gladly promise, on my honor as a patriotic American citizen, that FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR (AND AS LONG THEREAFTER AS THE SHORTAGE OF FOOD SHALL PERSIST), I WILL NOT DRINK, BUY, SELL OR GIVE AWAY ANY INTOXICATING LIQUOR.

Sign this and file it with your wife, or somebody else who knows how much your word of honor is really worth.

THE LAW—Any man can close the saloon between his own nose and his own chin; the Supreme Court of the United States cannot declare the act unconstitutional.

THE BADGE—A small American flag worn on the left lapel of the coat. If you see a man drinking liquor while he wears the American flag, you will know how much his patriotism amounts to.

HONOR ROLL

—of—

PROHIBITION STATES AND TERRITORY AND DATE OF GOING INTO EFFECT

Maine			1851
Kansas			1880
North Dakota			1889
Oklahoma			1907
Georgia			1908
North Carolina			1909
Mississippi			1909
Tennessee			1909
West Virginia			1914
Alabama			1915
Arizona			1915
Virginia			1916
Colorado			1916
Oregon			1916
Washington			1916
Arkansas			1916
Iowa			1916
Idaho			1916
South Carolina			1916
Nebraska	*May	1,	1917
South Dakota	*July	1,	1917
Utah	†Aug.	1,	1917
Dist. of Columbia	†Nov.	1,	1917
Alaska	†Jan.	1,	1918
Indiana	†April	2,	1918
Michigan	*April	30,	1918
Montana	*Dec.	31,	1918
New Hampshire	†May	1,	1918

*Enacted 1916. †Enacted 1917.

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1917

Iowa††	Ohio	New Mexico

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1918

Utah††	Missouri	Florida
Minnesota	Wyoming	Nevada

††Now have statutory prohibition. Will vote on constitutional amendment.

STATES HAVING TEMPERANCE DAY IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Alabama	Oregon
Tennessee	North Dakota
Kansas	Missouri
New Mexico	South Dakota

CONNECTICUT HOUSE FAVORS STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION

The house of representatives, May 3, adopted a resolution proposing an amendment to the state constitution providing for state-wide prohibition. The vote was 143 to 82. The proposed amendment will come before the general assembly two years hence for ratification, and if accepted by both branches will then be submitted to the electors of the state for acceptance or rejection.

ARMY OFFICIALS IN HAWAII URGE PROHIBITION

The question of prohibition for Hawaii is a live topic among all inhabitants of the islands. Chief among those who are urging such legislation are the army officials who charge that ninety per cent of all the trouble in the ranks of the enlisted men is traceable to the saloon. In view of the war crisis which Hawaii is facing in common with the United States and the rest of the world army men are urging the desirability of enacting a "bone dry" law at once.

"No one would be more delighted than I would be over the passage of some measure which would bring about 'bone dry' prohibition in this territory," said Brigadier-General Frederick S. Strong, commanding the Hawaiian Department, as quoted in *The Pacific Commercial Advertiser*.

"As the commanding officer of this department I cannot speak, but as Frederick Strong, and as an officer of the army I may say that fully ninety per cent of the difficulties we have to face in the handling of enlisted men in the service of the United States is traceable directly to the pernicious influence of the saloon. Five per cent additional can be traced indirectly to the same evil influence."

Major Charles Lincoln, officer in charge of militia affairs of the Hawaiian department, is in perfect accord with his superior officer in his desire for a "bone-dry" prohibition measure for Hawaii. In an address before the chamber of commerce he said:

"I'd like to see Hawaii close all saloons tomorrow. We shall have a large number of young men in training, taken away, perhaps, from home influences. I would like to see prohibition in Hawaii on account of the military situation."

Discussing this subject later with a representative of the *Advertiser*, Major Lincoln said:

"I need not impress upon thoughtful people the need for strict economy in all foods and the abandonment of all extravagant foods and pleasures, for this nation is at war and war is no joke. The question of liquor is one that has concerned the government of every nation now at war in Europe. Every one of them has found it necessary to adopt restrictive measures and many of them have passed the most stringent of prohibition laws. They did this from a standpoint of military efficiency and for no moral reason. We have their example before us and should profit by it."

AMERICA

Patient she is—long-suffering, our land;
Wise with the strength of one whose soul in calm
Weighs and considers, and would understand
Ere it gives way to anger; fearing wrong
Of her own doing more than any planned
Against her peace by others deemed more strong.

Mother of many children alien born,
Whom she has gathered into her kind arms,—
Safeguarding most the weakest, most forlorn,—
The mother's patience she has learned to know,
Which passes trifles by with smiling scorn,
The mother's hopefulness, to anger slow.

Yet, O, beware! nor, overbold, presume
Upon a gentleness enlinked with power;
Her torch still burns, to kindle or consume,
And 'gainst the time when she must prove her might
Vast energy is stored in her soul's room,
Undreamed-of strength to battle for the right.

—*Florence Earle Coates, New York Times.*

RESPONSE OF WHITE RIBBONERS TO PATRIOTISM'S CALL

MINNESOTA AWAKE TO THE NEEDS OF THE HOUR

BESSIE LATHE SCOVELL

Miss Rozette Hendrix, state W. C. T. U. president, has put into operation all over the state plans for work at once on comfort bags, surgical dressings, bandages, etc. Some of the local branches are holding weekly meetings for this purpose and all the unions of the state may be depended upon to do their bit in this time of the nation's need.

Minnesota is bringing strong pressure to bear upon President Wilson for nation-wide prohibition as a war measure. Miss Hendrix sent to him a telegram in the name of the 8,000 members of the state W. C. T. U. The Minnesota Woman Suffrage association, at the closing session of its quarterly conference at Duluth, April 28, passed the following resolution: "The women of Minnesota are prepared to give their sons and brothers to this war, if need be, to forward the cause of world democracy, but they demand that the lives and well-being of these soldiers be safeguarded in every possible way. To this end they most earnestly petition you to use your executive power to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors during the period of the war and, until such time as a prohibition law becomes effective, prohibit the sale of liquor within a radius of ten miles of every military camp or station."

President George E. Vincent of the state university, ex-Governor Van Sant, ex-Governor John Lind, and many other noted men have sent telegrams to President Wilson urging nation-wide prohibition. Dr. H. E. Robertson, professor of pathology at the state university, who was in Germany for eighteen months after the beginning of the war, sent this telegram: "That intoxication in any degree lowers vitality, resistance to disease, power to work, ability to recover from exhaustion and general usefulness is beyond doubt. In my opinion no other measure could accomplish the moral and economic conservation of resources that would result from National Prohibition at this time." The State Sunday School association, which has just closed a six days' session in Minneapolis, sent resolutions to President Wilson recommending prohibition as a means of conserving food supplies, factory and farm productiveness and military efficiency.

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

WAR TIME ACTIVITIES IN MASSACHUSETTS

KATHARINE LENT STEVENSON, President Massachusetts W. C. T. U.

The Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union is actively engaged in work for the soldiers and sailors and has been since the mobilization of the troops on the Mexican frontier. The activity has increased since the formal declaration of war. A circular letter was sent immediately to the local unions, signed by the efficient superintendent of Work among Soldiers and Sailors, Mrs. Arabella W. Wilson, and the state president, and the response has been most encouraging. We are working in co-operation with the Red Cross, the Army and Navy League, and in many towns with the local relief committees, all work being reported to Mrs. Wilson. The special endeavor has been to fill Box No. 8 of the Red Cross supplies but it now looks as if we should fill several boxes and the busy fingers of the women are engaged everywhere in knitting wristers, sweaters, helmets, socks, sanitary sponges and other necessities, while comfort bags are coming in from many of the unions. In addition to the $150 sent to Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, National superintendent Work among Soldiers and Sailors, for the frontier work last year, $30 has been forwarded this year and other sums are being sent to Mrs. Wilson by the unions for purchasing yarn and other necessities. Nothing is being done in the line of cultivating vacant lots as that kind of patriotic work is so fully covered by the state committees.

The most vigorous work, however, is being carried on for war prohibition. While represented through the state president on the War Prohibition-Conservation committee, which is composed of many men and women prominent in other lines of endeavor who have never before espoused prohibition, the W. C. T. U. is also carrying on its own distinct propaganda. Every union in the state has been appealed to for funds for this special work and also urged to send telegrams and letters to President Wilson and Governor McCall. In addition they have interviewed the prominent men and women of their several communities and thousands of telegrams from unions, churches, clubs and individuals have been sent. The Old Bay State is thoroughly alive to the crisis and may be counted on to do its "level best."

NEW YORK EAGER TO DO ITS BIT

ELLA A. BOOLE, President New York W. C. T. U.

Now that the United States is entering the war, New York state W. C. T. U. is ready to carry its share of the work.

Our first act was to foster the spirit of patriotism, and at the meeting of our state Woman's Christian Temperance Union executive committee, immediately after the devotional services we pledged allegiance to the flag. This is being done by most of our local unions, several of which have been presented with beautiful flags which are displayed at every meeting. Next, we are recommending co-operation with the Red Cross in every possible way. Individual white ribboners are joining it and we are asking that some member of each local union, the superintendent of the department of Soldiers and Sailors, if possible, take the course for instructors, under the direction of the Red Cross, that she may be able to teach other members of our organization to do the relief work as standardized. Local unions are urged to hold special meetings for making Red Cross supplies and are being encouraged to knit face cloths, sleeveless sweaters, mufflers, and socks according to the recommended methods.

Many unions will provide comfort bags, always one of the specialties in New York, but they will be made after our own design and a Testament and a pledge-card, with a letter from some good motherly woman, will accompany the bags which will be distributed through our state W. C. T. U. department of Soldiers and Sailors. Our members will be encouraged to have home gardens and to assist in taking the war census.

We are not unmindful of the need for appeals to the President and those in authority for protection against the evils of drink during the war and are urging National Prohibition as a war measure before the club women, missionary societies, churches, etc. The W. C. T. U. in New York state is ready to do its bit in patriotic loyalty and in service for our country.

WHY SQUANDER IN LIQUOR-MAKING THE FOOD SUPPLY OF THE WORLD?

CONGRESSMAN PERL D. DECKER OF MISSOURI

The President has advised the farmers to till more acres of land; he has advised the women and children of the cities to plant gardens and raise vegetables. Why, then, squander wheat and corn and rye and barley in the manufacture of that which does no good and indeed does much harm? If children must eat less meat, if laborers must eat less bread, is it asking too much to insist that we do away with booze during the war? This kind of legislation will conserve our food supply for our people and help feed our allies. It will increase health and efficiency and guard the morals of the young men and boys that will be called to the colors to fight our battles.

"WHAT WAS THE GREATEST BATTLE IN THE WAR?"

SHERWOOD EDDY ASKS THE QUESTION OF THE BOYS IN THE WAR ZONE

In the whole world there are no men more fiercely tempted than are they who have gone to the defense of their country in the war, says Sherwood Eddy, out of his wide and intimate knowledge of conditions in the war zones of Europe. In an address given in many of the cities of this country prior to his sailing on May 6 for France to resume his work in the military camps, he told of the efforts of the Y. M. C. A. workers to grip the hearts and consciences of the boys and men before they go too far into the ways of sin. How they are able to accomplish it is best told in his own word picture (reprinted from *The Record of Christian Work*) of a meeting in a concentration camp in France, where thousands of French and British soldiers are stationed.

At one end of the hut a hundred men are buying tea, coffee and refreshments at the lunch counter. A couple of hundred are at the writing tables, buried in their letters, their thoughts far away in the old home and oblivious to the roar of the music and the talking going on about them.

It is time for our meeting to begin, but how are we ever going to grip the attention of a thousand restless men? Here are several hundred men who have been driven toward God and who are face to face with the great realities of life, death and the future for the first time in their lives, eager for a message which shall help them to find God and help them in time of trouble. But here are several hundred others who have been hardened by the war, who have fallen victims to evil habits determined you shall not force religion down their throats. How are we to capture the attention of this whole mass of men and hold them? Will they bolt or stand fire?

The time has come to begin the meeting and we plunge in. "Come on, boys, let's have a sing-song; gather round the piano and let's sing some of the old camp songs." Out come the little camp song books. Soon we have five hundred men seated around the piano and the chorus gathers in volume. Now we call for local talent. A boy with blue eyes and a clear tenor sings of home. A red-headed humorist named "Ginger" climbs on the table, and at his impersonations, his acting and comic songs the crowd shouts with glee.

My heart sinks within me as I look over this sea of faces and wonder how

Sherwood Eddy

I am ever going to hold this crowd that "Ginger" has in the hollow of his hand. Somehow these men must be gripped and held to the last.

"Boys, what was the greatest battle of the war?" we ask. "Was it the brave stand of little Belgium at Liege? Was it the great retreat of the little British army from Mons? Was it the battle of the Marne, when the French and British struck their first blow? Was it the great stand at Ypres, the defense of Verdun, or the drive on the Somme? What was *your* hardest battle? Is it not inside, the fight with passion? Now is the time to challenge every sin that weakens a man or the nation. Boys, how about drink? Is it a friend or foe? How about gambling? I was watching you at your game this afternoon. How about impurity?"

Here we mass our guns on the greatest danger of the war. In five minutes the room is quiet, in ten minutes we have the ear of every man in the hut, the last man has stopped talking and now the battle is on. They are gripped on the moral issue, how can we get them to the religious? These men have the roots of religion in their souls, but they do not know it. They believe in strength, in purity, in generosity. I show that they are all falling before temptation, but the very things that they admire are all found in their fullness in Jesus Christ. The wages of their sin is death, but the free gift of God is eternal life.

The thought of an illustration strikes me. I hold up a gold half-sovereign hidden in my hand. "Who will take me at my word and ask for a gift?" At last a man rises up, there is a little scene, and then a burst of applause as the man gets the coin and goes to his seat. "Now, why didn't *you* come? Some of you didn't believe me, some were ashamed to come up before everybody and ask for it, some were just waiting, but you lost your chance. Once again I offer a gift. Here is something more valuable than all the gold on earth, heaven to be had for the asking; the free gift of God is eternal life. Why don't you come? The same three reasons. Some of you don't believe, some are afraid to show their colors. Some are just waiting. You will start for the front tomorrow to take your place in the trenches. Are you ready for life or death? What then will you do with Jesus Christ?"

We have had them forty minutes now and every man is listening for his life. We hold up the pledge card of the war roll. "How many of you are willing to take the stand against drink, gambling and impurity, break away from sin, and sign the war roll, which says: 'I pledge my allegiance to the Lord Jesus Christ as my Saviour and King, by God's help to fight His battles and bring victory to His Kingdom'? Who will stand before this whole crowd and sign today?" Here and there all over the house men begin to rise. A hundred come forward to get cards and sign them. "Now, boys, let's stand for a closing prayer." Every head is bowed and in the stillness we pray for these boys, for they are mere lads, with ruddy cheeks, fresh from the farm or city streets, boys of eighteen and twenty.

AMERICA MUST HAVE A "SOBER" ARMY

That the United States is going about the business of war-making in a wonderfully sane and sober manner is demonstrated not only by recent orders issued by army officers regarding sale of liquor to men in uniform, by certain measures pending in Congress regarding sale of liquor to soldiers, but by the stand taken by many influential daily journals on the question of prohibition as a war measure or for all time. The following editorial under the above caption, from the *Seattle Daily Times*, is remarkably decisive and forceful in its presentation of the question. It illustrates the spirit of the press of today regarding the drink traffic. The question arises now, if we must have a sober army, why not have a sober nation to maintain that army and conserve every resource of the country for all useful purposes. We quote in full from the *Times:*

"Nearly as important as conscription itself is the army bill amendment approved by the Senate, under which the government would be authorized to adopt any necessary measure to prevent the selling or giving of intoxicants to enlisted men in the country's fighting forces.

"The new army that is to be organized under the 'selective draft,' must be a sober army. The young men called from their homes must not be subjected to temptations that they would not face in their own communities. In particular, they must be protected against the unscrupulous, who would seize at once upon the opportunity to establish groggeries at the gates of mobilization camps, where thousands of youngsters will be encamped during their period of training.

"This matter is one of peculiar interest to the commonwealths where state-wide prohibition is in force. Bitter opposition would be developed, not only to the methods employed in making conscription effective, but to the law itself were proper safeguards not thrown around the boys during their period of training and their period of service in the field.

"It is distinctly possible that Congress in the near future will decree national prohibition, in order to conserve grain supplies. This is a desirable and necessary reform. However, whether such a law is or is not passed, prohibition must be the rule in the army, and it must be made effective by imposing drastic penalties upon all who supply or attempt to supply the soldiers with intoxicants."

THE KID HAS GONE TO THE COLORS

The Kid has gone to the Colors
And we don't know what to say;
The Kid we have loved and cuddled
Stepped out for the Flag to-day.
We thought him a child, a baby,
With never a care at all,
But his country called him man-size
And the Kid has heard the call.

He paused to watch the recruiting
Where, fired by the fife and drum,
He bowed his head to Old Glory
And thought that it whispered:
"Come!"
The Kid, not being a slacker,
Stood forth with patriot-joy
To add his name to the roster—
And, oh, we're proud of the boy!

The Kid has gone to the Colors;
It seems but a little while
Since he drilled a schoolboy army
In a truly martial style.
But now he's a man, a soldier,
And we lend him a listening ear,
For his heart is a heart all loyal,
Unscourged by the curse of fear.

His dad, when he told him, shuddered,
His mother—God bless her!—cried;
Yet, blest with a mother-nature,
She wept with a mother-pride.
But he whose old shoulders straightened
Was granddad—for memory ran
To years when he, too, a youngster,
Was changed by the Flag to a man!

—*W. M. Herschell, in the Indianapolis News.*

"Attempt Great Things for God.
Expect Great Things from God."

MARY FRANCES WILLARD ANDERSON, National General Secretary Young People's Branch

HOW WILL YOU ANSWER THE CALL FOR SACRIFICIAL SERVICE?

MARY FRANCES WILLARD ANDERSON, National General Y. P. B. Secretary

You have read Mrs. Danser's appeal for our Y. P. B. Missionary Fund and for the French orphan we desire to adopt for this year, and I know you will respond. To give may mean to sacrifice, but these are days of sacrifice and we are called upon to join the hosts of young men and women the world over that are being swept out of their narrow lives into world thinking; out of ease into hardness; out of selfishness into sacrifice. Our Y. P. B. is composed of young people who are ready and willing to answer any call to sacrifice or service.

Recently I heard a story of a poor blind woman in Paris who placed twenty-seven francs in her missionary offering. "You cannot afford so much," said one of her friends. "Yes, I can," she answered, and after being pressed to explain, said, "I am blind, and I have asked my fellow straw-workers how much money they spend a year for oil in their lamps when it is too dark to work at night, and they replied that it costs them not less than twenty-seven francs for oil, and so you see because I am blind and do not need a light I want to give this to help shed the light in the dark places."

What rare spiritual sight she had—a far greater treasure than the mere physical vision! And since

"The night is dark upon the land, and we
have light;
So many have to grope their way, and we
have sight,"

let us bring an offering for all the physical, mental, and spiritual enlightenment which is given us in this land of ours.

"I looked upon the sea, and lo! it was
dead,
Although by Hermon's snows and Jordan fed.

"How came a fate so dire? The tale's
soon told:
All that it got it kept and fast did hold;

"All tributary streams found there their
grave
Because the sea received and never gave.

"O sea that's dead, help me to know and
feel
That selfish grasp and greed my doom
will seal.

"And Father, help me, myself, my best
to give,
That I may others bless, and like Thee,
live."

"IS THERE NOT A CAUSE?"

1st Sam. 17:16-29, 38-49

As we study this scripture lesson, let us go in imagination to the land of Judea and stand with the Israelites on a Judean hillside. Across the valley we can see on the brow of another hill, the army of the Philistines and we can easily distinguish, foremost among them, the giant leader who for forty days has challenged the Israelites to send a man out to meet him in open combat, yet no man dares to oppose him.

Into the camp of the Israelites comes a boy with food and messages for his brothers, but what has he said to displease them, for we hear the eldest brother saying, "Why camest thou down hither, and with whom hast thou left those few sheep in the wilderness?" And David said, "What have I now done? Is there not a cause?"

This is the keynote of the story—David's recognition of the need, of the cause!

In the name of the Lord of Hosts, David slew the giant Goliath.

In the name of the Lord of Hosts, the young people of today are asking, "Is there not a cause?" and they are dealing the deathblow to John Barleycorn!

God had a purpose in sending the boy David to the camp, and in the name of the Lord, David needed not the helmet nor the coat of mail, neither did he carry the sword of Saul.

In our fight against John Barleycorn it is not necessary that we use the methods of our elders. In the name of the Lord, let us use our youth, for "There is a cause!" Let us carry "Youth" as our staff and for the five pebbles let us have "Faith" and have it more abundantly.

Faithfulness.
Agitation and Education.
Interest and Inspiration.
Talents for Temperance.
Helpfulness.

—MRS. L. V. SMITH.
South Dakota Y. P. B. Secretary.

SUGGESTIVE Y. P. B. PROGRAMS FOR MAY

First Meeting

WORLD EVENING

Song—"Helpers' Song," page 58.

Roll Call—Signs of Victory: "What Other Nations are Doing with John Barleycorn."

"Our Y. P. B. Comrades in Burma."

The May Mack Missionary Fund—a Sketch and an Appeal.

Offering or return of Y. P. B. Missionary coin cards.

"The Past Year in Russia—From Darkness to Light."

Symposium—Members:
What we are doing
What we are not doing
What we can do
For World Temperance

Song—"White Ribbon Rally Song," page 61.

Second Meeting

Study.

Department—Co-operation with Missionary Societies.

Social Hour—Have a weight or a measuring party to help the May Mack Missionary Fund.

APPEAL FOR MAY MACK MISSIONARY FUND AND FRENCH ORPHAN

Dear Young People of the Y. P. B.:

We are observing this year the four hundredth anniversary of the "birthday of the Reformation," when on October 31, 1517, Martin Luther nailed his theses to the door of the castle church at Wittenberg. Martin Luther was the "man of the hour" in his day to bring the Bible to the people. There was released by the Reformation a power which transformed the world.

The present world conflict of nation with nation greatly emphasizes and impresses upon us the necessity for renewed world-wide efforts to annihilate the liquor traffic. We may be working in our own little town, in our own state, or nation but our responsibility does not and will not cease until the demon, alcohol, the greatest foe to humanity today, is wiped off the face of the globe.

Last year the Y. P. B.'s of our nation gave generously to the May Mack Missionary Fund and again I am appealing to you for even heartier response this year. I know you will gladly do your best. Miss Mack has sent me thirty choice postcards of Burma which can be nicely used in a mirrorscope for a drawing room meeting. These cards will be sent to any Y. P. B. wishing to use them, that has given at least one dollar to the fund this year. If two dollars are given, a souvenir from India will also be sent. This can be kept by the Y. P. B.

The president of the Moulmein Y. P. B. was instrumental in getting the manager of the Nickban cinema to give a benefit performance in aid of the Y. P. B. A film

(Continued on Page Seven)

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH POPULAR IN TENNESSEE

DEAR COMRADES:

Rejoice! We are getting some very promising new Branches among the state Normal schools. Tennessee has three state Normals, one at Johnson City for east Tennessee, one at Murfreesboro for middle Tennessee, and one at Memphis for west Tennessee. They are fine schools and will be finer still, for the legislature has just decided to spend another $150,000 on each. At every one I have had the joy of organizing a Young People's Branch and that without any trouble in the world. Not a single individual in a single case made a single objection. Presidents were in favor, faculty members were ready to help, students were interested and every one who was elected to office was willing to serve.

In each school two of the officers elected were young men and two were young women. At Johnson City an experienced and wide-awake white ribboner, Mrs. C. W. Black, became general secretary. At Murfreesboro we were most fortunate in securing the services of Mrs. Elma Rutledge, a niece of our deeply loved and deeply missed Mrs. Silena M. Holman. Mrs. Rutledge has been a white ribboner for many years and is full of plans for Y. P. B. work.

The West Tennessee State Normal Y. P. B. is honored in having as its general secretary a lady whose name is well known in educational circles. Mrs. Seymour A. Mynders is the widow of the former president of this Normal school, who, indeed, superintended the building of it. He was also for a time the state superintendent of Public Instruction and was a strong temperance man, and stumped the state for Mr. St. John. Mrs. Mynders still makes her home in the school and as its librarian is closely associated with all its life. The student population must of necessity be very fluctuating, but we may hope for a good Y. P. B. as long as Mrs. Mynders remains at Memphis.

Neither ought we to regret the transient nature of the membership of these school and college Y. P. B.'s. Young people who belong to them only for a short time during their student career may carry the temperance truth they learn there to the very ends of the earth.

In all these state Normals it was through the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. that I was enabled to organize the Branches. These kindred societies held joint meetings that I might come into touch with the student body and present the practical temperance message. We owe them hearty thanks for their ready co-operation.

The college year is very near its close. I wish that all Branches would plan to do some summer work through their individual members, and that it might be reported at the first fall meeting. See the leaflet on college plans to be had for postage only from National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill.

It seems a pity to end one's letter with a minor note, but unfortunately it is necessary. Apart from the above, if anything is being done in the way of aggressive work in the colleges and Normals I do not know of it. I cannot even find out the status of our college work in the country at large or how many Branches there were at the beginning of the year. One of the first things I did was to send out an inquiry to all the states asking what had already been done in the colleges. I received less than half a dozen answers that could be called in any way definite. So today, at the close of the session, I know hardly any more than you people who are reading this.

I have sent out between two and three hundred letters; have written to all the state papers besides, and have offered prizes and made pleas. But the answer from ocean to ocean and from the lakes to the gulf, with few exceptions, is—silence. Of course much may be going on which this secretary knows nothing about, but the general silence is ominous and augurs badly for our report at the end of the year.

If only one woman in each state would take to heart the need of work in the colleges and would try to organize in the state Normals, we might have a Branch in perhaps all the Normals in the country before the end of the year, and in many colleges besides.

"Lift up your eyes and look on the fields for they are white already to harvest; and he that reapeth receiveth wages and gathereth fruit unto life eternal."

Affectionately,

CHRISTINE I. TINLING.

"We're a loyal temperance army,
The Cheyenne Y. P. B.
We're out to fight old alcohol
And set Wyoming free.

We're going to work and vote and pray
Until our state is dry,
As we march to victory
We'll shout our battle cry!"

—Dedicated to the Cheyenne Y. P. B. by Mrs. John Grainger

APPEAL FOR MAY MACK MISSIONARY FUND AND FRENCH ORPHAN

(Continued from Page Six)

depicting the destruction caused by the liquor traffic was shown. Miss Mack writes, "In the Y. P. B. ranks we are fighting hard against the use of tobacco and coon or betel and as both these habits are formed in early childhood by the native races, I think it speaks well for them that there are so many who have been willing to quit the habit. Through the efforts of the young people 577 pledges were signed last year. The Burma W. C. T. U. prepared a special program for use in Sunday schools on World's Temperance Sunday and it was more widely used this year. We also appealed for a part of the collections taken in the churches on that day and we have received a generous response. I can't tell you how comforting it is to me to know that the young people of America are interesting themselves in our work."

Just one word more: A special appeal has come to us through our National Flower Mission superintendent asking our National Y. P. B. to contribute enough money to adopt at least one French orphan. This can be done by the payment of $36.50. Will you not, as you give for the May Mack Fund, donate also one dollar to the French orphan, and when sending your contribution please state to which fund you wish the money to go.

Let us one and all take as our own the following quotation:

"I live for
The cause that needs assistance,
The wrong that needs resistance,
The future in the distance,
The good that I can do."

May God bless you in your noble work for others.

Loyally yours,

MRS. FANNY ROOT DANSER,
National Promoter Y. P. B. Missionary Fund.

Richmond Hill, N. Y.

TWELVE MONTHS OF TEMPERANCE SERVICE BY THE YOUNG PEOPLE OF CHEYENNE

Special Correspondence

The Cheyenne (Wyoming) Y. P. B. is remodeling its headquarters, which includes a reading room, in order to accommodate its growing membership. Organized in March, 1916, with eleven names on its list, it has increased its enrollment to 107, gaining twenty-three members during April, the birthday month of Frances J. Barnes.

It has held nineteen business meetings, seven social, and seven special meetings with an average attendance of twenty-eight, given one rally program, one open-air picnic, and one poster picnic on July 4. It also had a float in the patriotic parade, in the Frontier day parade, and gave a stereopticon and musical entertainment and a farewell party for the president, vice-president, and one of the members. Altogether it has published two hundred inches of advertising in each daily paper. It keeps filled with the latest temperance literature a large show window twelve by seven and one-half feet, has distributed six hundred leaflets and two hundred post-cards and has one sub-

(Continued on Page Ten)

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Evanston, Illinois

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, Miss Anna A. Gordon
MANAGING EDITOR, Miss Julia F. Deane

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Evanston, Illinois, May 10, 1917

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Washington, D. C., December 2–7, 1917

Miss Anna A. Gordon, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, has returned to Evanston, after several weeks' absence in Washington, attending to legislative matters of great importance.

COUNCIL OF DEFENSE ARRANGES FOR PROTECTIVE ZONES

News received as we go to press indicates that the appeals of the women of America for the protection of their sons have been heard and granted. The Council of Defense has arranged for a saloonless, viceless zone around each army post and naval station. Great will be the rejoicing by parents and friends of the enlisting boys who might otherwise have been subjected to unspeakable temptations and dangers. The information so far received is not sufficiently definite and decisive as to the extent of these zones to justify the discontinuance of our efforts. In any event, telegrams and letters should continue to go to President Wilson for national prohibition as a grain-conservation and general protective measure during the period of the war.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, 561 Thirty-third St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

HAVE YOU ENLISTED?

It is the question of the hour. To answer it in the negative is to admit a lack of patriotic fervor. All are eager to become attached to some unit of service through which their talents and energies may best be invested, but what shall it be? What method or organization shall be chosen as the channel for individual efforts? W. C. T. U. Membership Week, May 6-13, affords exactly the opportunity to secure the enlistment of many women of many communities in the white ribbon army, which is mobilized for patriotic service along various lines of work.

Enlist the young people of your community for the securing of National Prohibition as a war measure. Enlist for the production of food. Nail a flag to your hoe, your spade, your rake, and enter heart and soul into the food-growing movement. Read what is being done in other cities and initiate a similar plan in your own community. In St. Louis a group of young college women set in motion the thrift garden idea, and now a number of organizations federated in the St. Louis Council of Women have adopted it as their emergency service stunt. Headquarters have been established in the center of the city; an automobile, necessary office equipment, and the services of stenographers have been proffered by certain business firms; 20,000 copies of the *Country Gentleman* have been donated for purposes of sale, the proceeds to be used for seed and other necessities for the garden; a department of scientific information has been organized; volunteer botanists and gardeners secured; arrangements made for the free printing of question blanks and publication of answers in the newspapers. Suggestions along this line have heretofore been given by Miss Lella M. Sewall, National W. C. T. U. Flower Mission superintendent, and others will be found on page 10, in the official communication of Mrs. Lucia F. Additon, National superintendent of Temperance and Labor. Convert the soil, sunshine, seed, and moisture in your particular corner of the world into food to feed your fellow countrymen and the Allies. Enlist for relief work through the Soldiers and Sailors department, of which Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher is National W. C. T. U. superintendent, by the making of comfort bags for the soldiers, the providing of literature, jellies, marmalades. Knit your patriotism into sweaters and wool socks for the boys in the training camps and mobilization centers. Raise money for the renting of electric fans for the hospitals. Co-operate with the Red Cross Society in the making of bandages and other supplies.

Enlist for economy in your own domestic affairs. As someone has said, "Back up the men on the firing line, afloat and ashore, by a common-sense study of food values and a practical application of economy."

Inspire the women of other communities by reporting briefly and concisely the patriotic enterprises in which you are engaged. If you have knowledge of some need of the enlisted boys and men that is being adequately met by the women of your city, pass the information along through the columns of THE UNION SIGNAL, and thus multiply your influence for patriotism.

COLLEGE MEN AROUSED

If ever the accusation could be made against the presidents and professors of our colleges that they treated the liquor problem as a purely academic question that could be referred to committees and commissions, and be left to work its way to a solution through the course of the ages, as the race developed through the process of evolution, that time would seem to be past. The reported activity for prohibition as a war measure among the prominent university men would indicate that they are vitally awake to the necessity of using their influence to secure these measures. How could it be otherwise? Every day the choicest, the brainiest, the manliest youths in all the great colleges are responding to the call of patriotism, are going out from the protection of homes and schools into training camps and mobilization centers, where commercialized liquor and vice are lying in wait to claim them as victims. The president of one college, the father of five boys of enlistment age, was so aroused that he personally telephoned, telegraphed and sent communications by mail to practically every head of a college in the United States, urging them to bombard Washington with demands for an anti-liquor anti-vice zone around every mobilization center. The demand is going to Washington from these educational leaders that the boys who have been under their tutelage, lads of rare gifts and promise, must not be sacrificed to vice and liquor for the mere sake of the revenue from the drink traffic. Even though this country were bankrupt it could retrieve its losses, rehabilitate its institutions and start anew, but if its young men become debauched by the conditions of this war, it faces extinction. That the educational world is awakening to the critical condition that faces the members of the student body entering the army is cause for encouragement to hope the appeals of the educators, with those of the motherhood of America, will be heard and granted.

INFLATED FIGURES!

The number of bushels of grain consumed annually in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages has been variously stated by the press but the figure most generally used has been 600,000,000. The distillers and brewers now are calling the attention of the newspapers to the fact that they use only the trifling amount of approximately 135,000,000 bushels rather than 600,000,000, and that really a little matter of 135,000,000 bushels of grain wasted in the manufacture of poisoned drinks ought not to be worrying so many people in these days of threatened food shortage. The interesting point in the case is that the inflated figure, 600,000,000, originated with the liquor interests some years ago and has been used to impress the men engaged in agriculture with the immensity of the market for grains afforded by the liquor business and the calamity that would necessarily result to the farmers from prohibition.

Not a word of protest was ever uttered by the liquor interests concerning the use of this figure until the war prohibition question loomed large, when it was made to shrink in an astonishing fashion. The figure now named by the liquor interests is approximately the same as that which appeared in W. C. T. U. literature, notably in Prof. John Nicholls', "Does It Pay?" The food value of approximately 135,000,000 bushels of grain is almost beyond the grasp of the imagination of the average reader, and when interpreted in loaves of bread, being something like a loaf of bread a day for 11,000,000 men, seems to abundantly justify the enacting of a grain conservation prohibition war measure.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS OF AMERICA UNITE IN APPEAL TO PRESIDENT FOR PROTECTION OF ENLISTED BOYS

During the past few weeks there has gone to Washington through telegrams and letters an unprecedented appeal from the womanhood of America for the enactment of a prohibition measure as protection for the boys and young men of this country who have enlisted and are soon to be in mobilization centers, where they may be menaced by commercialized liquor and vice interests. Miss Anna A. Gordon, National W. C. T. U. president, has received hearty response to her letters to leaders of the various woman's organizations asking their co-operation. Among those which have definitely declared themselves in favor of this movement are the Federation of Woman's Clubs, National Woman Suffrage Association, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mothers' Congress and Parent-Teacher Association, Ladies of the Maccabees, National Woman's Relief Corps and the women's church missionary societies.

GROWING POPULARITY OF NO-LICENSE IN MASSACHUSETTS

In the state of Massachusetts the spring elections on the question of license or no-license present some peculiar returns. Three counties, Dukes, Nantucket and Norfolk, have no license territory whatever. Three others, Barnstable, Bristol and Plymouth, have only one town each voting for license. Ten towns did not have one single license vote at the last election. They are Gosnold, Heath, Hopedale, Leyden, Montgomery, New Ashford, Princeton, Wellfleet, West Tisbury and Windsor.

In the whole state 24 out of 37 cities, 255 out of 317 towns and 3 out of 14 counties are dry. The returns as a whole show that the state is no-license by a majority of 21,748, but owing to the fact that each city and town controls the matter within its own borders the no-license majority cannot be made effective for the state.

In view of the fact that the liquor forces of Boston at the recent election made the fight of their lives to retain that stronghold and secured an unusually large majority, the above showing is very encouraging for the dry forces.

UNION SIGNAL QUIZ

Do You Know the Answers to These Questions? They May Be Found in THE UNION SIGNAL of May 3

Ten questions, the answers to which will be found in the preceding number of THE UNION SIGNAL, will appear each week. The use of these questions as a part of local union programs is suggested.

1. Why should all good citizens protest against the Federal government increasing the tax on whisky and beer as a war prohibition measure?

2. What are the two reasons for prohibition for the war to be emphasized in sending telegrams and letters to President Wilson?

3. Name the two latest legislatures to pass anti-liquor advertising laws.

4. Which of the South American republics is seriously considering entering upon an anti-alcohol campaign?

5. What is the significance of the notable memorial for National Constitutional Prohibition presented to Congress April 24?

6. Name ten prominent individuals of different professions who have signed it.

7. Give the names of two prominent national women's organizations meeting very recently in Washington that have declared for prohibition.

8. What past effort of the W. C. T. U. to suppress the liquor and vice evils in military camps encourages us to hope for success in our present efforts?

9. How are Philadelphia women physicians trying to help drinking men to move into dry states?

10. Name five plans which are being used in the different states for securing new members for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

PATRIOTIC PARAGRAPHS

"Why urge housewives to conserve food and plant backyard vegetable plats when millions of bushels of grain are going to the manufacture of intoxicants?" the women are inquiring. The Cleveland Federation of Women's Clubs has not only asked the question, but has answered it, in the form of a resolution demanding national prohibition.

"Nail a flag to your plow and work for your country as you would fight for her," is the slogan of the farmers of Georgia.

"I feel that the present war situation, particularly the urgent need of all possible food supply, makes very much more evident the need of prohibition as a war measure," writes Governor Carl E. Milliken of Maine. "I shall be glad to do everything I can to help bring about this result. I believe that if President Wilson should ask Congress for such a measure it would certainly be passed."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

(Continued from Page Two)

Josephus Daniels, Jr., son of the Secretary of the Navy, enlisted in the Marine Corps yesterday. He will be sent immediately to the Philadelphia navy yard. His period of enlistment is four years. Young Daniels is twenty-one years old.

Competent Indians to be Made Masters of Their Own Affairs

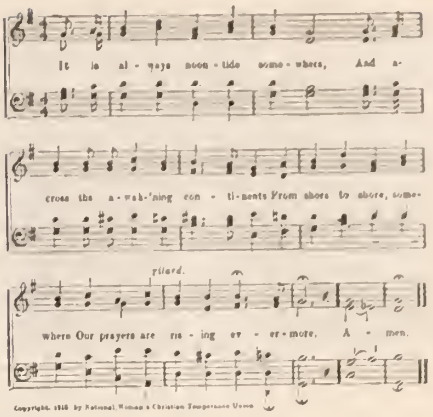
No longer are competent Indians to be wards of the government, according to a declaration of policy issued by the Bureau of Indian affairs recently. For years the Indian has had the government take care of his money and his land, and government officials have controlled him as parents control children. Now to those who are adjudged capable of transacting their own business will be given full rights and title to their lands and monies, to do with as they please. This discontinuance of guardianship of all competent Indians allows greater attention to be paid to those who are incompetent and thus reduces the expense to the government.

Certificates of competency will be issued to those qualifying for them. These rulings will apply broadly to those who have less than one-half Indian blood and to graduates of Indian schools and, with certain restrictions, to those with more than one-half Indian blood.

It is also planned to eliminate from the free Indian schools those children whose parents can afford to educate them.

National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Hotel Driscoll, Washington, D. C., May 4, 1917

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE



THE FLAG

By HENRY VAN DYKE

All day long in the city's canyoned street,
Through a forest of watching folk on either side,
I saw a river of marching men like a tide,
Flowing after the flag;
And the rhythmic beat of the drums
And the bugles' resonant blare
Metred the tramp, tramp, tramp of a myriad feet,
While the Red, White and Blue was fluttering everywhere
And the heart of the crowd
Kept time to a martial air.

O brave flag, O bright flag,
O flag to lead the free!
The glory of thy silver stars
Engrailed in blue above the bars
Of red for courage, white for truth,
Shall bring the world a second youth.

And draw a countless human host,
To follow after thee,
First of the flags of earth to dare
A heraldry so high;
First of the flags of earth to bear
The blazon of the sky;
Long may the constellation glow,
Foretelling happy fate;
Wider thy starry circle grow—
And every star a state.

O bright flag, O brave flag,
O flag to lead the free!
The hand of God thy colors blent,
And heaven to earth thy glory lent,
To shield the weak and guide the strong,
To make an end of human wrong
And draw a hundred million hearts
To follow thee.

—*Chicago Herald.*

Our interests go with our gifts. The more we give to God and God's work, the more dear will God and God's work be to us. "I am going down to hear Bishop ——— preach tonight," said a small Methodist boy. "The last time he was here I gave him five cents and I want to know what he did with it." If we give God what he asks of us, he will give us more than we can receive of himself. That is promised in Malachi 3:10.—*Sunday School Times.*

Resolutions urging action by the President and Congress for the protection of the young men who are enlisting for service have been adopted by many local and county unions and copies sent to THE UNION SIGNAL. We regret that lack of space makes it impossible to publish them.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

May 6-13—Membership week
May 13—Mothers' Day
June 9—Flower Mission Day—Birthday of Jennie Casseday

SUPERINTENDENTS

TEMPERANCE AND LABOR

LUCIA FAXON ADDITON

The stirring appeal to duty sent out by President Wilson touched every heart among us, I feel sure. On reading it I immediately sent to THE UNION SIGNAL the "hurry up" telegram, which has already been published, trusting that it might stimulate you to more strenuous activity.

Let us at once buckle on a little tighter, our armor of brotherly love and unitedly take our places in the great national service army—the peaceful, home-protection band of white ribboners. I am sure none will be idle. We serve if we but add one item, be it ever so small, to the food supply of the nation. President Wilson has said:

"Every man who creates or cultivates a garden helps greatly to solve the problem of the feeding of the nations; and every housewife who practices strict economy puts herself in the ranks of those who serve the nation. This is the time for America to correct her unpardonable fault of wastefulness and extravagance. Let every man and every woman assume the duty of careful, provident use and expenditure as a public duty, as a dictate of patriotism which no one can now expect ever to be excused or forgiven for ignoring.

"In the hope that this statement of the needs of the nation and of the world in this hour of supreme crisis may stimulate those to whom it comes and remind all who need a reminder of the solemn duties of a time such as the world has never seen before, I beg that all editors and publishers everywhere will give as prominent publication and as wide circulation as possible to this appeal."

The high cost of living has hit the laboring people hard. If we are true to our white ribbon principles, true to "God and Home and Every Land" we will quickly and loyally answer the call. It is a testing time to the nation and IN GOD WE TRUST.

Our women will not be found wanting; they are already turning waste land, vacant lots, yes, and even backyards into patches for cultivation of potatoes and other foodstuffs. Canning clubs and poultry clubs are being organized by our women. One state last year had 3,000 girls enrolled in canning clubs alone, whose combined product meant a net saving of over $38,000.00. These clubs and other clubs of similar character will serve as an entering wedge into the wider field of home economics with which the Temperance and Labor department has much to do.

Extension work in home economics and thorough understanding of human conservation through this channel, should receive the earnest and faithful study of every state. The Smith Lever law is an agricultural act aiding both the agriculturists and the home economists. It is a movement to improve the economic condition of our agricultural people—those who labor to help feed a nation. Many times have I had workers say to me, "Ours is an agricultural state; therefore, we practically have no labor problems." What a mistake. One of the most trying, perplexing problems of the industrial life is agriculture, and it is because of this very fact, that the government has taken hold to help solve it.

The laborer of the soil is the great conservator of the life of the nation. It is the farmer who raises our food supplies; the housewife who converts the products of the farm into life sustaining foods. Are they, then, of less importance to the great consuming class than the distributor of the foodstuffs? Is it not all one general problem? And just now when through this awful war situation so many thousands of producers are being taken out of that class and put into the class of non-producers, yet consumers, is it not vitally important to emphasize every need and every possible method of producing?

It has been stated over and over that the "enormous waste in the present system of marketing and distributing would relieve the hardship of the world."

We have urged work for human conservation and have talked much upon the subject. It is now up to us to put these theories into deeds. Knowledge which does not result in action is futile.

Human conservation is a vital problem. One thing is linked with another thing, there is no top or bottom. To use a phrase of Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, "We are all betweenities," yes, between some one and some one else. Let us help all along the line—no, not a line but a circle. "God wills that in a ring His blessings shall be sent from living thing to living thing, nowhere stayed or spent. And he that takes and gives not out again is thus a link that breaks in heaven's love-made chain."

Will the women of today lay to one side their embroidery and take up the job of family conservation in the way it can be done—through the community. We believe very many of them will.

While the departments of Soldiers and Sailors and Flower Mission and Relief work are busy with their important missionary endeavors let there be a great arrest of thought on the absolute necessity of the work, also of the Labor department doing every "bit" we can to help increase the food supply and economize in the home. Let every foot of land be utilized, even though it be small. Remember that every bit of labor along these lines is an active demonstration of our oft repeated lessons in human conservation; that every vegetable raised, every bit of fruit put to good use, is helping to feed the nation.

In a great patriotic parade passing my window yesterday, many people were seen carrying over their shoulder a hoe with the flag tied to it—fit emblem, surely, of practical patriotism now that the food supply problem looms big.

Let us show our patriotism in every possible way, not forgetting constant heart prayer for international peace and prohibition of the liquor curse. God help us, every one.

Hotel Seward, Portland, Ore.

TWELVE MONTHS OF TEMPERANCE SERVICE

(Continued from Page Seven)

scription to THE UNION SIGNAL and one to *The Young Crusader.*

It also has to its credit a temperance meeting in co-operation with the young people's society of the First Baptist church and a ten minute talk at each monthly missionary meeting of the same denomination. Up to the present time twenty-seven prominent men have addressed the Y. P. B. In October it sent as the delegate to the state W. C. T. U. convention at Casper, its leader, Mrs. Bell. She brought back splendid reports of the work. On the evening of election day, November 7, it gave a play, "Seven Blasts," which was a success from every standpoint. It is proud to say that one of its members, Miss Hazel Bell, while in Chicago, had the privilege of visiting Evanston, Ill., the former home of Frances E. Willard. On Willard Memorial Day she gave a graphic sketch of National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Rest Cottage, and the Publishing House, which was very interesting. Governor Kendrick was the principal speaker on this occasion, telling of his early life in the state and the great possibilities now existing for progress along prohibition and other lines. After a few days he left for Washington, D. C., as United States Senator, taking with him good wishes and God-speed from the Cheyenne Y. P. B.

In January the Y. P. B. gave a hot chicken supper which was a financial success. During January and February it held two special meetings with an attendance of fifty-one, aside from its regular weekly meetings, at which seven members of the fourteenth legislature, all men loyal to the temperance cause, addressed it. They made a strong fight for a statutory prohibition law. During this campaign the Y. P. B. sent one hundred and ten personal letters to members of the senate and house. It was honored by having Governor Kendrick give to it one of the seven pens with which he signed the submission bill.

The Cheyenne Y. P. B. thanks God for all He has done for it in the past year and for all its loyal members. May His richest blessings rest upon the temperance work throughout our nation.

SIR ALFRED PEARCE GOULD PLEADS FOR PROHIBITION FOR GREAT BRITAIN, "TOTAL, GENERAL, IMMEDIATE"

With the food problem an increasingly pressing one in Great Britain the sentiment for prohibition is rapidly spreading. At a dry meeting held in London recently under the auspices of the Strength of Britain movement, of which Sir Alfred Booth, chairman of the Cunard Line, is president, the following resolution was adopted, says the *Chicago Herald:*

"That this meeting, believing the concentration of our utmost resources to be essential to the winning of the war, calls the attention of the government to the grave danger arising from the continued manufacture and sale of alcohol. It sees with increasing anxiety the daily destruction of food by brewers and distillers, while our food supplies are in great peril: the waste of tonnage on drink materials while ships are daily sunk by submarines, and the unparalleled expenditure on drink in times of unparalleled financial stress. It welcomes the prime minister's assurance that stopping drink is one of the most effective means of winning the war, and demands the pursuance of this policy to the only tolerable end, that this trade, weakening our energies, consuming our resources and endangering the physical and moral welfare of the army and the nation, be entirely and immediately prohibited for the period of the war and demobilization."

Many speeches were made and letters read at this meeting, some of them from prominent army officers. "To win the war surely and quickly," said a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Sir Alfred Pearce Gould, who had been ordered to the front just before the meeting, "and with the least possible injury to our countrymen and countrywomen, and with the smallest legacy of evil in the future, I plead for prohibition, total, general, immediate."

Steady Now! Fire! *Waukegan (Ill.) Gazette*

General Sir Reginald Hart, V. C., wrote that prohibition would be the greatest event in the history of the British empire.

"I have always regretted that the whole cabinet did not follow the example of the king and Lord Kitchener and insist upon prohibition in 1914," Lord Channing said.

Herbert P. Casson said that through drink he estimated Great Britain "is losing 3,000,000 meals a day."

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH NOTES

Kansas Y. P. B., under the able leadership of Miss Zoe Atchison, is planning a three days' state conference for June and the program, including "Welcome night," a grand gold medal contest, a union mass meeting, reception, parade and a number of other features, makes us all want to start for Kansas to have a share in the proceedings!

The Washington (D. C.) Y. P. B. held an enthusiastic rally in the Waugh M. E. church, April 20. The District Y. P. B. secretary, Mrs. Edna H. Taylor, presided and introduced Hon. Alben W. Barkley, who addressed the young people. During the evening a life sketch of Frances Barnes was read by Miss Lillian Williamson.

Nearly two hundred wide awake young people, as well as other leading temperance workers, attended the Y. P. B. group meeting and banquet held in Elmira, N. Y., recently. The evening session included an address by the secretary of the Y. M. C. A., an illustrated lecture on John Barleycorn by Miss Mildred Moody, and a prohibition demonstration led by Uncle Sam and Miss Columbia. Awards were given the Yates delegation for state and county rally cries, and the general comment on the conference was, "It was a live one."

The program of the Massachusetts Y. P. B. state conference held on April 28, at the state headquarters, Boston, was crowded with good things from the opening session, when Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson addressed the delegates and gave a parliamentary drill, until the conference closed after an address by Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston. An oratorical contest was one of the features of the day.

Rhode Island Y. P. B. is forging ahead and the secretary writes, "We are anxious to have it the biggest and best Young People's organization in the state." The Providence Y. P. B. has had a very successful winter with special programs, including a stereopticon lecture, "The W. C. T. U. in Song and Story," the presenting of the sketch, "The Lark at Nonotuck Hall," and a reading by Miss Adelaide Patterson from "The Man Who Forgot." On May 28, the Y. P. B. is to hold a banquet with Daniel A. Poling as the speaker and guest. This bids fair to be the grand climax to a successful year of activity and the state secretary, Mrs. Grace K. Drown, deserves much credit for her splendid leadership.

The Michigan Y. P. B. secretary, Mrs. Rich, reports a splendid awakening among the young people in her state. As a result of Miss Gertrude Swan's efforts in the field, at least 150 new members have been gained for our Y. P. B.

Cheering news has come from Mrs. Josephine Sizer, Y. P. B. secretary of Wisconsin, telling of new Y. P. B.'s organized and new members gained and a great awakening interest for state-wide prohibition.

The Ohio Y. P. B. had a most attractive Y. P. B. edition of the state paper in April. The keynote is the Y. P. B. and "Ohio dry." New Branches are springing up and under Mrs. Fannie Drummond's leadership the work is going forward in a splendid manner.

Monmouth county (N. J.) Y. P. B. members celebrated April 14 by holding a county rally and conference at Asbury Park. The program was prepared by the state secretary, Mrs. Keutgen, and included splendid musical numbers, helpful addresses, and a diamond medal contest. By the way, there have been fifteen medal contests in New Jersey thus far this year, and the young people are often won as active Y. P. B. members through this department. Try holding a contest!

Because of the splendid appeal of Mrs. F. E. Preston, three new Y. P. B.'s, composed of young colored people, have been organized in Florida.

The Y. P. B. of Asbury Park, N. J., under the leadership of Miss Belle Hope, local and county superintendent of Medal Contests, held four diamond, four grand gold, six gold and four silver medal contests last year. They are keeping up the work this year also.

In Burma there are now twenty-six Y. P. B.'s with a membership of 1,000; eight new societies were organized last year, and 577 members gained. The usual monthly meetings, many public meetings, and temperance entertainments have been held, and much personal work has been done. A great work was done in Bassein, Moulmein, Nyaunglebin, and Tharrawaddy. Miss Tingey at the American Baptist Karen school at Bassein, has given talks on tobacco to both teachers and pupils. The World's W. C. T. U. has engaged Mrs. D. Gilmore (wife of the president of the Rangoon Baptist College) to take the place of Miss Strout.

LITTLE GIRL WANTS TO WRITE TO 'JACK TARS"

CAPTAIN MOFFETT APPROVES

A letter from a nine year old girl which Capt. W. A. Moffett, commandant at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, hopes may start a movement of great benefit to the jackies of the entire United States Navy broke the routine of business at the station. Little Evelyn Young of Chicago recently wrote to the commandant as follows:

"My Dear Capt. Moffett: .*Will you kindly ask your jackies who are going to the war if any one wants an American girl, nine years old, to be his friend and send nice letters from home and things to show how much we admire him? And who could write me, too, sometimes and tell me what he was doing for the stars and stripes and all us girls and boys.*

"I like jack tars and mamma does, too. Papa wants to fight and he was in the guard, but had to earn money for us.

"Hoping you do not get angry and do me this favor. Your friend,

"Evelyn Young."

Your Flag and My Flag

Your flag and my flag!
And oh, how much it holds—
Your land and my land—
Secure within its folds!
Your heart and my heart
Beat quicker at the sight;
Sun-kissed and wind-tossed—
Red, blue and white.
The one flag—the great flag—the
flag for me and you—
Glorified all else beside—the red and
white and blue!

—Wilbur D. Nesbit.

The Captain's Reply

Capt. Moffett sent the following letter in reply:

"My Dear Evelyn: *If all our little girls had such a spirit as yours we would have no difficulty in getting our boys to enlist in the Navy, especially now, when their country needs them. You do not realize yet, but some day you will, that a man does not go to the front for his country alone, but for some woman—his mother, his wife, his sister, his sweetheart, or perhaps his daughter—such a patriotic little girl as yourself. He fights to defend his women and his home—these are his country.*

"I have a great many lads at this station who would be proud to be your knight, and when they are at the front the thought of you will be an inspiration for them. You will hear from one of them tomorrow."

"Get angry at that letter? Not in a thousand years!" said Capt. Moffett to a newspaper reporter.

"Evelyn has started something that I would like to see every little girl in Chicago take up."

HER MOTHER'S SONG

MARGARET B. PLATT

"Jesus, Lover of my soul,
Let me to thy bosom fly."

In cadence sweet the words of the old familiar hymn burst upon the ears of Marian Forsythe and sang tbemselves over and over in her tortured brain. The long night through she had tossed in a fever of unrest and indecision and at dawn was still sleepless and undetermined. She had entered her room just the previous evening quite clear as to her future course—and now she was all at sea again!

"Ob, why will that woman persist in singing that old hymn?" she peevishly exclaimed. Rising, she looked out upon the street below. She could hear church bells ringing and could see happy faced children trooping by, and people hurrying here and there, some upon amusement bent, others actuated by more serious purpose. Turning away, Marian again threw herself upon her couch. She thought she had fought it all out—and now—

Months ago Marian had come to the city with hope keyed high, and with unlimited confidence in her own ability to climb the ladder of success. Gradually her buoyancy of spirit had deserted her. What was she among so many? Others there were as capable, as eager to make for themselves a larger place, as willing to serve. What hope was there that sbe, more than others, would reach the desired goal? She could not continue on in the old beaten path. Must she stand behind Strathmore Company's counters until old and withered and forlorn, just to keep bread in her mouth? She shuddered. No! Today she would choose a flowery way, a path of pleasure, amusement, gay company, choice food, luxury. She would be done with drudgery—

"Cover my defenceless head
With the shadow of thy wings,"

came the song.

Marian rose and, going to ber dresser, tumbled about the things in the drawer looking for something. Oh, would that woman never stop singing!

A letter caught her eye. How full of youth's fine optimism ber first missives home had been, but lately—how long was it since she had written?—weeks; and mother's last letter had been such a tender appeal to her only daughter to "come home where at least an honorable living could always be assured. Come, rest awhile," she had said. "We can do nicely, you and I, and I need you, dear." But Marian had flouted the prayer and the letter lay unanswered.

"Leave, oh, leave me not alone."

Ah, the voice of the tempter had seemed very alluring, these last tiresome days. Work had become more irksome, the monotony unbearable. Why should she go on and on this way when just across an "imaginary line" lay ease and plenty? She had thought the matter thoroughly settled. But all night, old memories thronged her mind—long forgotten incidents of her childhood days. Her mother's touch, her mother's voice had been with her through the sleepless hours; she could feel those clear eyes looking into her very soul. When had she felt like this before?

"While the nearer waters roll,
While the tempest still is high."

Surely the dark waters of sin were very near her feet. Temptation like a storm beset her. She sought her mirror. Yes, she was beautiful; and her hands were fair and shapely—she had been told that many times. She would grace any company; she was altogether fit to be adorned with jewels and bedecked with costly robes. Why should she waste her beauty on the common throng and her lovely hands become inured to toil when there were easier ways—

"Safe into the haven guide."

Doubtless mother was looking for her now, hoping—hoping she would see her coming up the flower bordered walk. Mother would be going to church now. Marian could see her moving about making ready for tbe service, then tripping off through the orchard, fragrant with bloom and glorious with promise, along the woods road, across the creek, to the little cbapel set in the grove of old forest trees. She could scent the wild flowers and the sweet, woodsy smell, and hear the creek gently telling the pebbles, as it ran along, little tales about the squirrels, the flowers, and the wild things up the mountain side where it came from. And all the neighbors would be gathered in the yard about the chapel. Kindly greetings would be exchanged and "the girls" would ask, "How is Marian?" and as in a dream she glimpsed a vision of a pair of earnest dark eyes, an honest face, a manly form—

"Make and keep me pure within."

"Mother, mother, I'm coming home." Marian was on her knees now, mother's last letter in her hands, covered with hot tears and kisses. Even in this moment she noticed how cramped the writing was, how blurred here and there. Mother was tired, she was longing for her girl, and she had wept as she wrote the tender home summons.

"Wait for me, mother! I am coming! I am coming now, and I will stay, motber! I'll stay as long as you want me."

"Plenteous grace with Thee is found."

Over and over the young mother across the hall crooned to the babe within her arms the old hymn. Its tender melody enfolded the girl as with an atmosphere of love and protection. She must hurry now, there was no time to lose; tonight she must be safe with mother.

An hour later a young woman, neatly gowned, with suit case in hand, knocked at the door across the hall. "Just a moment. No, thank you, I must not stop—I'm leaving on the next train." "Yes, going home. But I must tell you how much you have done for me. You did not know—it was your singing—mother used to sing just that way. Sometimes it made me feel—well, today I was going—but when you sang that hymn I—I—saw mother and she is looking for me, and I'm going home, but I want you to know what you've done for me—just by singing."

Brokenly, and with quivering lips, she told her story. The young matron caught the youthful face between her hands and kissed the fair brow. "God bless you, child! I'm so glad! Won't this be a happy day for your mother, dear?"

As Marian crossed the street below there floated out through the open windows, in triumphant strain, the long metre doxology, and as she turned and lifted her eyes for a last look at the upper window, the madonna of the song, with her babe close to her heart, waved the girl she had saved a tender farewell.

"I PROMISE, MOTHER!"

FRANCES McKINNON MORTON

The noonday sun was hot enough to raise blisters on the red paint which covered the rough boards of the small depot shack—the vital point of connection between the great world and the little Texas town that straggled over the prairie on either side of the railroad track. It *was* hot, but the mills of the gods grind on in sun and shade and the sword of justice was tempered in a fiercer heat than any that ever scorched the sun-baked prairies of the dry West. The waiting-room was crowded. Seated on the benches were twenty-three derelict human beings, outward bound to that sad haven of the wrong doer—the state prison. There were gathered about them no eager crowds with tender words of farewell. Family, friends and sweethearts do not speed such travelers on their sad journey. They stay at home behind drawn shades, realizing bitterly that the tragedy of time is not dying but living on.

A few loafers and curious small boys gathered outside on the platform, drawn there by a morbid curiosity to see how the twenty-three sullen convicts, handcuffed and guarded like beasts, were taking it. They were an evil looking crowd, brought together from different counties, —unknown to each other and held together only by the iron grip of the law which had decreed for them a common destination. The faces of most of them were expressionless, but one noticed a few of fine features, with drooping eyes or sad, weak mouth that told without words the pitiful story of a man able to see the right, yet not strong enough to act in accordance with his convictions. There were stolid faces, too, and others wearing the hunted look of the beast at bay, but dominating all else on every face was a blank look of surprise at what fate had dealt out to him. Men do not voluntarily undertake a trip to a state prison; they do not choose it as the end of their journey, and most of them land there with a feeling of consternation that to them should have come this thing.

The members of a small theatrical troupe forced to wander up and down the earth for a bare living added their numbers to the convict gang and one particularly frivolous young fellow, wearing checked trousers and a green neck-tie, began humming lightly, "Good-bye, Sweetheart, Goodbye." No smile met his flippancy. A sense of proportion is one of the most common assets of human affections.

The train was late and the minutes dragged. Suddenly a figure demanding attention walked down the platform and in at the door of the small waiting room. It was that of a little plain old woman. Her old-fashioned split sunbonnet of black calico with no ruffles or lace to relieve the severity of its tragic outlines, the plain, black calico dress, the cheap, black-bordered handkerchief, told the sad story of a recent acquaintance with poverty and death. She was bent and round-shouldered and not very tall and yet there was about her a certain erectness of carriage that revealed a spirit unconquered by heavy burdens. A wonderful light of faith and love illumined the wrinkled sadness of her face. She came into the room amid a hushed silence. The glare outside had been as intense as the heat, and coming from it into the sheltered room the faces blurred before her unadjusted vision; yet slowly, by the light of her love, she picked out one from the number—her boy. He was a big, over-grown fellow, with the hulking frame of a prize fighter, and a heavy red face in which a confused surprise fought with the bravado of youth and the lust of its strength.

"Hello! What are *you* doing here, mother?" he asked gruffly, but neither the heavy-featured face nor the gruff voice were able wholly to conceal the simple human gladness that her presence brought him. He was not to her a condemned criminal, a social parlah, a human outcast; he was *her child*, her boy, the creature of her love, and something wonderfully like hope surged up into his heart as he looked at her. She didn't weep, nor cry aloud, nor fall on his neck—hers was not that sort of love —but she *smiled* at him—the serene and tender smile of mother love backed by undying faith.

"I just come down to tell you goodby, Jimmie," she said simply, and her voice held no reproach and no question—just boundless, unreasoning mother love. "You know I always did have to tell you goodby, Jimmie. I never did let you go away from home without telling you goodby."

Jimmie brushed his big, hairy, red hand across his eyes but said nothing. She didn't expect an answer nor wait for one—mother love demands no response. "Do you remember, Jimmie," she went on tenderly, "the first time you ever went to the store by yourself? You were such a little fellow I was afraid something might run over you and I went to the gate with you and kissed you goodby and then I just couldn't go back in the house and leave you to go on all alone, so I stood at the gate and watched you till you went into the store, and then till you came out again, and then till you were nearly home. And don't you remember when you first started to school you were afraid to go because you didn't know the teacher and the children, and so I walked all the way to the schoolhouse door with you? You knew I would come this time, Jimmie, because you know I never did let you go away from home without telling you goodby. When you first went away from home to work in the saw mill, you were sixteen years old then and you were such a big boy that I thought you might not want to kiss me goodby at the depot, but you said, 'A fellow never gets too big to kiss his mother goodby,' and I was so proud of you that day. You remember I said 'Goodby, Jimmie. Be a good boy,' and you said, 'I can't promise that, mother,' and I said to myself, 'Well, if he did promise it I know he would keep his promise and it ain't every mother that can say that of her boy.' I thought you was mighty young to be going so far away from home to work in such a rough place, but you laughed when I said so. Your pa was sick and we needed things and you always was so willing to work, Jimmie."

Some of the men moved their big cowhide boots uneasily along the floor and more than one passed his hands across his eyes to brush away the rising mist. The guards looked out at the windows and seemed to be troubled with a strange tightening of the muscles of their throats. Jimmie's mother never noticed them. She had come down to tell Jimmie goodby and she was thinking in her kind mother-way if there was not something kind and encouraging she could say to her child.

"Jimmie," she continued, "I was at the court that day and I want to tell you that your mother was mighty proud of you *for just telling the truth* about your trouble that you got into. You always was a man about telling the truth, Jimmie, and about keeping your word. I always used to tell your pa, 'If Jimmie promises he'll do a thing, he'll do it or die a-trying.'"

Jimmie tried to say something but the words stuck cruelly in his throat and the only sound that escaped him was so like a sob that the other men looked away and some of them cleared their throats painfully. Everything in the room was silent for awhile and then came the distant roar of the incoming train that was to take Jimmie away. The mother knew she must talk fast if she was to have any more words with her boy.

"They tell me you are going to be gone a long time, Jimmie," she said, with the first sign of trembling in her thin, old voice, "and that you can't come home for Christmas and Thanksgiving dinners like you've always done. But I won't forget you, Jimmie, and I'll always send you a box of home-made goodies. Maybe they'll let you have it if they know that it's from your old mother that'll be thinkin' of you all the time night and day. It's a long way off and I can't come to see you, Jimmie, and maybe I may not be here when you get back, my boy, but don't you worry about me. I'll get on all right. I've got a little put by for my buryin' and we've got kind neighbors and anyways folks always was mighty good to me. I'm going to miss you a heap, Jimmie, and I'll always be a-prayin' for you and if I ain't here when you get back, I want you to know that I'll be looking for you in that home over there, where we won't never have to say goodby."

Jimmie rose to his full height and put his free arm around her and kissed her wrinkled old face tenderly and sobbed aloud in simple and unashamed grief. The men shuffled uneasily in their places and rubbed their eyes with their rough coat sleeves and one of the guards blew his nose and wiped his eyes openly. The flippant young man, who had tried to mock the misfortunes of his fellows, hung his head. The dear, simple language of mother-love is so much alike the world over and the trembling lips of his weak mouth showed that in him, too, memory and conscience were at work.

The train was standing outside, there was a call of "all aboard," and the little old mother in the black split sunbonnet summoned all her splendid mother-courage, and smiled up at her boy through a mist of tears. "Goodby, Jimmie," she said, "and God bless you. Be a good boy, Jimmie." That was all, but it was enough—there was not a dry eye in all that hardened crowd. The little old mother-woman had troubled the stagnant waters of memory in every heart.

As the loaded train pulled out of the station the last sound to be heard was a brave old voice calling out, "Goodby, Jimmie, be a good boy." As the words were borne to him out of the widening distance, Jimmie gave a quick movement, wrenched himself free from the guard and made for the platform. It was all so sudden that the guard made no move to detain him, and he reached the rear platform without hindrance. Raising his manacled hands to his mouth, trumpet fashion, he roared out to the little figure, growing dimmer and dimmer in the distance, "I PROMISE, MOTHER." Then he stood still and watched as long as it could be seen the flutter of a black bordered handkerchief waving like a banner of victorious love. When his straining eyes had caught its last gleam he turned and went meekly back to his place.

The guard looked at him in amazement, for he saw a changed man. Somewhere out of that great workshop of God—a man's soul—there shone through his face the glory of a noble purpose. The old look of dazed surprise and helpless confusion was gone and another had come to take its place. The guard caught his breath—one is not privileged every day to witness the birth of a man's spirit. The big, burly convict looked him straight in the eye. "Did you hear what mother said?" he asked. The guard nodded. "She said, 'Be a good boy, Jimmie,' and I've promised and I *mean to do it.*"

KANSAS AND THE CIGARET

WILLIAM A. McKEEVER, University of Kansas

Gradually the sun-flower state is lining up for a more vigorous campaign against the direst enemy of the American boy, the cigaret. During very recent years the obnoxious cigaret business has been growing by leaps and bounds. Through the use of the new psychology advertising, the great tobacco trust has been enabled to claim tens of thousands of victims among our growing boys. During last year the men and boys of America burned up $100,000,000 in manufactured cigarets alone, to say nothing about the "roll your own" variety. This represents almost exactly the price of our great Kansas wheat crops. Think of it, every bushel of that golden grain went up in cigaret smoke. But that is a small price compared with the damage done to the character of the American boy.

A few statements such as the following may be here reiterated as certainties:

A boy who early becomes a victim of the cigaret tends to sexual perversion, falls short in his classes and leaves school as soon as the law permits. He quits the Sunday school at an early date and is practically certain never to be found later as an active member of the church. He falls an easy victim to booze, if such an evil comes within his reach. He has a low regard for the virtue of women and for the integrity of humanity at large. Whenever a big moral issue comes up, he is likely to be found either keeping silence or helping the enemy of virtue and good morals.

At the close of this article will be found our new anti-cigaret law, which goes into effect as soon as the statute book is published. As will be observed, this law has plenty of teeth in it and we hope to succeed well in its enforcement. The reader will readily guess that the enemy had a strong lobby at the legislature and fought the law at every turn, but we finally put them out of commission. We hope to accomplish much by means of the section prohibiting the advertising of cigarets. Newspapers and magazines which run cigaret advertisements cannot be sold at the news-stands or delivered by carriers. The billboards of similar nature must also come down and those cunning little cigaret ads. hidden in the packages of tobacco, must quit business. As a means of encouraging this law, Mr. John A. Edwards of Eureka, Kansas, a former member of our legislature, is for the second time offering annual prizes amounting to two hundred dollars to the boy groups which make the best showing in the combating of the cigaret in their own localities. Last year the first prize, one hundred dollars, was awarded to the boys of Kansas City, Kansas, where forty-three schools had organized groups. These boys came out two thousand strong in a big mass meeting and held a formal burning of all forms of cigaret "makings." The Boy Scouts of Altamont received the second prize of $50.

But the matter which I especially desire to call to the attention of the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL, is that Kansas is getting ready to follow up her great successful campaign against booze with a new form of radical prohibition, that of the cigaret evil, and it may be that this movement will slowly develop into one of a general character against all forms of nicotine. Already the better classes of our people are beginning to show a sensitiveness on this subject.

The great W. C. T. U. of Kansas has carried on a persistent campaign against the cigaret and one which is having a telling effect. The Federation of Clubs has taken up this work very actively and is carrying the campaign into a large number of local communities. The State Teachers' Association, eight thousand strong, passed a radical resolution to assist in every material way with this campaign. The State Organization of School Board Members also passed a radical resolution intended to assist. The State Editorial Association, which recently met in Topeka, agreed unanimously to cut out cigaret advertising even before the new law was introduced. The State Sunday School Association, the State Young Men's Christian Association, the State Board of Health and other organizations are joining actively in this movement.

Our Kansas state institutions of higher learning are also in this fight with us. The board of administration has forbidden smoking in and about the building of the State University and has requested that the same rule be observed on the campus. The State Agricultural College forbids the use of tobacco on its large campus and the three state Normal schools are acting practically in the same manner.

Finally I appeal to all interested persons to assist us with this great campaign to save the American boy from the worst poison which ever affected him. Alcohol is not in the class with the cigaret as an enemy to the growing youth. Let everyone who feels so disposed write to magazines which publish obnoxious advertisements. There is a crude and cunning campaign now on to make smoking popular among women and in some places to induce them to take up the habit. Now, here is a blow at the heart of humanity. Protest also to the business men, such as clothiers and others who incidentally advertise tobacco and cigarets as a part of their wares. Provide wherever possible that cigaret advertisements and obnoxious tobacco advertisements be clipped out of papers and magazines which go into school libraries or go otherwise into the hands of the young. So let us all, in every honest way, show our contempt for those selfish interests which conduct a business so directly hurtful to the characters of our boys and youths.

THE KANSAS ANTI-CIGARET LAW

(In part)

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation to barter, sell or give away any cigarets or cigaret papers, or any disguise or subterfuge of either of these, or to have any cigarets or cigaret papers in or about any store or other place for barter, sale, or free distribution.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation to advertise cigarets or cigaret papers, or any disguise or subterfuge of either of these, in any circular, newspaper or other periodical published, offered for sale or for free distribution within the state of Kansas. It shall also be unlawful for any person, company, or corporation to advertise cigarets or cigaret papers on any street sign, placard, or billboard; or in any package of merchandise, store window, show case, or any other public place within the state of Kansas.

Section 3. It shall be unlawful for any person, company, or corporation to sell or give away to any minor under twenty-one years of age any cigarets, cigars, cigaret papers, tobacco or any other such materials connected with the smoking of tobacco. And it shall likewise be unlawful for the proprietor of any place of business to permit minors under twenty-one years of age to frequent such place of business while in the act of using tobacco in any form.

Section 4. Any person, company, or corporation violating any part of section 1, 2 or 3 of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction shall be fined not less than $25 or more than $100 for each and every such offense.

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MINNESOTA AWAKE TO THE NEEDS OF THE HOUR

(Continued from Page Four)

Minnesota's legislative session, which closed April 20, passed the following measures of interest to the temperance forces: A "bone dry" constitutional prohibition amendment to be voted upon at the next general election, November, 1918; a law abolishing wholesale liquor houses operating in wet territory by prohibiting the sale of liquor, in any quantity, outside of organized municipalities, which measure went into effect immediately and closed out over one hundred of the houses which had sprung up on the borders of dry counties, outside of towns; and a law making the state hospital for inebriates at Willmar, which received two per cent of all liquor revenue for its maintenance, into the eighth state hospital for the insane.

Other measures in which the W. C. T. U. was interested and which failed to pass were: A law to permit the reading of the Bible in the public schools; to prohibit the manufacture and sale of snuff; to close pool halls at eleven o'clock at night and Sundays; to repeal the prize fight law; statutory prohibition; limited suffrage; suffrage constitutional amendment.

The closing days of the session ran high with war excitement, and several eleventh hour bills for preparedness were passed under suspension of the rules, "to strengthen the hands of the state and national government in the present crisis." A public safety commission, consisting of the governor and attorney general, with five citizens appointed by the governor, was created with almost unlimited authority, its object "to safeguard the peace and quiet of the commonwealth so long as the war shall last." This commission has already closed the saloons about Fort Snelling and ordered thirty-eight saloons and pool halls put out of business in the river district of Minneapolis, May 1. The Minneapolis city council has revoked the licenses of these places and the mayor says they will be closed. The state president, Miss Rozette Hendrix, and Mrs. Eva Waterman, Legislative superintendent for the Minnesota W. C. T. U., have been faithful and untiring in their work during the entire legislative session.

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AMONG OUR WORKERS

On Sunday, April 22, Mrs. Amy C. Weech, National organizer, finished a week's engagement with the A. Elizabeth Thomas W. C. T. U. of Philadelphia. Her addresses were an inspiration, new members were gained and a new union will probably be organized as a result of her efforts. Special work for the L. T. L. and the Y. P. B. awakened enthusiasm among the young people and children. At a reunion of the former members of Philadelphia Y's letters were read from Miss Anna A. Gordon and Mrs. Ella A. Boole, National president and vice-president, respectively, and from Mrs. Ella M. George, president of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U., and other workers. A plea was made that some action be taken to protect young girls from the dangers of restaurants where liquor is served. A committee was appointed to bring the matter before the meeting of the Philadelphia county executive committee. Mrs. Weech also addressed public school pupils on two occasions.

Sugar Grove, Warren county, Pa., had a very successful group institute on April 21. "Teaching Citizenship in the Public Schools in 1917" and "Individual Responsibility for National Constitutional Prohibition," were among the timely topics discussed. Mrs. Mabel E. Dallas, president of the Warren county W. C. T. U., presided. Among those who assisted was Mrs. K. M. Warner, president of Chant county W. C. T. U. Luncheon was served at W. C. T. U. headquarters.

Mrs. Addie B. Parsels, National organizer, who recently spent five days in Union county, New Jersey, addressed five evening meetings and two social meetings and spoke to the pupils of the Plainfield and Garwood schools. Two new unions were organized, one at Linden with a membership of twenty-one, the other at Elizabeth with a membership of twenty-five. New members were gained at nearly every meeting. Her work in the schools won the hearty appreciation of the school superintendents.

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the New York state W. C. T. U., and vice-president of the National W. C. T. U., was the leader of the fourteenth annual W. C. T. U. institute of Franklin county, N. Y., held at Malone, April 10-11. Delegates were present from every union but one. The L. T. L. had an interesting part on the program and prize essays by pupils of the grades and high schools were read. Posters made by children to help in the recent campaign when Malone went dry were also exhibited. In addition to Mrs. Boole's magnificent evening address on "The Progress of a Great Reform," and the forum of legislation in which she told of work at the state capital, suffrage was considered under the heading, "A Study in Government," an efficiency congress of departments was presented, "Motion Pictures as an Educational Factor," was discussed, and representatives of local unions told "How We Raised our Share of the Mile of Dimes." The county president, Mrs. Metta C. Gehring, presided at all sessions.

The Long Beach (Calif.) W. C. T. U. recently prepared individual packages of cake, candy and other homemade dainties for a company of eighty-nine soldier boys stationed nearby. With each package was a bouquet with pledge and text card attached.

Mrs. Mary Stewart Powers, former general secretary of the Young People's Branch of Ohio, on a recent visit to Transfer, Mercer county, Pa., found not one boy in the high and grade schools who used tobacco. The county is dry, and there is an active Y. P. B. in Transfer.

Flower Mission Day Coming!
PREPARE EARLY

THE TEXT CARD should accompany flowers or other gifts on Flower Mission Day.

Price, 100, 12 cents.
L. T. L. Text Cards, 100, 12 cents.
Comfort Powders. Per box, 25 cents

LEAFLETS

What the Flower Mission Can Do to Help Bring National Constitutional Prohibition.
Each, 2 cents; 50, 12 cents; 100, 20 cents.
What the Flower Mission Should Mean to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Community.
Some Phases of Relief Work.
The Flower Mission Trinity.
Each, 2 cents; 50, 30 cents; 100, 50 cents.
Program for Flower Mission Meetings.
Hints for W. C. T. U. Flower Missions.
Friends in Need.
Each, 2 cents; 50, 15 cents; 100, 25 cents.
Why a Flower Mission?
A Flower Mission Exercise.
The Story of Jennie Casseday.
The Story of the Roof Garden.
Each, 2 cents; 50, 35 cents; 100, 60 cents.

SOME LEAFLETS TO DISTRIBUTE ON FLOWER MISSION DAY:

The Shoemaker and the Little White Shoes.
The Common Joy.
The Story of the Dollars.
Each, 2 cents; 50, 20 cents; 100, 35 cents.

National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill.

Sanitary Drinking Fountains

Also Drinking Fountains for Man and Beast.

Special prices to W. C. T. U. and all Charitable Societies.

This Fountain was erected by the W. C. T. U. of Luray, Va.

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HOW CAN I HELP?

VIDA THOMPSON, Manager Circulation Department

Is not this the question each of us is asking during these days of national and world crisis? Especially insistent is the desire to help the boys who are enlisting. What can we do for them, we are asking over and over again. The comfort bags that are being prepared by every union will of course be a *comfort*—no doubt of that—but another prime necessity is good literature for the reading rooms at the different centers for enlisted men.

Help these young men to pass the lonely hours and to resist temptation, give them something worth while to think about. Some of them will read now that which until this time of stress they never cared for.

Why not help in this good work by sending the money for a club of ten subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL for military or naval stations, training camps or mobilization centers? By forwarding the money through National Headquarters the papers can be sent out in quantities to the places where the need for this literature is greatest. Credit will be given to the representative of the state, county, or local union sending in the order.

Act at once. Make your next meeting a committee of ways and means for helping. If necessary, have a called meeting. The boys are giving themselves for their country. Let us do our part—NOW!

IMPORTANT NOTICE
When You Send Us Money

In sending money to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union or to THE UNION SIGNAL, please either send a draft on Chicago or New York, a post-office money order, or add ten cents to pay cost of exchange on personal checks. *Cashier's or certified checks are not exempt from this charge*, which is made necessary by the ruling of the Chicago Clearing House, through which all checks sent to us pass for collection.

Posters Are Always in Order
TRY THESE!

Old Glory

Drink Traffic and Revenue

A Business Proposition

Protect the Children

Size 28 x 42. Each, 10 cents; 3 for 25 cents; 100, $7.

Beware! (A beer poster in English or German)

Alcohol

Beer

Saloons Increase Taxes

Size 19 x 25. Each, 5 cents; 50, $2; 100, $3.50.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

HOW PROHIBITION AFFECTS THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN COLORADO

Frequently *The Labor Bulletin* receives letters from other sections of the country asking what effect state-wide prohibition has had upon wage-earners and the labor movement of Colorado. To these we are always pleased to reply that the law has worked a wonderful revolution for good, and that at least seventy-five per cent of the union voters who were against the amendment would vote to retain it now should the occasion arise. Last fall when it was sought to amend the law to permit the manufacture and sale of beer in this state, the proposition was defeated by an adverse majority of 89,000 votes.

There are more well fed, better clothed and happy families of working people in Colorado than ever before. Especially have members of organized labor realized during the past year the fallacy of that old slogan about the saloon being "the poor man's club." They have discovered that this so-called "poor man's club" got a very large share of their earnings, which now goes to support the family or establish a bank account.

The *Bulletin* has no hesitancy in saying that on the whole the condition of Colorado working people is at least fifty per cent better as a result of state-wide prohibition. The increase in savings deposits last year was truly remarkable, and retail merchants declare collections are from forty to sixty per cent better under prohibition than when the saloon door stood wide open to invite the wage-earner bearing a pay envelope.

During the week preceding Christmas the banks of Denver paid out over one-half million dollars to members of savings clubs, practically all of whom were wage-earners. This great amount of money was really an accumulation that had hitherto been spent for liquor or its accessories.

Today it is practically impossible to find a member of organized labor in Colorado advocating a return of former conditions with the open saloon and its accompanying crime.

Take *The Bulletin* as a concrete illustration. It was prophesied by our wet friends that a labor paper couldn't exist in a dry community. We lost about $50 a month in liquor advertising and some three hundred and fifty subscribers who were employed in the liquor industry. Last year, the first dry year in Colorado, our books show that *The Bulletin* did four times the advertising business and we have today on our mailing list three times as many subscribers as when Denver had 350 saloons and five breweries in operation. Besides the advertisers and subscribers pay their bills much more promptly and we don't have to degrade ourselves by "settin' 'em up" to a crowd of bar-room flies when we go to collect a bill.

There has been a wonderful improvement in the moral tone of Denver since the saloons were driven out. The city has been largely ridden of bums, pickpockets, gamblers and badger gangsters. In truth, it is much more of a privilege than ever before to live in Colorado, and laboring people in other states will find the same cause for congratulation when they drive the saloons, wholesale liquor vampires and breweries from their border.—*Denver Labor Bulletin.*

PROPOSED OHIO CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PRONOUNCED LEGAL

The constitutional amendment proposed by the dry forces of Ohio for submission to the people next fall has been pronounced legal by the attorney general of the state. The proposal reads that "The sale and manufacture for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage are hereby prohibited. The general assembly shall enact laws to make this provision effective. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the manufacture or sale of such liquor for medicinal, industrial, scientific, sacramental or other non-beverage purposes."

A WAVE OF PROHIBITION FACTS AND FIGURES
ready to be set in motion throughout the country by the use of the
PROHIBITION FAN
(Octagon in shape, 7 x 8⅝ in.)
Prohibition map, date of adoption of prohibition by various states. On the reverse side the appeal
PROTECT OUR AMERICAN YOUTH
by
PROHIBITING THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC
Price, 1 doz., 35 cents; 3 doz., $1; 100, $2.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

THE INSTITUTE SEASON IS HERE
MAKE YOUR INSTITUTE VALUABLE

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Department Quiz
The Meeting of the Local Union
The Purpose and Plan of the Institute
How to Make the Institute Count
Single copies, 2 cents; 50, 20 cents; 100, 35 cents.
A Model W. C. T. U. Meeting. Singly, 3 cents; 50, 40 cents; 100, 75 cents.

The following sent for postage at 15 cents per 100:
The Literature Table
A Literature Demonstration
A Resurrected Union
She Read It; She Took It
Why Take the Union Signal

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Superintendent's Manual. 10 cents.
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Prohibition Fans. Dozen, 35 cents; 100, $2.
Popular Prohibition Songs. 5 cents; dozen, 50 cents.
Temperance Songster (paper). 15 cents; dozen, $1.80.
Blotters. Eight varieties. 50, 20 cents. 100, 35 cents.
Flower Mission Text Cards. 100, 12 cents.

BADGES

Loop Bow Pin, white enamel on sterling silver, with letters W. C. T. U. Price, 60 cents each; per dozen, $6.50.
Smaller Size, same style. Price, 40 cents each; per dozen, $4.20.
Flat Bow Pin, white enamel on gilt, without letters. Price, 25 cents each; per dozen, $2.00.
Brooch Pin, white enamel on gilt. Price, 15 cents each; per dozen, $1.25.
Scarf Pin, white enamel on gilt. Price, 15 cents each; per dozen, $1.25.

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Evanston, Illinois

$2.50 PER DAY SALARY PAID ONE PERSON in each town to distribute FREE circulars, and take orders for White Ribbon Concentrated Flavoring. Non-alcoholic. Big demand, steadily increasing. J. S. ZIEGLER CO., 7G, E. Harrison St., Chicago.

SOMETHING NEW
12 INCH PROHIBITION RULERS
TEXT: TOTAL ABSTINENCE, THE ONLY SAFE RULE OF LIFE
Reverse side: RULE OUT ALCOHOL—HELP MAKE A SOBER NATION.
Good Everywhere. Place in Your Schools and Offices.
5 cents each; 1 doz. 35 cents; 100, $2.50.
NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLIII | EVANSTON, ILL., MAY 17, 1917 | No. 20

Let 'Em Starve, Uncle!

CAMPAIGN EDITION

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

After twenty-one full days of debate, conferees have come to a decision on the army draft bill. The age limit for selective conscription in the army for the war against Germany has been fixed at from 21 to 30, inclusive. Those absolutely exempt from the draft include officers of the United States army and any state or territory, ministers, students of recognized divinity or theological schools and members of "any well-recognized religious sect or organization at present organized" whose "existing creed" forbids participation in war. It was agreed to increase the pay of enlisted men to twenty-five dollars a month and the pay of other grades below commissioned officers.

The amendment submitted in the Senate, allowing Colonel Roosevelt to head and lead a division of volunteers into France, was eliminated. This is expected to cause much opposition, the Senate by a large vote having favored the plan.

Senate amendments, prohibiting the sale of liquor at army camps and otherwise safeguarding the morals of the troops, were in the main retained. The Senate bill made it unlawful "to sell, furnish, or give away any intoxicating liquor, including beer, ale, or wine, to any officer or member of the military forces while in uniform." As agreed to, the prohibition is only against "selling" liquor and not against "furnishing or giving it away" to men in uniform. Prohibition at army posts is enforced.

The $1,800,000,000 tax bill, carrying wartime assessments on a multitude of every-day necessities and luxuries, was taken up in the House on Thursday, after a week or more of incessant labor on the part of the committee to complete the schedule. The debate was opened by Chairman Kitchin, House leader, in a four hours' speech in which he declared this bill to be the greatest war revenue bill recorded in history and one which would raise more additional taxes than any that has ever been presented in the history of the world. Mr. Kitchin urged its prompt passage and said, too, that while some items might seem excessive and unjust when considered separately, the only answer was "The government needs the money."

The increased tax on liquors is as follows: On distilled liquors the present tax, $1 10, is doubled, making it $2.20 per gallon. To the rectifier's tax fifteen cents a gallon is added. Beer, porter, ale, etc., are assessed $2.75 a barrel, instead of $1.50. The tobacco tax is doubled and an additional $1.25 per thousand is placed on cigarets.

Letter postage is increased from two to three cents an ounce; postal cards from one to two cents, and newspaper rates are to be fixed by the zone system. Levies by stamp taxes, or other means, on life insurance policies, electric power, telephone and telegraph messages, theaters, club dues, on manufacturers of automobiles, cosmetics, proprietary medicine, musical instruments, jewelry, moving picture films, chewing gum, pleasure boats, railroad or steamboat fares, Pullman tickets, mileage books, etc., are made. This Act is to take effect the day after its passage.

Prohibition Bills Introduced in Senate

Two important bills were introduced in the Senate this week, one by Senator Kenyon of Iowa which would suspend the manufacture of and all traffic in intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes during the time the United States may be engaged in war. This measure is S. 2185. The other was introduced by Senator Gronna of North Dakota, to conserve the agricultural food products of the United States and to prohibit their manufacture into alcoholic liquors. This is S. 2186.

The "Liberty Loan" bids are reaching the Treasury at the rate of $5,000,000 a minute. On Wednesday, May 9, the Treasury was buried beneath an avalanche of subscriptions to the loan. The pace was $20,000,000 an hour on Tuesday, but went up to the larger figure on Wednesday. Secretary McAdoo declares that the $2,000,000,000 offering will be oversubscribed and beyond all previous estimates. Compilation of the actual amount of subscriptions received on Thursday was beyond physical possibility with the present working staff. Great blocks of bonds are being asked for by large industrial corporations. One of the greatest of all the American institutions has signed for $25,000,000.

Thursday, May 10, the Senate went into executive session to take up the press censorship sections of the Espionage bill, excluding all reporters, clerks, secretaries, pages, etc., but notwithstanding this precaution, the evening papers had a vigorous speech of Senator Martin, which he delivered as soon as the doors were closed, in which he made a plea that the Senate stand by the President and gave figures to show that there are strong reasons to believe that American supplies are getting to enemy nations, through neutral countries, and he asked the Senate to leave the matter to the chief executive. There was naturally much surprise on the part of the Senate to find a record of the proceedings at the executive session in the afternoon papers.

U. S. Senate Votes to Bar Use of Grain for Alcoholic Beverages

The first legislative step toward conserving the nation's food resources was taken on the evening of May 12 by the United States Senate in committee of the whole, in approving, 38 to 32, an amendment to the espionage bill forbidding during the war the use of cereals or grain in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors. The prohibition amendment, according to associated press reports, was adopted under a rule limiting debate sharply, and there were only brief speeches on each side. The question will be finally voted upon when the Senate takes the bill, with the amendment, from the committee of the whole.

LATER

On May 14 the Senate reversed its action of Saturday and by vote of 47 to 37 struck from the Espionage bill the Cummins amendment prohibiting the use of cereals and grain in the manufacture of alcoholic liquors during the period of the war.

Telegrams urging conservation of grain used in manufacture of liquors and passage of all prohibition war measures and opposing increased taxation on alcoholic liquors should be sent by all patriotic citizens to their Senators and Congressmen.

Conference of Governors Held in Washington

Last week there was held in Washington a conference of governors of states to consider matters pertaining to the war situation. At the close of the conference they expressed themselves by formal resolutions and otherwise as having received great benefit from their visit. They declared they were "amazed at the stupendous problems before the nation." While in Washington they met the President, the members of his Cabinet, the Council of Defense, and others well informed on the business in hand. While no definite time has been set, the President contemplates sending an invitation to the governors of every state to meet him in Washington to go over the whole war situation. A President and the governors of forty-eight states will make a notable tea party, but when the purposes of the meeting are considered, its importance becomes of the first magnitude.

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, representing 19,000,000 church members and thirty denominations, has been in session in Washington this week. Distinguished men and women from different parts of the country were in attendance. Addresses were delivered and sermons preached by Rev. Dr. Jowett of New York, Rev. Bishop Earl Cranston, Rev. Bishop McConnell, Rev. Bishop Hendrix, Rev. Dr. King, president of Oberlin College, Dr. John R. Mott, Rev. Dr. North of New York, president of the organization, Dr. Robert Speer, Dr. Daniel Poling, and others.

A delegation, composed of nine prominent men, headed by Governor Milliken of Maine, went before the Senate committee on agriculture in the interest of the Gronna and Kenyon bills. Senator Gore of Utah, chairman of the committee, was most kindly in his reception of the delegation. Rev. Dr. Crafts, who was in charge of the hearing, was the first to speak, calling attention to the 7,000,000,000 pounds of food stuffs used in the manufacture of drink and the need of conserving our resources. Governor Milliken followed, speaking along the same line and commending the Gronna bill. Mr. Charles Stelzle, the noted labor leader, gave some convincing statistics. Hon. Amos Pinchot, E. C. Dinwiddie, Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, and your superintendent spoke briefly. Mr. Wheeler discussed the question of the constitutionality of war prohibition, saying that "Congress has power to prohibit the use of grain for making liquor during the war. An adequate common defense at this time demands the destruction of the liquor traffic in order that the United States may have command of all its forces and resources in a great national emergency."

The committee is largely composed of men favorable to temperance measures, Senator Kenyon, Senator Gronna, Senator Brady (Idaho), Senator Norris, and Senator Page (Vt.) being among the members.

Newspaper Publicity Against Liquor Traffic Begun by Council of Defense

The council announced its determination to raise $1,000,000 to be spent in newspaper publicity against the liquor traffic. This money will be secured by subscription through 20,000 volunteer solicitors, and will include special campaigns among college men, society leaders and organized labor.

Strong resolutions were passed, concerning war plans and recommendations, protesting against the lowering of labor and the relaxing of sanitary standards, co-operation with the Red Cross and with the War and Navy Departments in furnishing the "pick" of the churches' young ministers as chaplains for the army and navy, on the ground of the highest qualifications, rather than with undue regard for strict denominational lines.

National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Hotel Driscoll, Washington, D. C., May 11, 1917

NEW MEXICO LEGISLATURE IN SPECIAL SESSION URGES NATION-WIDE PROHIBITION

At a special session, the legislature of New Mexico, May 9, passed a memorial to Congress asking for nation-wide prohibition as a war measure. The vote in the house was 33 to 7, In the senate it was unanimous. The memorial asked for the passage of a dry measure for the protection of the young men who are enlisting and for the conservation of the grain, sugar and other food products used in the manufacture of intoxicants. Messages of the same purport were sent to President Wilson and Congress by Governor Lindsay, the Supreme Court of the state, the chamber of commerce of Santa Fe, the state W. C. T. U. and the federation of woman's clubs. The state W. C. T. U. is to be congratulated that among its state officers is the wife of Governor Lindsay.

Hearst Papers Declare for Full Prohibition

William Randolph Hearst, owner of the greatest chain of newspapers in the world, including great dailies at San Francisco, Los Angeles, St. Louis, Chicago (two), New York, Philadelphia and Boston, has just swung his two California papers—the *San Francisco Examiner* and the *Los Angeles Examiner* over to fight for ABSOLUTE, STATE-WIDE, COMPLETE, BONE-DRY PROHIBITION.

Mr. Hearst states:

"I have been in favor of temperance instead of prohibition, but since the Rominger bill has been killed by the liquor interests, and since the situation has now resolved itself into a struggle between whisky and the wide-open saloon, on one side, and prohibition on the other, I do not think that any moral element or moral influence can hesitate to align itself with prohibition rather than with the saloons. I desire the *San Francisco Examiner* and the *Los Angeles Examiner* from now on to make a straight-out fight for prohibition.

(Signed) "William Randolph Hearst."

Sweden Places Further Restrictions on Liquor

Sweden has taken a further step in the restriction of the sale of alcoholic beverages, according to Associated Press reports. Under a law adopted by the riksdag, effective January 1, 1919, the present system of selling distilled liquors is extended to cover wine and beer. This means that every consumer will have to be provided with a passbook in which his purchases will be entered.

Private saloons will be abolished and all private trade in beer and wine and the importation of wine by individuals is forbidden.

Liquor Barred in Camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison

Colonel E. F. Glenn, in charge of the officers' reserve training camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, on May 11, issued orders barring liquor and narcotics from the camp.

"Liquor is not going to handicap brains at Fort Benjamin Harrison," said Colonel Glenn. "Every young man in this camp who meets the requirements of the War Department, is to command men, and therefore he should make himself fit to command by living an exemplary life."

Great Britain's Distilleries Now Manufacturing Explosives

"The manufacture of alcoholic liquors has practically ceased in England, and distilleries have been taken over by the government and are now used for the manufacture of explosives," stated Mr. Allan G. Anderson, vice-chairman of the royal food commission of Great Britain, in an interview reported in the *Chicago Daily News* recently.

HONOR ROLL

—of—

PROHIBITION STATES AND TERRITORY AND DATE OF GOING INTO EFFECT

Maine	1851
Kansas	1880
North Dakota	1889
Oklahoma	1907
Georgia	1908
North Carolina	1909
Mississippi	1909
Tennessee	1909
West Virginia	1914
Alabama	1915
Arizona	1915
Virginia	1916
Colorado	1916
Oregon	1916
Washington	1916
Arkansas	1916
Iowa	1916
Idaho	1916
South Carolina	1916
Nebraska	*May 1, 1917
South Dakota	*July 1, 1917
Utah	†Aug. 1, 1917
Dist. of Columbia	†Nov. 1, 1917
Alaska	†Jan. 1, 1918
Indiana	†April 2, 1918
Michigan	*April 30, 1918
Montana	*Dec. 31, 1918
New Hampshire	†May 1, 1918

*Enacted 1916. †Enacted 1917.

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1917

Iowa†† Ohio New Mexico

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1918

Utah†† Missouri Florida
Minnesota Wyoming Nevada
Wisconsin

††Now have statutory prohibition. Will vote on constitutional amendment.

STATES HAVING TEMPERANCE DAY IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Alabama Oregon
Tennessee North Dakota
Kansas Missouri
New Mexico South Dakota

Wisconsin Legislature Passes Prohibition Submission Measure

By a vote of 21 to 11, the Evjue bill to submit a prohibition referendum to a popular vote in April, 1918, was passed by the Wisconsin senate under suspension of the rules. All attempts to amend failed. The measure passed the house on March 22 by a vote of 52 to 44.

New York Cities to Have Local Option

The Hill-Wheeler bill to permit the cities of New York state to determine for themselves the question of licensing saloons has passed both houses of the New York legislature. The measure now goes to the governor, who will undoubtedly sign it, as he speeded its passage as an emergency measure.

Harvard Alumni in Favor of Dry United States

The Harvard alumni bulletin contains a declaration in favor of national prohibition during the war. The bulletin in its weekly issue in part declares:

"We must say that we should like to see Harvard opinion and influence frankly identified with this movement. We have enough faith in Harvard sentiment to believe that idealism appeals to it more than self-interest, that personal habits can be modified or sacrificed for the general good."

Dry Reunions for Yale Graduates Urged by Ex-President Taft

Ex-President Taft is one of the prominent graduates of Yale college who is behind the movement to make the Yale graduates' reunions dry this year. Mr. Taft has sent out an appeal to the 21,500 graduates asking their support. The senior class is unanimously in favor of this patriotic endeavor. Among the alumni of the "committee of 71" which is spreading the movement for prohibition are the following: George E. Vincent, president of the University of Minnesota, recently appointed head of the Rockefeller Foundation, John V. Farwell, and Prof. Irving Fisher.

Favorable Action on Suffrage by Connecticut House

A suffrage referendum measure passed the Connecticut house of representatives on May 8 by a vote of 138 to 96. The proposed amendment will come before the general assembly two years hence for ratification, and if accepted by both houses will then be submitted to the electors of the state for acceptance or rejection. Similar action was taken a few days earlier, it will be remembered, on the proposed prohibition amendment.

CONSERVATION OF HEALTH OF ENLISTED BOYS OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE

MILITARY CAMPS AND MOBILIZATION CENTERS MUST BE PROTECTED FROM VICE AND LIQUOR

The order issued by Captain Moffett of the ninth, tenth and eleventh naval districts, in charge of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, that no enlisted man be allowed to enter the door of a saloon in the districts named will bring joy to the hearts of parents of boys who will do service in the Navy. It goes far towards safeguarding them against the liquor evil, and reflects credit upon the commandant who issued it and upon the Navy Department; but it falls far short of what the government of the United States should do in the protection of the enlisting lads.

Utterly inadequate seems the government's appreciation of the self-sacrifice exhibited by these youths and their parents when one considers that by the edict above referred to Uncle Sam virtually says to the boys who have responded to his call to the colors. "Now, boys, we prohibit your entering these places for the sale of poison drinks, the indulgence in which will unfit you for efficient service, will undermine your health and your character and wreck your body, mind and soul. And we warn you that if you disobey, we shall courtmartial you. But we shall continue to permit these places for the propagation of disease and inefficiency and vice in your vicinity, to exist so near that you must pass them frequently, because the government has not yet seen fit to carry on its finances without the revenue derived from liquor."

The liquor interests are asserting that "the military power of the United States is going to be a *unit against* the destruction of the distilling, brewing and the sale of all classes of liquor" as a war measure. On the face of it this statement is false, for already some officers of the Army have advocated national prohibition.

As matters stand at the present time, the situation as to liquor and vice seems to be left very largely in the hands of the officers of the different divisions. Some of these officials are wont to argue that the men under them will be dissatisfied if their personal liberty in the matter of drinking and indulgence in vicious practices is interfered with. The experience of certain camps on the Mexican border positively negatives such statements. In an article by Dr. M. J. Exner, published in *Social Hygiene*, in which he tells of the unspeakable conditions surrounding camp life, describing the constant temptation to which the soldiers were exposed, he speaks of one large camp located near two small towns, where the commander suppressed both the saloons and houses of vice that tried to establish themselves. We quote his words:

"As fast as any sources of prostitution or of the sale of intoxicants could be located, this officer got rid of them, assuming the authority to do so when he did not technically possess it, on the ground of military efficiency. Prostitution was practically inaccessible to this large contingent of troops, except as a few men might secure leave to visit larger centers, many miles away. An example of the commander's methods may be of interest:

"A saloon-keeper opened a saloon near the camp. The commander told him he could not sell booze to his men, and advised him to move on. The saloon-keeper replied, 'I have my license; you cannot stop me.' The commander again assured him that he could not sell liquor to his men, and again advised him to leave. The saloon-keeper answered, 'I'll show you.' The commander issued an order that no soldier should visit the place, and stationed a guard before the door to enforce the order. The saloon-keeper remained a week, after which he departed, not being able to do any business. At no other point were vice and drink so consistently and thoroughly suppressed.

"Now, it will be of interest to inquire what has been the reaction of these repressive measures on the men in this command. According to the arguments of many officers, in support of prostitution, we should expect extreme discontent, clamoring for prostitution facilities, revolt, mutiny. The facts are, that no more contented, more orderly, better disciplined, better trained, more efficient, or more loyal body of troops could be found anywhere on the border. These facts can readily be verified by any one conversant with the situation. Furthermore, these men were proud of the moral reputation of their regiments. Many of the men said to me, with a ring of pride, 'Oh, we have a clean bunch here.' This feeling of group pride was everywhere conspicuous among the military units of this camp, and was in itself a great restraining influence. It was unique; I found it nowhere else. The fact that prostitution was actually not indulged in to any extent by these men is shown in that this camp had by far the lowest prophylaxis rate.

"This thorough test of the application of repressive measures with reference to prostitution and drink with so large a body of troops for so long a time, is sufficient utterly to refute the contention of so large a proportion of army officers that sexual indulgence is necessary for the contentment and well-being of the men. The soldier is human, and men in the unstable period of adolescence, under the unusual moral strain incident to military service, cannot be expected to keep clean when prostitution in its most flagrant forms is placed right under their noses, with the sanction and encouragement of their officers. But give them a reasonably wholesome environment and place a high value upon clean manhood and moral integrity, and they will measure up to what is expected of them and of their own better selves, just as did the men of this camp."

Every influence should be directed to getting the plan inaugurated by the commander in this camp adopted throughout our Army.

ANOTHER CUSTOMER LOST

—Seattle Times

"Thank God, Canada Is Dry in Spots"

"A returned soldier has just been in to call on us, a fine, handsome, well set up fellow, educated and with a good fund of humor," writes the *Montreal Witness*. "After six months in the front trenches he is glad to be out of it. Unfortunately, like so many of our returned heroes, he had been continuously treated since arriving in Canada and was not well over the effects of the night before. When his unsteadiness was mentioned to him he said, with good humor, but very sincerely, 'Yes, but, thank God, Canada is dry in spots at least.' He was on his way to one of those dry spots, the province of Ontario. He knew he would be tempted till he reached there, and he was looking forward with evident pleasure to residence in a place where the temptation would be removed from him. Another returned soldier tells us of a patient in the next bunk to him in a hospital, badly addicted to drink, who told him how glad he was to be going home to Manitoba, where he would not be able to get any more. These expressions of pleasure at freedom from bondage to drink are not by any means uncommon occurrences."

For the sake of such brave men as these the patriotic moral forces of Canada are urging dominion-wide prohibition.

LIFE-SUSTAINING FOOD *vs.* LIFE-DESTROYING DRINK

SAVE THE GRAIN TO FEED THE NATION AND THE ALLIES

PROF. JOHN A. NICHOLLS

In the present great crisis in our national life, it is of utmost importance that every effort should be put forth to conserve the resources of the nation. One of the most wasteful and destructive forces, constantly sapping the energy and lessening the vitality of the country, is the beverage liquor traffic. The manufacture of intoxicating liquors uses up large quantities of foodstuffs, which are especially needed at the present time. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, according to the official reports of the Internal Revenue department, and the Bureau of Crop estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, the total amount of grain used for the manufacture of fermented liquors was 68,439,849 bushels. This consisted of barley, corn, rice and other materials. Besides the grain there were also used grape sugar or maltose, 54,934,621 pounds; hops, 37,451,610 pounds; glucose, 2,742,854 gallons; and 19,112 gallons and 24,756,974 pounds of other materials. The manufacture of distilled spirits required 39,341,566 bushels of grain in addition to 152,142,232 gallons of molasses. In all, the brewers and distillers together used up 107,781,415 bushels of grain, which, added to the other materials, was sufficient food to supply the energy requirement of 7,000,000 men for a year, after allowing one-sixth for the production of denatured alcohol. The world is crying out for food. Millions of men have been called from production to destruction, during the last three years, because of the great world war. Universal famine stares us in the face, unless we utilize all our resources.

—Courtesy of War Cry

Stop This Criminal Waste of Grain!—The World Needs it for Food!

President Wilson, in his proclamation to the people on April 15, stated the case very clearly when he said, "The importance of an adequate food supply, especially for the present year, is superlative. Without abundant food, alike for the armies and the peoples now at war, the whole great enterprise upon which we have embarked will break down and fail. The world's food reserves are low. Not only during the present emergency, but for some time after peace shall have come, both our own people and a large proportion of the people of Europe, must rely upon the harvests in America."

How serious the food situation is can perhaps be better understood if we examine the actual facts with regard to production. Last year the falling off in production of the grain crops was very large. In 1914 the wheat crop of the United States was 891,000,000 bushels; in 1915, 1,025,801,000 bushels; in 1916 we produced only 640,000,000 bushels, while the wheat crop of Canada for 1916 was about one-half that of the year before. At the same time the increasing demand from Europe brought about larger exportations. For the year ending July 31, 1914, the exportations from North America of wheat amounted to 284,000,000 bushels. Last year, with a smaller crop, we sent abroad 480,000,000 bushels. As the result of this combined shortage, and increased demand, on the first day of March, 1917, we had a lower stock of staple foods than at any previous time during the past twenty years. And yet, in the face of the shortage and the urgent necessity of conservation of food necessities, we allowed the brewers and distillers to use up, in the manufacture of liquid poison, more than 107,000,000 bushels of good grain. We also sent abroad in 1915 26,754,522 bushels of barley, nearly all of which was used for the manufacture of beer in other countries. Thus, good grain, grown upon American farms, was used in such a manner as to add to the work of destruction going on across the Atlantic.

And while our food supplies were getting lower every day, we sent abroad last year 1,677,809 gallons of rum, the larger part of which went to the coast of Africa, although in order to be impartial we sent to England 268,908 gallons; to China 61,035 gallons; to France 61,042 gallons; to Holland 58,409 gallons; to Japan 15,821 gallons; and to Canada 15,576 gallons. In addition to this we distributed among the nations of the earth, from Africa to Uruguay, 179,664 gallons of whisky. We did not forget Mexico, with all her troubles, for we sent there 26,049 gallons of whisky, gin and rum. Our supply of ardent spirits undoubtedly aided in the work of destruction going on in that ill-fated land. And remember that these spirits were sent abroad for drinking purposes, and had nothing to do with, and are not included in, our exportations of alcohol and neutral spirits used in the manufacture of explosives.

Surely it is time to put a stop to the wholesale destruction of the nation's necessities, brought about by the manufacture of intoxicating drinks. National prohibition should be the urgent demand of every loyal citizen. If, in order to make the world safe for democracy, we have found it necessary to enter the great world war, we surely ought to stop the manufacture and exportation of alcoholic intoxicants, the use of which, by demoralizing its soldiers, curtailing the productiveness of labor, inciting to crime, and wasting material resources, seriously diminishes a nation's efficiency. From the more than 45,000,000 bushels of corn used last year in the manufacture of malt and distilled liquors 60,000,000 people could have been supplied for one hundred days with food products that would, to a great extent, have taken the place of wheat bread and potatoes. When millions of people are suffering because of food scarcity, no part of the world's grain supply should be diverted from its proper use.

We certainly ought to learn some lessons from our Allies on the other side of the Atlantic. Only the other day the premier of Great Britain, David Lloyd George, in a public address given at the Guildhall, London, said that he hoped that the United States would avoid the blunders made by Great Britain. One of the most serious of these has been the toleration of the drink traffic. It is true that restrictions have been placed upon it, but its demoralizing effect has been even more apparent than before the war. Many of the most eminent and prominent public men there believe that Mr. George was right when in the early days of the war he said, "We are fighting Germany, Austria and Drink and so far as I can see, the greatest of these three deadly foes is Drink." Great leaders like Earl Kitchener and Lord Roberts issued special warnings, pointing out the dan-

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SENSE OF PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY NEEDED

MARGARET B. PLATT

"Let drink alone and it will let you alone." You have doubtless heard that remark from some of John Barleycorn's admirers. Do you believe it?

Down in Texas not long ago, at a good roads meeting, two young men having doubtless imbibed sufficient "stimulus" to make them quarrelsome, engaged in a fight. One pulled from his pocket a whisky flask and struck the other. A sliver from the broken bottle struck an innocent bystander in the eye, cutting the pupil and permanently endangering his vision. He was not meddling with the drink, but it did not let him alone!

You have probably "let drink alone" all your life-time. Has it let you alone? What has it cost you? Can you compute the price you have paid in order that the drink traffic might go on? And yet you let it alone! It is time to stop letting it alone. It is time to destroy it, root and branch. Come, help!

A deep sense of individual responsibility on the part of both the official and the private citizen is a prime requisite for successful enforcement of law. Every law is made for some particular purpose, presumably, and in general for the protection of life and property or for conserving the best interests of society as a whole. The expression of the people's will enacted into law announces certain principles by which society desires its individual and concrete life to be governed, and constitutes certain rules of action, and unless the purposes of the law are wrought out in private and public life it is impossible to demonstrate its real value to a community, state or nation.

"Law is made for the lawless," but the moment the individual, irrespective of position, power or wealth, defies the law he drops into the lawless class. The moral obligation to obey rests equally upon all, and the true patriot will not use place or power as a means to the end that he may with impunity violate law, nor as a shield to protect himself from the just penalty imposed for disobedience. Nor will those otherwise placed consider that poverty, ill-fortune or personal repugnance to law justifies them in ignoring its requirements. The burden of obedience bears equally upon all.

It is related that once upon a time a semi-public driveway in the national capital near the President's mansion was temporarily closed to travel and a United States trooper was set to guard the entrance. There approached in his carriage an official of high rank from a foreign country. The trooper barred the passage and bade the equipage turn back. The official demanded entrance, adding that he was a representative of a foreign nation. The trooper respectfully saluted, but held his ground, saying: "Sure, sir, that's all right, sir; but my orders are to keep this road closed and you could not pass even if you were an American citizen." The fine point of the soldier's argument was not lost upon the foreign envoy, who afterward related the story with great gusto. Law must apply equally to all, the least and the greatest; and in the scale of true democracy there is none greater than the American citizen if so be he conducts himself in a manner becoming his high privileges and obligations.

Law is made to restrain the lawless, also to protect the law-abiding in the exercise of their rights and duties. The average citizen would not be pleased to be classed with the lawless, but in various instances the term might justly be applied to many who in their own estimation least deserve it. If every citizen would comply in his individual life with the laws written upon the statute books of the state, and the ordinances and regulations governing lesser units, it would not only diminish largely the vast burden of taxation now made necessary for purposes of law enforcement, but would contribute immeasurably toward the solution of the ever present law-enforcement problem.

Public Sentiment a Prime Factor

No law can long remain operative unless public sentiment supports it. To be successfully maintained and given opportunity to prove its real value, a law must meet a certain need and the demand of a goodly proportion of the people, and it is fair to assume that this condition is complied with or the law could not be enacted, save in exceptional cases. There has been in the past an endeavor to express through law widespread sentiment in favor of definite principles, but such action failed, largely because of the blind adherence of the masses of voters to party rule, and submission to the dominance of a few political bosses. But that day, happily, is past. The masses are no longer to be whipped into line by a party lash. The spread of equal suffrage and the refusal of millions of voters to wear forever a party yoke augurs well for our future. Our hope is in the intelligent, independent voter.

Laws which relate not only to the physical but to the moral welfare of the people can justly claim, and are manifestly entitled to the support of all. Included among these are the laws providing for the elimination of the alcoholic liquor traffic, the suppression of the cigaret evil and the eradication of immoral practices and the traffic in vice. Because good health, sobriety and morality are essential to the maintenance of the highest standard of citizenship and the perpetuation of national life, the enforcement of such laws and the establishment of the principles which they represent are absolutely necessary, and every good citizen should feel vitally concerned in the matter and be willing to co-operate to that end.

No citizen has a right to say, "I will obey this law and ignore that." No official has a right to say in effect, "I will enforce this law and not another," either because it suits him to do so, or because he may think any number of people do not desire the law enforced. It is not for him to judge. Law is made to be obeyed and the best way to secure the repeal of a bad law is to enforce it, while the only way to judge of the benefits to be derived under a good law is to give opportunity for it to prove its quali-

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LIFE-SUSTAINING FOOD VS. LIFE-DESTROYING DRINK

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ger to the country from the drink traffic, while King George ordered the wine cellars at Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace to be closed, and inaugurated a reign of total abstinence in the royal households. But, notwithstanding these appeals, and in the face of a constantly increasing shortage of food supplies, the selfish liquor traffic continued its work of destruction.

Last year, as shown by the official government returns, the following quantities of foodstuffs were destroyed in the manufacture of beer and liquors, viz: Malt and grain, 61,830,000 bushels; rice, maize and other grains, 1,352,000 hundredweight; sugar, 2,400,000 hundredweight; molasses, 838,000 hundredweight; hops, 450,000 hundredweight, besides other materials. Eight hundred and seventy-one thousand acres of valuable land were used to raise the home grown barley for the manufacture of these intoxicants, and an additional 31,000 acres were given up to the growth of hops. In addition to the home supply, imported grain and sugar to the amount of 850,000 tons were used. The sugar amounted to 260,190,000 pounds, a year's supply for 6,670,000 people. At the normal rate of consumption the food value of these materials was sufficient to have kept the nation for forty days. The national drink bill of Great Britain amounted last year to over $1,000,000,000.

In a debate upon the food supply in the House of Commons recently, the Hon. Lief Jones said, "The prime minister said at Bangor two years ago that drink was doing more harm to this country than all the German submarines together. That was not a flight of fancy; it was the fact. Drink during the war has destroyed more food than all the German submarines put together. Drink during the war has used up as much tonnage as the Germans have sunk with all their submarines. Drink during the war has killed more men than the German submarines."

Because of these startling facts the thoughtful people of Great Britain are now demanding national prohibition. Three million adults have appealed to the government to stop the traffic. A great memorial has been presented to the prime minister, containing more than 2,000 signatures of persons eminent in the public service, asking for the suspension of the liquor traffic during the period of the war. In that memorial the petitioners say this: "With the weakening power of alcohol removed, our national effort against the enemy would have gathered strength; with increased strength and more rapid supplies our losses in six campaigns would have been substantially reduced." Included in the list of persons who made this declaration are thirty-one admirals and vice-admirals of the British fleet, twenty-two generals and lieutenant generals of the army, and hundreds of other officers in active service. The name of Sir Alfred Booth, chairman of the Cunard Steamship company, and the head of the War Control committee of the port of Liverpool, heads a long list of directors of munitions of war.

In the face of these facts it is no wonder that the *London Spectator* says, "We have come to the conclusion that the nation cannot afford to go on manufacturing and drinking intoxicants while it is engaged in the effort to beat the Germans. The prime fact that forbids us winning the war without prohibition is that intoxicants are made out of food, and we must use every ounce of food for nourishment."

These words should appeal to us with great power. Let us learn wisdom from the events of the past, avoid the blunders of other nations, and by the adoption of national prohibition, conserve our resources, guard our efficiency, protect our people, and thus hasten the coming of a lasting and righteous peace.

PROHIBITION NECESSARY FOR MILITARY EFFICIENCY

LET AMERICA PROFIT BY GREAT BRITAIN'S LESSON

Eugene N. Foss, former Governor of Massachusetts, in *Chicago Examiner*

My special interest at this time of national crisis is the promotion of war prohibition as a military efficiency measure. The government is to call out hundreds of thousands of young men. If these are to give the nation the maximum of service they must be protected from the saloon. The modern war technique on sea and land demands clear heads and quick action. This the federal government understands. It has suppressed the army canteen and prohibits the sale of alcohol on its ships and in its navy yards.

But our eastern cities, sodden with drink, would nullify the wise purposes of the national authorities. Within a half mile of the Charlestown navy yard (Boston) eighty-six licensed places set their traps for the bluejackets. Things are much the same at Portsmouth, Brooklyn and down the line.

It is now well understood that alcohol lowers resistance to disease. If our boys are to offer their bodies as a defense to the nation, these bodies should not be weakened to the attacks of infectious sickness. The surgeons in the Russian army explain with delight that the quick recovery from wounds in the present war (as contrasted with the Russo-Japanese war) is the undoubted consequence of the prohibition of vodka. Let us, too, give our wounded the best chances of recovery. Further, our boys should be protected from the black diseases which stream from city brothels. Close the saloon and venereal sicknesses shrink to a minimum.

If our war industries are to work to the limit of productivity, they must not be hampered by the drink shop. The famous "White Paper" issued by the British government in 1915 showed how drink was holding up repairs on warships, the transport of material, the production of shells — in this way endangering the whole fabric of the British empire. The English will not much longer be content to fight with one hand bound. From all corners of Britain are coming demands that England place herself in line with prohibition Russia. "The government," says the *London Spectator*, "must at such a moment as this show that it is not going to let the nation go over the parapet with a rifle in one hand and a glass of slopping beer in the other."

The food question, they now tell us, is the central fact of the war situation. Everything must be done to conserve our supplies in this, the world's lean year. The *New Republic* states truly that "the largest single item of wasteful consumption in the United States is the hundred million bushels of grain that every year go to the production of beer and whisky," and adds that "billions of fourteen-ounce loaves of bread can be baked from the waste involved in the manufacturing of beer." And besides the grain there are the sugar and rice and molasses and coal and other materials destroyed by the brewer and distiller. Yet officialdom, instead of hurrying to turn off this waste faucet, urges us to start gardens in our backyards.

The *Spectator* reckons that "if we (i. e., the English) had stopped barley being turned into beer at the beginning of the war and had put that barley into store for a rainy day, we should now be absolutely safe (from submarine starvation). The British government has latterly restricted greatly this continuous cataract of waste, yet the foodstuffs even now worse than destroyed would feed the whole British nation for a month and a half of the twelve."

Let us not in America imitate this incredible folly.

Again, the war has got to be paid for. Russia is financing her military operations on what she has saved from drink. Savings bank deposits in the dry war time have jumped more than 2,000 per cent. A report from England, on the other hand, announces that while the war is costing her sixty pounds ($300) per second, drink is adding six pounds ($30) more per second. The two billions which America pays out yearly for intoxicants would ease tremendously the financial strain which is coming to us in the near future.

Finally, let us have a clean war, a war worthy of the nation and its just cause. Let there be no drunken soldiery, maudlin and staggering in our streets; no hospitals filled with recruits,

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"Yes, Sir—Sherman Was Right!" —*Philadelphia Ledger*

MOBILIZING LABOR FOR THE WAR

In response to the call of the United States government, the young men from the farms, the business offices, the factories, the mines and lumber camps are enlisting in the Army and in the Navy. Who are to fill the vacancies created by their going? Where are to be found the men to keep moving the wheels of industry during the period of the war?

By the enactment of a prohibition war measure, 100,000 men would be released from work in the saloons, breweries and distilleries to serve in these various capacities. The farms of this country alone could furnish work for the 100,000 in the cultivation of additional land for the producing of foods; the munitions factories could use to advantage the services of these men; the ship-building industry which now has on hand the gigantic order for 1,000 wooden ships, will need a large amount of comparatively unskilled labor. Men will be needed to mine coal for fuel for the ships that carry food and ammunition to the Allies. Men will be needed in the foundries to make the steel to be used in the manufacture of these ships. Men will be needed by the great transportation lines which carry troops, ammunition and provisions.

Why should these 100,000 men be permitted to expend their time and strength in the manufacture of commodities that are not only useless but absolutely injurious? Patriotism demands that they be released at this time for constructive service.

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COMMUNICATE WITH YOUR SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN IMMEDIATELY!

NOW IS THE TIME FOR ACTION. Every patriotic citizen must immediately get to work to send and secure the sending by his fellow-citizens of petitions, letters and telegrams urging the passage of a national prohibition measure and protesting against the increased tax on alcoholic beverages. These messages should be addressed to the United States House of Representatives, in care of one's own Congressman, and a similar course is in order in the Senate. The legislator is bound to present a petition for record whether or not he favors it, and petitions that do not persuade a man to vote right sometimes neutralize his position. Men often say letters are more effective than petitions, but telegraphic petitions are better than either, and living deputations the best of all. Petitions published in the Congressional Record also have their effect, as that periodical is read, more or less, by all members of Congress.

Let eight or ten people combine in the sending of one telegraphic petition and thus save expense. The following form is suggested:

U. S. Senate (or House of Representatives)
Care of Senator .....
(or Congressman .....):
Undersigned urge conservation of foodstuffs used in making intoxicating beverages, and passage of all war prohibition measures. Also urge that no added tax be placed on liquors.
(Signed)

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, 561 Thirty-third St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

THE PATRIOTISM OF THE LIQUOR INTERESTS

In these heart-breaking days of the world's history the patriotism of every man of the land is being subjected to the acid test. Proclamations of patriotism slip easily and glibly from one's tongue in times of peace and prosperity; today's emergency demands not mere words, but heroic, self-sacrificing deeds. The liquor interests of America have not hesitated to vehemently advertise themselves as patriots. Now is their opportunity to demonstrate the sincerity of their affirmations.

Let the brewers and distillers show their loyalty to our common nation by closing their doors and permitting the grain used in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages to be made into bread to feed the hungry. Let them invest in relief work the large sums of money now being expended in press publicity on the compensation question, and an endeavor to explain to the reading public why a few months ago they were insisting that the farmers were absolutely dependent upon them for a market for their grain, but today are contending that only an infinitesimal amount of the country's food stuffs is used in their breweries and distilleries.

Let them offer to co-operate with the government and the military authorities in the establishment of anti-saloon and anti-vice zones around all military camps and mobilization centers. They cannot blame the people if they are skeptical concerning the patriotic intentions of the men of "the trade" when even in war times the representatives of the liquor interests in state legislatures deliberately kill all legislation designed for the protection of the enlisting boys and men. Almost before the ink was dry on the order of the commandant of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, prohibiting any enlisted man in the ninth, tenth, or eleventh districts from entering a saloon under penalty of court martial, the liquor law makers in the Illinois legislature killed a bill providing for a five mile dry zone around this naval station, one of the largest and most important in the country, now harboring thousands of boys in the adolescent period of life and this in spite of appeals from Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Governor Lowden.

But notwithstanding these discouraging facts, we have faith to believe that there are among the liquor dealers many men whose latent patriotism is being awakened and who might easily be persuaded to take the course adopted by a certain saloonkeeper of New Hampshire, who recently voluntarily closed his business, just a year before the prohibitory law goes into effect.

May this not be an opportune time for the launching of another and a new crusade among the liquorites of this country. Never in the history of the nation have there been so many and such convincing grounds of appeal as today. The spirit of self-sacrifice is in the air. Gracefully and with credit to themselves the men engaged in the liquor trade can retire and thus save themselves the ignominy of a little later being forced out of business. If forty years ago, in times of peace, the saloonkeepers of certain communities could be made to respond to the prayers and appeals of mothers to close their doors, is it not only possible but probable that today, with public sentiment against the traffic a thousand times more pronounced, with the whole world considering prohibition as a war measure, these men would yield to the entreaties and importunities of their fellow-citizens if tactfully and sympathetically approached.

May it not be worth while for local unions, churches, and citizens in the vicinity of military camps, naval stations and mobilization centers, to write, petition, personally appeal to the men engaged in the drink traffic, striving to impress upon their hearts and consciences the vital fact that an opportunity lies before them to do a wonderful act of service to their country and to the world?

CAN THE UNITED STATES AFFORD TO RELINQUISH LIQUOR REVENUE?

Apparently the chief obstacle in the way of the adoption of a national prohibition measure at this time is the fear that the relinquishment of the liquor revenue will endanger the finances of the nation. "Can we afford to take this risk?" is the query of many who would otherwise approve of the movement. The question is a legitimate one, but when given due consideration seems less weighty and serious than at first appears. There occur to the student of the question at least five good and sufficient reasons why the United States may be incurring a greater risk in permitting the continuance of the liquor traffic than in giving up the revenue therefrom.

First: With the abolition of the traffic in drink there is certain to be an increase in national wealth. The experience of Russia and indeed of every prohibition state furnishes evidence of the truth of this statement, for the money spent in the saloons, upon their closing immediately pours into the savings banks. It is plain, therefore, that the ability of individual citizens to subscribe for the huge war bond issue will be enormously increased under prohibition, and that the revenue to be derived from the income tax and other taxes under dry conditions is certain to be augmented.

Second: The history of the war so far has shown the immeasurable advantage in the way of military efficiency of having sober soldiers. With alcoholic liquor out of the way, and with total abstaining forces on land and sea, the war, which otherwise might be prolonged, would be brought to an earlier and a successful termination, thus saving the nation an immense sum of money.

Third: At the present time much more than half of the territory of the United States, being under prohibition, has ceased to contribute to the liquor revenue of the government without its apparently suffering from this diminution. It stands to reason that a further reduction will not seriously handicap Uncle Sam, and that the readjustment necessary can be made in connection with the present loan for war purposes.

Fourth: Under prohibition the local, state and national government will be relieved from great expense due to possible uprisings and disturbances of various kinds incident to war—criminality, disease, necessary hospitals, etc., thus saving an outlay of money sufficient, in part at least, to counterbalance the loss of revenue.

Fifth: The conservation of food products, and of the health and morals of the citizens of the country is of incomparably more importance at this critical time than the saving of revenue. That upon which the nation must build primarily when the war is over is manhood not dollars, and any measure that will tend to safeguard the physical, mental and moral well-being of its citizens, no matter how extravagant it may seem in dollars and cents terms, should have first consideration.

May not this be the time and the occasion for America to forever silence the charge sometimes made, that it places the almighty dollar above all else, by voluntarily relinquishing as a nation the revenue from alcoholic beverages, thus declaring to the world that its supreme concern is the creation and maintenance of a clean, strong, upright manhood and womanhood, free from the debilitating and degenerating influence of alcohol.

MAKE ALCOHOL A SERVANT, NOT A MASTER, SAYS COMMITTEE OF SIXTY

Stop manufacturing beer, whisky, brandy and all alcoholic beverages, says the Committee of Sixty, and utilize brewery and distillery plants for the production of pure alcohol for manufacturing purposes.

The Committee of Sixty, composed of such men as Professor Irving Fisher of Yale University, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, Health Commissioner Haven Emerson, Dr. Richard C. Cabot of Boston, William Allen White of Kansas, explains the purpose in a letter, a copy of which has been sent to all the brewers and distillers of the United States. It reads as follows:

"It is not common sense that grain should be made into liquor when the world is hungry for bread. The Committee of Sixty is conducting a campaign for wartime prohibition, not on moral or sentimental grounds, but on grounds of plain common sense. There is universal shortage of grain, and the reserve stock has been lowered to the danger point. At this time of stress it is not common sense that one-fifth, or one-tenth, or one-twentieth of our grain should be used to manufacture products not of direct value to the United States or our Allies."

The committee is awaiting replies from the brewing and distilling companies. In the meantime, experts on industrial subjects are endeavoring to show that brewers and distillers will not lose one penny if they stop making beverages and convert their plants into alcohol factories.

Can Be Used for Motors

In a statement issued the other day through the committee, Dr. Allen Rogers, of the American Chemical Society, a member of the faculty of Pratt Institute, says that alcohol can be made to serve thousands of industrial needs. In a mixture with kerosene it can be used as motor fuel. It is needed in huge quantities for the manufacture of explosives, ether and certain drugs.

"But the use of alcohol for industrial purposes on a large scale is impossible now," Dr. Rogers declares, "because, denatured alcohol is free, pure alcohol costs $2.40 a gallon, of which $2 is tax. European countries have removed the tax on alcohol, and we must do the same. Let us use it for motor fuel, cooking stoves, dyestuffs, shellacs and varnishes. Don't close the breweries. Transform them. Let them make alcohol, not for drinking, but for manufacturing purposes."

National Council of Women Endorses National Prohibition

The National Council of Women, representing twenty-seven of the prominent women's organizations of the country, with a membership of about 7,000,000, has gone on record for national prohibition as a war measure. This action was taken at a meeting of the executive committee of the Council, in session at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, May 10-11. The resolution urged the enactment of a national prohibition war measure for the protection of the boys who are enlisting for service in the war. It was decided to hold the next biennial meeting of the Council in Washington, D. C., Dec. 8-11. The National W. C. T. U. was represented at this meeting by its president, Miss Anna A. Gordon, and its corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frances P. Parks.

Chicago to Lose 200 Saloons

Two hundred Chicago saloonkeepers are to close their doors on account of the prospects of war prohibition, it is reported. The liquor interests are greatly troubled and the breweries in many instances are not putting in their money to keep licenses from lapsing.

Minnesota Stockmen Urge War Prohibition

Two hundred men representing livestock and farming interests in Minnesota recently wired President Wilson to suspend the manufacture of all malt and distilled liquor during the period of the war. Other methods of conserving and increasing the food supply of the United States were carefully considered.

Ohio Club to Close Its Bar

The Youngstown (O.) Club with a membership of 260 and representing a private wealth of $100,000,000 and a corporate wealth of $300,000,000, it is reported, has voted to close its bar until the end of the war. The vote for war prohibition, which goes into effect May 27, was virtually unanimous, and was taken to conserve the food supply and promote community efficiency.

Nurses Declare for Dry Nation

The American Nurses' Association in recent session in Philadelphia adopted a resolution calling for the suppression of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors during the war. In the discussions, the evils resulting from the use of strong drink during the mobilization on the Mexican border were brought out, nurses attached to the National Guard units telling of the experiences of men who suffered from the effects of alcoholism.

UNION SIGNAL QUIZ

Do You Know the Answers to These Questions? They May Be Found in THE UNION SIGNAL of May 10

Ten questions, the answers to which will be found in the preceding number of THE UNION SIGNAL, will appear each week. The use of these questions as a part of local union programs is suggested.

1. What notable anti-liquor order for the protection of the enlisted men of the Navy has been issued by the commandant of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station?

2. In what way has Secretary of the Navy Daniels already safeguarded the Navy from drink?

3. How do prominent Army officials of the Hawaiian islands regard the sale of liquor to the soldiers?

4. What happened to the saloons, breweries and distilleries of Nebraska on May 1?

5. Why are college presidents and professors awakening to the menace of liquor?

6. In what different lines of endeavor can the women enlist for service in this national emergency?

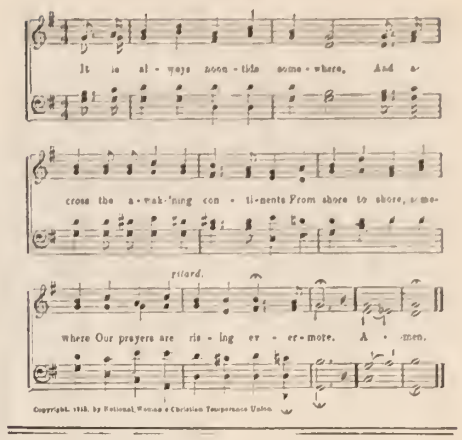
7. Tell something of conditions in Great Britain which have influenced prominent citizens to plead for prohibition, "total, general, immediate."

8. Name some of the pernicious effects upon young men of cigaret smoking as given by a noted college professor of Kansas.

9. What has been the effect of prohibition upon the labor movement in Colorado?

10. How is one big brewing company of the District of Columbia preparing for prohibition in the District?

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE



If He Love a Country

If a man would live at ease, let him beware of the life of love. *If he love a country, it may call him suddenly to hardship and death.* If he love art, it will set him heart-breaking lessons of trial and self-surrender. If he love truth, it will call him to part company with his friends. If he love men, their sorrows will sit by his fire and shadow its brightness. If he love some other soul as the life of his life, he must put his happiness at the hazard of every day's chances of life and death. If he give himself to some great devotion, he must be ready to be searched through and through as by fingers of fire, to be called higher and higher by a voice which takes no heed of obstacles, to live day by day in the presence of an ideal which accepts nothing less perfect than itself; for love is a more terrible master than law and they who follow must stand ready to strip themselves of a thousand possessions.—*Hamilton Wright Mabie*

My Country

Every youth
That cherishes a masterful design,
And every girl that blossoms to a home
In all these borders, forms a sovereign state
Confederate of my country. Not a fire
Burning upon a pure and happy hearth
But shakes her banner forth. Where true men fare
Brave and contented to their daily toil,
There march her armies. Where the favored ship
Bears such a true man to a foreign shore,
My country goes abroad. Whene'er a home
In all her wide estate is magnified
By the sweet hahy-promise of a man,
My country is enlarged; and where two friends,
Drawn close to one another by the ties
Of love and helpfulness, strike hand with hand,
My country gains a strength; yes, whensoe'er
The lonely heart most humble of them all
Achieves the smallest deed of kindliness,
My country wins a grace.

There is a bond
Encircling us that know a common sun;
It is my country's arm. There is a light
Flashed on a face when freedom's name is heard;
That light was born within my country's eyes;
And there are sacred thoughts of God and man,
Of reverence and justice, pulsing far
Upon our mountains and along our plains;
And where they run, there flows my country's blood.

—*Amos R. Wells, in The Christian Endeavor World*

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAY

June 9—Flower Mission Day—Birthday of Jennie Casseday

WHITE RIBBONERS RESPOND TO PATRIOTISM'S CALL

Michigan's Plan for Massing Patriotic Influence

MRS. E. L. CALKINS, President Michigan W. C. T. U.

For some time we had been considering the need of massing the influence of Michigan women. The call to patriotic service seemed to be the psychological moment. We sent out a call to representatives of all organizations of women in the state asking their presence at a meeting at Lansing. It was well attended.

Forming what is known as the Michigan Woman's Committee for Patriotic Service, we elected Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane of Kalamazoo, chairman. The advantage of our plan is self-evident. In twenty-four hours we had the work thoroughly organized. The W. C. T. U. with its Flower Mission department, its department of Work among Soldiers and Sailors, and other channels for patriotic activity, had only to press the button to set its machinery in motion.

What is true of our organization is true of the Equal Suffrage Association, the Federation of Woman's Clubs and all other societies. We are not only co-operating with the Red Cross society but planning to obtain and transport emergency farm help, organize classes in household economy, canning clubs, provide relief for soldiers' families and to aid in other ways. Following out the suggestions received from the Extension division of the Michigan Agriculture College we are seeking to interest the women in the rural districts to do everything possible to release the men for the heavier work of spring planting, by themselves undertaking to test seeds, etc. The superintendent of Public Instruction, at our request, circularized all of the county school commissioners asking them to instruct the teachers to use to the full their facilities in this direction as a part of the agricultural school course.

We are getting in touch with women in the cities as well as in the rural districts, seeking to inform them of the proposed plan of co-operation between country and town women for the harvesting and the preservation of surplus products. We have not only urged the utilization of every available garden spot but arranged to have all receive expert advice as to the best methods to be pursued. Already more than one thousand bushels of potatoes have been obtained for seed, far below the market price.

Later on we expect every W. C. T. U. in the state to take up the problem of food preservation and household economy the solution of which will be valuable to housekeepers in time of peace.

Virginia to Specialize on Home Gardens and Waste Elimination

Special Correspondence

The Virginia Woman's Christian Temperance Union is answering the call to the colors, and every woman available will be pressed into patriotic service. Many have enrolled for various lines of work as laid down by the War Service Bureau. Not one has proved a "slacker" when the demand arose for patriots to take up the hoe, for intensive gardening both in the country and city seems to be one of Virginia's most effective means of service. In one city the W. C. T. U. issued a leaflet bearing the slogan, "A garden in every back yard, and a garden on every vacant lot." The members made a house-to-house canvass leaving a copy of the leaflet and a government bulletin.

In all the cities the Red Cross has white ribbon recruits who are taking "first aid" training. In some sections a great publicity campaign is being carried on by means of window exhibits and the publishing of numerous cartoons, portraying the amount of grain wasted in the whisky barrel. One town honored its departing soldiers by lining up at the station and presenting with a Bible each soldier who entrained. The women are sewing, knitting, preparing hospital supplies, etc., and in every way co-operating with the War Service Bureau, though handling the work through the specific departments of the W. C. T. U.

Tennessee Women Enlisting for Active War Relief Work

Special Correspondence

In this time of need by the national government the women of Tennessee are not slow to take active part in relief work. We have two immediate aims: to put an electric fan in one of the military hospitals and to provide comfort bags for the battleship "Tennessee," to be presented at the time of the launching. The W. C. T. U. will also join with the Army and Navy Comfort Circles in furnishing warm woolen garments for the boys. During the year each woman will be urged to put up one glass of jelly and one can of fruit, at least, for the sick and wounded.

Nashville is the site of the mobilization camp and it is the aim of the state superintendent of Work among Soldiers and Sailors, Mrs. Myra A. Tandy, to keep this camp supplied with temperance literature and to urge the unions in that city to provide games and magazines for the boys.

The members of the W. C. T. U. are planting their own gardens and furnishing seed, ground and tools to those who have none. The proceeds of these garden plots will be shared with the needy.

Montana Working for National Prohibition as Safety First Measure

MRS. MARY L. ALDERSON, President Montana W. C. T. U.

In Montana the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is working for National prohibition as a safety first war measure. We are emphasizing the fact that this is the most important thing that our patriotic women can do for our country and our soldier boys. We are laboring to have all soldiers forbidden to enter saloons. We are also organizing in our unions the department of Work among Soldiers and Sailors, and trying to show the necessity of safeguarding the boys in the field from the saloon and vice. One union alone, Lonesome Prairie, sent twenty-six dollars to Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher for an electric fan for the soldiers at Fort Bliss, one dollar of this amount to be used to place the name of the union on the gift. Money toward another fan has also been sent to Mrs. Thacher. Local unions are supplying soldier boys in camps and hospitals with magazines, fruit, and delicacies.

We have interested ourselves in getting our boys to take up work on farms, and are encouraging cultivation of vacant lots. We co-operate with the Red Cross society. We do not enter military parades, but are ready to aid in any work that will abate the evils or harm of war.

We are doing something under the direction of Mrs. I. F. McClure along the line of teaching foreigners to be loyal American citizens. Bozeman has changed our transcontinental conference into a white ribbon conference or get-together meeting, with an invitation to all unions to send delegates as Bozeman's guests. This conference will discuss National prohibition, how to assist in the production of maximum crops, and various other patriotic measures.

REGISTRATION PLANS

At the request of the Woman's Committee of the Council for National Defense, the National Council of Women has set aside its own plans of registration, agreed upon at the April 3 meeting in Washington, D. C., and has decided to accept the plans of registration which will be sent out by the Woman's Committee, of which Dr. Anna H. Shaw is chairman.

Oregon to Provide Help for Farmers' Wives

Special Correspondence

Oregon is alive with zeal for patriotic service. Many new organizations are being formed, each to do its bit along some new line. This is the time when the "do everything" policy of the W. C. T. U. proves its value; the machinery of our organization is tested and not found wanting.

Our state superintendent of the department of Soldiers and Sailors, Mrs. Elizabeth Dalgleish, has been in training for months with the United Surgical and War Dressing organization. She is ready in this emergency to give personal instruction to our unions which are taking up this work in co-operation with the Red Cross. Mrs. Dalgleish is also superintending the making of comfort bags for the sailors and housewives for the soldiers. We have been furnished some of the regulation housewives to use as samples, and several unions are already busily engaged in that effort. Women who do not belong to the W. C. T. U. are coming to our state headquarters for suggestions and help in working for our soldier boys. The Central union, Mrs. M. L. T. Hidden, president, devoted an afternoon meeting to patriotic work and a general invitation was extended to women who want to help.

Recognizing that the greatest menace to the soldier is the commercialized vice which surrounds the camp, our superintendent of Purity, Mrs. Rachel M. Kelly, with others, is co-operating with the Y. M. C. A. and Social Hygiene society in the endeavor to secure the moral protection we owe our country's defenders.

The increase and conservation of our food supply is of great interest in this state, where the valleys are fruitful gardens whose capability for food production has never been tested. Mrs. Lucia F. Additon, state as well as National superintendent of Temperance and Labor, has long preached the gospel of cultivation of vacant lots and the conservation of the worker as well as the food. She is again rallying our forces to increase production and eliminate waste.

On the same line Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, state president, has a vision of the need of providing help for the farmers' wives, whose work will be greatly increased by the "back to the soil" movement this year. The Oregon W. C. T. U. is experienced in house-to-house campaigns. It may well lead in the plan which will place girls or women who wish to serve their country by increasing food production where they may join hands with the farmers' wives in saving from waste food which will be sorely needed in the months to come. Every woman who will make two chickens grow where only one grew last year, who will see that not even the smallest bit of food is wasted is truly a patriot. It may not be spectacular or easy, but it is sensible efficiency.

These activities are supplemental to the leading thought of the W. C. T. U.—to help secure National prohibition. Oregon men and women responded quickly to the call of our National W. C. T. U. president, Miss Anna Gordon, by sending telegrams and letters immediately to President Wilson and our Senators and Congressmen. The three large dailies in Portland give space freely to the W. C. T. U. and our Publicity director, Mrs. Helen Ayer Davenport, secured the insertion of Miss Gordon's appeals with an urgent request from the state president that Oregon should heed the summons to duty. Our papers also published the official call sent out by our National General Officers, thus reaching our membership promptly.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING COMFORT BAGS

Contents of Bag.

Two sizes of black and white bultons.
1 spool of patent thread, khaki or olive drab.
1 spool of white thread, No. 24.
1 spool black thread, No. 24.
1 spool khaki or olive drab darning cotton.
1 spool black darning cotton.
1 pair small blunt scissors.
1 package court plaster
1 Testament.
1 White Ribbon Songster.
Pledge Card.
Leaflets on purity, tobacco and temperance.

Six needles No. 5
Six coarse darning needles.
Six safety pins.
1 piece narrow tape.
1 pin ball filled with pins.
1 small roll of absorbing cotton.
1 small roll of clean muslin for bandage 2 inches wide 3 yards length.

These may be bought at the drug store (pharmacy).

7½ inches wide when finished.

A good motherly letter. Boys look for this first.

Take *strong pretty* cretonne or khaki 11 inches long (36 inches in length and 1 yard wide will make 6 bags), cut a strip 2½ inches wide from the width (1 yard) for pin balls and button bags, leaving 33½ inches in width. Cut this in two pieces for two bags. On wrong side of cloth 4 inches from top edge fasten three pieces of *new* flannel, red, white and blue, with pinked edges for safety pins and needles. This should have a piece of narrow white ribbon sewed on (one underneath and the other on top) to tie up in a roll so that the needles will not rust. Fasten a small bag for buttons on the other side where the casing will be made. Sew up *side* and *bottom*. Turn down 2 inches at top for frill; stitching two rows (one inch apart) for casing for *two strings* of pretty colored braid *each* 21 inches long and run in either side for opening and closing bag. The pin ball should be 2 inches in diameter (or wide); when finished fill with pins.

Make Wall Pockets like a large envelope, but of white table oil cloth. Fill with clippings cut from *good* reading matter. Sew a ring on each corner and run ribbons through to hang it up. Mark it from W. C. T. U. These are used in hospitals, etc.

Write to the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill., or to The American Bible Society, Astor Place, New York City, for testaments.

Testament, 8 cents; Testament with Psalms, 10 cents; Songsters, 7 cents; pledge cards, 40 cents pe 100, with flag, Miss Willard's face, and stub for return, also leaflets can be purchased from me.

MRS. ELLA HOOVER THACHER, *Superintendent,*
1627 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

N. B.—All Unions and L. T. L.'s competing for *banner* MUST PUT in all the articles mentioned above, *the White Ribbon songster for this department being used.* (Compiled for this department.) Each state will keep its own comfort bags for its own soldiers and sailors.

PENNSYLVANIA GRAND JURY'S INDICTMENT AGAINST RUM

A Pennsylvania grand jury, in its report for April recently submitted to Judge Davis, made a smashing indictment against rum as the cause of poverty and crime and called upon the United States to abolish the liquor traffic.

"It seems to us that the time is ripe for another crucifixion," says the report, published in the *Philadelphia North American*, "not of man, but of a business, that men might be free from the damning influences and effects of intoxicants, with the resulting crime, misery and lowering of moral standards of the individual and home, and the increased cost to the commonwealth in supporting criminals and paupers resulting from its continuance."

In explanation of the demand for prohibition the jury says in its report:

"We were, early in the month, horrified at the great amount of crime directly attributable to the use of intoxicants.

"This horror was intensified as the work of the month progressed. The devastation caused was borne in upon us with a greater force when we were informed by Superintendent McAllister that of the 6,716 cases in the Philadelphia General Hospital and Almshouse, not less than 80 per cent were traceable and due directly or indirectly to this cause.

"Of the 653 cases in the Reed street prison (Moyamensing) this same reason was given for the major part of crime. Indeed, here the percentage was placed at not less than 90 per cent.

"We feel that we would be negligent in the performance of our duty as citizens if we did not express ourselves in no uncertain terms regarding the sale and use of liquor.

"We believe that the Federal government should be heartily supported in what it is considering—the suspension of manufacture of intoxicating liquors during the period of the war, not alone for the conservation of the food supply, but of human happiness and the welfare of the nation."

PROHIBITION NECESSARY FOR MILITARY EFFICIENCY

(Continued from Page Seven)

useless for the war itself as well as for after life. In the Spanish war supply trains were sidetracked to let the product of Milwaukee pass through to the army camps. We have moved a long way on the road to national sobriety since then. Military hygiene also is too enlightened to stand for such things again. If men of good will all over our good land will exert a little pressure on the national government we shall be able to insure our coming army against all that drink means of disease and inefficiency and moral squalor.

HIS FIRST POSITION

HELEN I. CASTELLA

"Given a choice between two positions—one paying ten, the other eighteen dollars a week—which would any fellow in his sober senses take?" Jim's remark, although uttered aloud, was addressed to no one in particular, for he was alone. "Jim, you're weak-minded!" he soliloquized emphatically. "Go in for all the money you can get, at the start, and live economically and put by what you can. After you are on your feet it's well enough to pick and choose. I suppose the folks back home would stand on their heads, if they knew, but what they don't know won't hurt them. I've always had the name of being a level-headed fellow, and I'm not much afraid of going to the bad, even if I do get out of the ordinary beaten path."

Jim was affable and made friends easily. He had come to the big city to seek his fortune, fortified with splendid references and recommendations from the school teacher, the minister, and in fact all the men of standing in the little town in which he had been raised.

On the train to the city he had entered into conversation with the man who was now offering him the position at eighteen dollars a week. The stranger had not at first disclosed his business, except by saying he was connected with one of the big hotels. When Jim found out, as he did in the course of a week that Mr. Watkins was chief wine clerk of the hotel, it was something of a shock to him. Any one connected with wines or liquors of any kind must, in a sense, be in league with Satan, Jim had been brought up to believe.

"The folks back home are really so far behind the times that by no possibility could they be expected to catch up with the present-day generation," Jim told himself, as he remembered their antiquated notions.

Mr. Watkins was neither dissipated nor a drunkard, as far as Jim could see. He didn't urge drink upon the young man. It was true that he constantly tasted and sipped. He had to do that, of course, to get the flavors and make comparisons, and Jim, following his example, learned to sip, too, for Mr. Watkins would say, "H'm! Pretty good stuff! We'd better have a case or two of that—what do you think?"

That was after Jim went there as assistant clerk at the munificent salary of eighteen dollars a week. The older man flattered the youth by telling him that he wanted a temperance fellow, like himself. "I can get plenty of drinkers," he said. "They're eager for the chance to come. I want a young man who's level-headed, and outside of business hours never touches the stuff. Business is business, don't you know, and here in the sample room it's our business to taste and make comparisons. That's our job. Outside of business I know you wouldn't touch it. That's what I call being a temperance fellow. I've had men in here who couldn't leave the stuff alone, but you're not that kind, I can see."

Of course Jim wasn't that kind! Mr. Watkins' discrimination and his smooth way of complimenting him when he made what was termed a good choice, or turned down stuff that wasn't up to the mark, pleased him, at the time.

Yet he really felt vexed with himself that he didn't take the pride he should in his position, pride enough, that is, to talk about it at the dinner table; to tell little incidents and happenings of his daily work, as did his fellow-boarders in Mrs. Hallahan's boarding house.

For one thing, a retired minister sat at the foot of the table, and a young theological student on his right. To questions that were asked him as to the nature of his work, Jim had responded that he was a hotel clerk. Of course this was true enough, nevertheless he felt a little sneaky about his answer. It had hitherto been Jim's way to tell facts without equivocation. But he pictured the surprised looks that would certainly go around the table if he were to make the plain statement that he was a wine clerk. Indeed, he wasn't at all sure that he would have been welcome to stay.

"Some people are narrow-minded," he told himself. "When they don't know what a thing is like they imagine it's a den of iniquity. I'd better keep quiet, I guess."

On account of his musical gifts—he played the piano well, was a good memorizer and had a fine tenor voice—he was soon in favor with the boarders. Indeed, as Mrs. Hallahan expressed it, "He was the life of the house!"

"You ought to go in for evangelistic work," the theological student told him, one Sunday, after they had sung clear through the gospel hymnal, "You have a gift!"

"I don't believe that kind of work pays much, does it?" queried Jim, doubtfully.

"Pays much? Well, in dollars and cents, I suppose not, if you look at it in that way. But the reward that the work itself would bring—it seems to me that ought to compensate. I didn't know"—and he looked at Jim rather quizzically, "that hotel clerks usually received high salaries. Is yours such a splendid paying position? We had a young fellow boarding here once who only made nine dollars a week, clerking. Of course he was in a smaller hotel than the one you're in."

Jim felt somewhat panic stricken, for he realized he had spoken thoughtlessly. "Of course, I didn't mean you to think that I'm getting rich where I am," he tried to explain, "I was thinking more of the future. A fellow naturally wants to do as well for himself as he can."

"'Lay not up for yourself riches on earth,'" quoth the would-be minister.

"I'll admit that some of us are far too money-grabbing," Jim conceded. "But it's in the very air, nowadays, to want to get on."

Jim thought he was getting on beautifully. He paid Mrs. Hallahan six dollars a week for his board, and he joined a building and loan association into which every month he put ten dollars. After paying for clothing and incidentals there was still a surplus to put away in the savings bank, and now and then he sent a five dollar bill back home. Not that they needed it, but he knew his mother's pride in him, and he was sure the news would be circulated through the town that he was doing splendidly in business.

There were some days when Mr. Watkins seemed a little irritable, but that was because his stomach easily got out of order. "It's dyspepsia!" he growled. "I can't digest food properly. Some days everything I eat disagrees with me." He was thin and nervous.

Jim had the digestion of an ostrich. He boasted he could eat anything, and as for the stuff he drank having any pernicious effect upon either his morals or his health, he laughed the suggestion to scorn. He knew, just as he had known before he went there, that it was not right to drink. But the proprietor of the hotel was not asking Jim what he should do. He had his license and would run the bar irrespective of Jim's opinion as to the right or wrong of it. So long as somebody had to fill the position, wasn't it better that it was a young man like him, industrious, steady, who was there because he could save money, rather than some poor, weak fool who couldn't withstand temptation, and who would drink to excess, whenever he had a chance?

And so Jim grew quite adept at hiding what he didn't want to tell, and puffing himself up in the letters he wrote home—letters that deceived his mother and gratified his father into thinking his son a bright, capable young fellow, and that it was too bad some of the other boys in the village weren't doing as well as was Jim.

And then came the accident. It was very simple, one that might happen any day, and again might never happen at all. Only it did happen, in this case, and Jim, as he lay in the hospital, had plenty of time to remember that he had come to where he was feeling quite comfortably that the exact nature of his work need never be disclosed, unless he chose to tell it.

There was a bandage over his eyes and he couldn't see the faces of the people who came to see him; he couldn't see his mother's or father's face; or the faces of the old minister or the theological student.

There was no doubt now about everybody knowing in just what capacity he was employed, for all the newspapers featured his accident on the front page.

"Jim Haines, assistant wine clerk at the Cataract Hotel, seriously injured by the explosion of a siphon bottle while at work. Probably will lose the sight of one eye. His right arm was so badly lacerated by the flying glass that several of the arteries were severed. Physicians fear blood poisoning."

There was a great deal more about Jim—who he was, where he boarded, where he had come from, and who his father was—leaving no doubt in the minds of those who read as to his identity.

Around the boarding house table that evening they spoke of Jim as though he were already dead. "His poor father!" mourned Mrs. Hallahan, wiping her eyes. "I've known him since he and I went to school together, and his mother, too! This'll break their hearts!"

When his mother, bending over him, asked in a tone which there was no mistaking, "Jimmie, is it true that you were working there?" Jim groaned.

"Why did you go there, Jim?" his father inquired, several days later, when the boy was able to talk. "It wasn't as though you couldn't get another position, surely?"

"No, it was the salary that tempted me," Jim acknowledged. "I thought there was more money in that than in going into the grocery house that only offered me ten. Of course I didn't intend to let people know."

"We had taken such pride in you, Jim." Jim winced at the word "had." He knew how his father must feel. It was his boast that in all of his long life no drop of intoxicating liquor had ever passed his lips. Jim couldn't say that—he would never be

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

And thou, my country, write it on thy heart,
Thy sons are they who nobly take thy part;
Who dedicates his manhood at thy shrine,
Wherever born, is born a son of thine.
Foreign in name, but not in soul, they come
To find in thee their long-desired home;
Lovers of liberty and haters of disorder,
They shall be built in strength along thy border.

—*Henry van Dyke*

RUSSIA'S WEALTH-CONSERVING EXPERIMENT

WHAT THE UNITED STATES CAN LEARN FROM IT

The one obstacle that seems to stand in the way of securing national prohibition as a war measure is an unwillingness on the part of the government to give up the revenue derived from the traffic in alcoholic beverages. In considering the actual value of the revenue argument, we may well study the history of Russia's experiment with the liquor business. Thirteen years ago the Russian government, rather than lose the $450,000,000 annual revenue from vodka traffic, rejected the pleas of the army leaders for prohibition and as a result suffered defeat in its war with Japan. The prohibition edict at the beginning of this war undoubtedly was the salvation of the Russian army. It is, of course, now a matter of common knowledge the world over that prohibition has been not only a conserver of the health and efficiency of the Russian people during the three years of war, but it has increased their wealth so stupendously that the loss of revenue from the abandonment of the traffic is deemed a matter of little importance.

The following brief summary of the financial situation of Russia under prohibition is a most convincing refutation of the argument that the liquor revenue is necessary for the United States:

"From a review of the record in Russia, we learn that in 1912 the people saved in their banks or deposited in securities just over twenty million dollars; in 1913, not quite so much. In the first eight months of 1914 they took out fifty-five million dollars more than they paid in. Then came the war and prohibition, and in the first four months of the war, with no vodka to lure their money from them, they poured seventy million dollars into the banks. In 1915 they saved four hundred and five million dollars, and the Budget for 1917 gives us their savings to September, 1916, when they had reached, with securities, over seven hundred and fifty million dollars. The figures of savings and deposits of securities are hard to believe; look at them again:

"Last eight months of vodka, net loss of ..... $ 55,000,000
"First four months of prohibition, savings of..... 70,000,000
"First full year of prohibition, saving of 405,000,000
"First nine months of 1916, savings of 755,000,000

"In two years, says this review, Russia has recovered her lost revenue and enriched her people. The bank deposits for the last year of vodka were forty million dollars; the deposits for a year of prohibition have been eight hundred and eighty-five million dollars. There has been nothing like this in the history of the world before."

—*North American of Philadelphia*

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SENSE OF PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY NEEDED

(Continued from Page Six)

ty and let the people pass upon results. In either case they will make their judgment known.

From time immemorial the liquor traffic has persistently and brazenly violated every law and ordinance enacted for its regulation or restriction. It has covertly or openly claimed immunity from every action that sought to control or limit its operations, and has boldly striven to be a law unto itself. It has been the prime factor in creating an attitude of lawlessness and hoodlumism among the youth of cities and smaller units, and has been the principal force in causing that disregard for the majesty of the law which is today one of the most threatening elements in social and civil life. True it is that it has now well-nigh exhausted the patience of the people and the day of its extinction seems near at hand, but it is yet far from dead and much remains to be done to secure its final and complete overthrow. Only a constant up-building of public sentiment by perfectly demonstrating the incalculable good to be gained in every community by the outlawing of strong drink will form an impregnable defense against it. We must thus form a perfect bulwark everywhere against the onslaught of its re-aligned forces.

To this end existing laws must be enforced and a perennial campaign of education in total abstinence principles, among all classes, must be kept up. It is eminently necessary to imbed in mind and character the fundamental reasons why alcohol should not be used for beverage purposes. The agitation of past years has not been without effect. Alcohol is now universally acknowledged to be injurious to body, mind and soul, as well as materially ruinous. This educational work must not lapse for a moment. This is one prime requisite for obtaining law enforcement.

Personal Aid to Law Enforcement

The good citizen will not seek to evade the law, or aid and abet others in so doing. While the law forbids importation or sale of liquors he will not, by connivance with criminals, fill his own cellar or stock his storehouse with the contraband article. Neither will he, in collusion with the lawless, follow a blind trail to a blind tiger's lair to blindly satisfy an unlawful thirst. He will strive to obey the letter and the spirit of the law by that obedience thereto which a patriotic citizen will render unto every law made for his country's good, even though it deprive him of a momentary personal gratification. Though the law may not please him, he will give allegiance to the principle that a democracy must seek the highest good for the greatest number, even at a measure of self-sacrifice.

Nor are the clergy exempt from duty and privilege in the matter of securing law-enforcement. They may render high service by emphasizing to their people the duty of obedience to properly constituted law, even though it may possibly contend with self-interest or personal appetite on the part of some of their hearers. Not all church members or attendants are total abstainers, nor are all free from complicity with the drink evil. It is well known that some there are who harbor contraband goods upon their premises while others speak sagely of "vested interests" and "revenue." These need an arrest of thought. Reason and right must rule as against desire or self-interest. This will in some degree help to solve the problem of law-enforcement.

Teach the Law

Even as it is the almost universal custom to listen once a year to the public reading of the Declaration of Independence, it would not be amiss to have occasionally certain sections of our laws pertaining to the welfare of our people read in public. Particularly might this be helpful if wise emphasis were given to the thought that each of us is a law-breaker or a law-keeper. Such action might well apply to anti-liquor or anti-cigaret laws and ordinances, and would not be out of place in schools and colleges, for here are found multitudes of youth who persistently violate laws wisely made for their own protection. The general knowledge of just what the law is, what it is for, why we should obey it, and an appeal to good citizenship to aid by all honorable means in its enforcement could not fail of good results. And every inch gained is that much toward final victory.

The citizen who himself obeys the law does not thus rid himself of all obligation. He must render whatever assistance he can to those who are directly charged with executive duties. To withhold information or effort which may aid in ferreting out or bringing to justice those who are violating law is to make oneself a party to the crime. The private citizen has many obligations to fulfill in return for the protection and security given him by his government, and one of these is to be obedient unto law and to endeavor as best he can to secure or assist in enforcing obedience on the part of others. Without respect for, and enforcement of law, there can be no stability of government.

PENNSYLVANIA SURGEONS AND SCIENTISTS DENOUNCE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Many of the leading citizens of Philadelphia agree as to the desirability of prohibition as a war measure, various surgeons of the city and professors of the University of Pennsylvania being among the number to put themselves on record against the liquor traffic.

"The less spirits we put into men during war time, whether they are in the army or navy, in the munitions works or upon the farms, the more spirit we will get out of them for the particular tasks they are called upon to perform," said Dr. Austin O'Malley, surgeon and author, as quoted in the *Philadelphia North American*. "I am for prohibition as a war measure primarily because it will release vast quantities of rye, corn, barley and wheat, which will be needed for food supplies. In addition, it will make men more efficient and it will undoubtedly reduce venereal diseases."

"As a general principle, total, world-wide prohibition, in my opinion, would be one of the greatest possible forward steps for humanity," said Dr. William Romaine Newbold, professor of intellectual and moral philosophy, University of Pennsylvania. "As a war measure, the experience of other nations has shown that prohibition is a necessity to prevent the wastage of grain in liquor that should be devoted to life-sustaining food products."

Another advocate of prohibition for peace as well as for war is Dr. Edward Martin, surgeon-in-chief of the University of Pennsylvania hospital, who said:

"Prohibition during war time is necessary, for the specific reason that we are in this war as business men should get into it, taking advantage of every possible method whereby we can assure a victorious conclusion. We are training for a national effort, and we cannot train men for anything worth while on rum. Another reason is that prohibition is a good thing for humanity as a general principle. The theory of selective conscription demands elimination of rum. It provides that each man shall perform the task for which he is best fitted, whether it be in the army, the navy or in a munitions factory."

"I am for prohibition as a war measure, in the first place, because it means an immense saving of food supplies," were the words of Dr. W. W. Keen, professor emeritus of surgery, Jefferson Medical College. "In the second place, because the experience of France, Russia and England under actual conditions of warfare has demonstrated that prohibition increases the efficiency of the people tremendously, not only in the army and navy, but also in civil life; and, in the third place, because prohibition will remove the temptation to vice to which men under the influence of alcohol are inclined to give way."

"With prohibition of the liquor traffic, we will be able to turn our grain into food products of far greater value to the nation," said Dr. James P. Lichtenberger, professor of sociology, University of Pennsylvania. "The consumption of so much food value in intoxicants, when there are a lot of other more important things we can do with it, is inconsistent with efficiency."

Dr. Joseph McFarland, professor of pathology and bacteriology, University of Pennsylvania, said:

"The amount of work that the individual can do will be vastly increased by the prohibition of liquor. It will also diminish crime at home among the civil population, and it will reduce largely venereal diseases."

"I believe in total prohibition of the liquor traffic while the nation is at war, primarily because experience of other nations has shown that it will promote personal efficiency, both at home and in the army," said Dr. E. T. Reichert, professor of physiology, University of Pennsylvania.

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Prohibition map, date of adoption of prohibition by various states. On the reverse side the appeal

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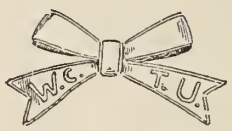

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National Prohibition Vitally Important Wires Savannah's Mayor

In a telegram sent by the mayor of Savannah, Georgia, to President Wilson, urging the importance of national prohibition as a war measure, he calls attention to the benefits in his own city from the abolition of the saloons, as follows:

"Prohibition in Savannah has produced astonishing economic benefits. Following are the percentages of reduction of arrests for crime: Assault with intent to murder, 64; burglary, 47; drunk and disorderly, 72; larceny, 50; larceny after trust, 76; murder, 66 ⅔; lunacy, 54; number of convicts reduced, 50 per cent. Approximately 3,000 less calls for patrol wagon and 10,000 less articles pledged with pawnbrokers than in previous years of open saloons. Farmers and other employers of labor agree efficiency and reliability of labor increased 50 per cent. Enormous quantity of grain required for production of alcoholic drinks is urgently needed for food. It will be a crime to allow continued waste in this manner. National prohibition during war is of vital importance.

"WALLACE J. PIERPONT,
"Mayor of Savannah."

Drunkenness Eliminated in Omaha

"Prohibition virtually has eliminated intoxication in Omaha," says the *Omaha News*, "and the street bums have disappeared since May 1," Police Judge Madden is quoted as authority for the statement. He says:

"Since the law went into effect the police have arrested but two men on charges of intoxication. Scores of inebriates and panhandlers, who for years have been a part of lower Douglas street, have vanished."

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Prohibition Imperils Convict-Making Business

MRS. AUGUST BURGHARD

Since the "bone dry" law became effective in Georgia very few individuals are having their personal liberty taken away by being lodged in jail on account of disorderly conduct, accidents, misdemeanors, and crimes resulting from drunkenness. At this time Bibb county, with 60,000 inhabitants, has only fifty-four prisoners. Four-fifths of the names on the criminal dockets are those of Negroes.

Usually the May term is the heaviest in the year and the grand jury, which meets in April at the beginning of the civil session, is kept at work for at least two or three weeks in succession. But this year the grand jury has found less than twenty indictments and has remained in session only four or five days altogether, each of these days adjourning before noon.

"The shortage of prisoners has gotten to be a serious proposition," stated Sheriff J. R. Hicks. "It takes about as many prisoners as we have now to make expenses on operation of the jail. It is run on the same basis as a boarding house. The more prisoners we have the more revenue, or allowance, we have. But with food prices soaring out of sight, it is nearly impossible now to make expenses on the jail, much less make money."

"To what is all this attributable?" the sheriff was asked.

"Without a doubt, prohibition," he replied unhesitatingly. "Three-fourths or four-fifths of the crimes committed are by Negroes. The same percentage may be applied to the cause of these crimes. When a Negro commits burglary, usually he has had a good shot of dope or several drinks of liquor to nerve him up.

"The sale of whisky and narcotics has been practically cut off by the state and federal governments, hence, the reduction of crime. The Negro has no place to go at night, for he doesn't gamble much and he doesn't carry a pistol unless he has whisky; so he stays at home."

Convict Labor Scarce Under Prohibition

Georgia had depended many years on convict labor to work its roads. The good roads movement meant merely putting more convicts on the thoroughfares armed with picks and shovels. It was better than feeding them in the jails at the taxpayers' expense. Now the county authorities are wondering where they are going to get men to work the roads. Some of the counties in the state have already begun to employ free labor. Chatham county, with 85,000 people, in which the city of Savannah is located, has let a contract to a private concern to build a new road. This had never been done before. But the community may have to do other things just as remarkable as this. The Negro convict is pretty scarce. Municipal recorders who in other days sent from thirty to a hundred short term convicts a week upon public works, now send from five to ten. County courts, from which most of the long term misdemeanor convicts were recruited now have little to do. In Savannah the criminal court, which tries such cases, used to sit two whole days a week. Now the business is transacted in a couple of hours each week.

Practically the same conditions obtain in every Georgia county.

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ine Hyde Jamison, in the South Dakota state paper, writes:

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CAMPAIGN YARNS

THE MAYOR CONSULTS THE BOYS

There is a law in Boston that a schoolhouse must be a certain number of feet away from a saloon. A license for a saloon nearer than the prescribed distance to a school was asked for. The question was referred to the mayor for decision. He asked that six of the brightest boys in the school be sent to him and he put the question of the license to them, and asked them what he ought to do. With kindling eye and attractive manliness the last boy replied: "Mr. Mayor, I think we ought to keep the saloon away from the school, for if I go there and study well I can become a mayor some day and the saloon would not help me to do that." The saloon license was not granted.

"I CAN'T FIND THE BRAKE!"

Harry Phillips in *The National Advocate* tells of being in a hospital where an old man was dying from an injury. He was evidently a man of culture, had been reared a gentleman; but in his delirium, with a look of unutterable anguish on his face, he would cry out,

"I am going down to hell, and I can't find the brake"; his right foot moved restlessly under the bedclothes, trying to find the pedal of a brake.

Then, when he was in his right mind again, he answered:

"Has it been drink? Mostly that. What an awful waste my life has been! Well-born, public-school boy, Rugby—Oxford—honors. Magnificent fortune at twenty-one—all gone—dying alone, uncared for, in a London hospital at sixty. Do you know what ruined me? Driving four-in-hand. I tried to drive drink, gambling, extravagance, and idleness. Costs a lot to keep up that team; and then they bolted one day, and the brake broke, and I couldn't hold them. You have seen at the top of some hills: 'Cyclists, beware! This hill is dangerous.' That notice should be placed over every gin-palace and every gambling club. Over strong drink altogether."

Then the delirium returned, and the look of agony in the eyes, and the restless moving of the right foot, and the cry: "I can't find the brake! Some one hold the leaders!"

"THAT'S WHAT MA'S AFRAID OF"

A warning: "You are a fine little fellow," said a man to the son of a friend as he patted the boy on the head. After chatting with him awhile he asked, in parting, "Well, I suppose you are going to grow up to be a man like your father?" "That's what ma's afraid of," innocently replied the boy.

"I'LL TAKE WHAT FATHER TAKES"

There is a story told by the *Pender* (Neb.) *Republic* of a father who took his little boy one morning into the city where he transacted his business. When noon came they went to a restaurant where the father often had lunch. The waiter on receiving the order, knowing that it was the father's custom to have a bottle of wine, asked the boy what he would take to drink. The boy replied, "I'll take what father takes." The father, realizing the seriousness of the situation, quietly beckoned the waiter and countermanded the order.

HIS FIRST POSITION

(Continued from Page Twelve)

able to make the boast his father could, and he was not yet twenty-two.

There were days of complete darkness for Jim before the doctors could take off the bandages, and he would know whether he was ever to see again, and there was an anxious time when it was feared that he was going to lose his right arm.

"And never be able to play again!" was the fear that agonized him. "Oh, what a price I am paying just because I thought it didn't matter if I stifled my conscience for awhile!" He tried to pray, but the prayers he had learned in his boyhood seemed to have slipped away from him, and all he could say was, "Please God, don't let me always be blind, and don't let me lose my arm!"

Perhaps his mother's prayers, or the prayers that others sent up for him availed, for he came out of the hospital with vision unimpaired, but with an arm so weak that the physicians advised against using it for a year. In his helpless condition Jim went back home.

"I guess you can stand it if we can," his mother said, in her gentle way, when he demurred.

"I don't reckon you feel much like a hero, son," his father said, grimly. "Maybe you feel as though you hadn't come up to what the town expected of you. You know what the Bible says about reaping what you've sown? Next time you go out into the world don't plant your seed in soil that makes wrecks of humanity; put it into good ground. Will seed grow in gunpowder? Instead of good soil you chose gunpowder, and the gunpowder blew up. It isn't any use to take chances, boy, the odds are always against you."

"I've found that out, dad!" Jim answered.

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COMMENCEMENT GIFT

is easily made and sure to please if selected from the following list:

BOOKS

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A Century of Drink Reform in the United States, Aug. F. Fehlandt. Price, $1.00.

The Anti-Alcohol Movement in Europe, Ernest Gordon. Price, $1.50.

The Liquor Problem, Norman E. Richardson. Price, 50 cents.

What Frances E. Willard Said. Compiled by Anna A. Gordon. Price, 75 cents.

What Lillian M. N. Stevens Said. Compiled by Anna A. Gordon, Price, 50c.

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REST COTTAGE SOUVENIR

A Terra Cotta Placque, with Rest Cottage in bas relief, hand carved, hand tinted. Price, $2.00.

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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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Prepared by Mrs. J. V. Brewer, vice-president, and Mrs. Cora B. Megrail, corresponding secretary of Texas W. C. T. U.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

FRIENDS OF PROHIBITION IN SENATE WILL VIGOROUSLY CONTINUE FIGHT FOR FOOD CONSERVATION OF GRAINS USED IN MANUFACTURE OF LIQUOR AND FOR NATIONAL PROHIBITION—GENERAL JOFFRE QUOTED AS CALLING ALCOHOL TRADE "CRIME AGAINST NATIONAL DEFENSE"

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Saturday, May 12, Senator Cummins of Iowa introduced this amendment to the espionage bill which was before the Senate: That "during the period of the war and one year after no cereal, grain, or other edible thing" may be employed, directly or indirectly, in the production of intoxicating liquor of any kind. Senator Cummins, in presenting this amendment dwelt on the fact that 7,000,000,000 pounds of food products are used in the United States annually for making that which is a curse to the world. A heated discussion followed. Senator Kenyon of Iowa, in a fine appeal, expressed his approval of the amendment and among other things said:

Alcohol Trade Called by General Joffre a Crime Against National Defense

"The fact is England would have had 3,500,000 tons more food if there had been no drink trade. Suppose she had that food now. London would have been fed during this war by food stuffs that have gone into liquor. This is not a question of prohibition, but it is a question of good, common, horse sense. Drink has done no good to any foreign nation. France is moving along the line now of getting rid of spirituous liquors. General Joffre has called the alcohol trade in France a 'crime against national defense.'"

Several amendments to the amendment were offered by different Senators, but they were all voted down and when the vote was taken on Mr. Cummins' amendment, 38 Senators voted in favor of it and 32 against it, 26 not voting. On the Monday following, May 14, it was moved by Senator King of Utah to strike out the Cummins' amendment. Every step was contested, but, after several heated arguments, the amendment was voted ont, 47 to 37. *Our friends in the Senate, however, are not giving up the fight either for food conservation of grain used in liquor or for prohibition, but will continue to urge such legislation.*

Senator Cummins and Senator Kenyon of Iowa, Senator Gore of Oklahoma, Senator Sheppard of Texas, Senator Curtis of Kansas, and Senator Gronna of North Dakota, with others, are working on a carefully worded bill for presentation, either as a separate measure, or as an amendment to the first food conservation bill that is brought up.

On Saturday, May 12, the report of the conferees on the Army bill was before the House. All proceeded in a dignified parliamentary manner until the section relating to the plan of Colonel Roosevelt to take a division of men to France, was reached. Then for two hours the House divided itself into frenzied friends or howling enemies to the plan. Colonel Roosevelt was handled without fear or favor by some, and extolled with equal intensity by others. Seldom if ever has the House shown such marked feeling. The Republicans were mainly for him and about twenty-five Democrats joined their ranks. The Speaker tried in vain to gain order, the resounding whacks from his gavel being unheard and his insistent cry, "The House will be in order," falling on deaf ears. Finally speech-making time was over and voting was in order on the question of returning the report to the conferees with instructions to write into the bill a paragraph permitting the raising of four divisions of troops, 80,000 in all, the general understanding being that Colonel Roosevelt should be in command. The House was a busy, orderly body while the vote was being taken by roll-call of "Yea" and "Nay" but when the result, 215 in favor to 178 opposed, was announced, the victors sprang to their feet and with clapping, shouting, and stamping of feet for fully ten minutes evinced their satisfaction, the galleries joining in the general hubbub. The matter, however, is virtually left to the President to create by volunteer enlistment these four proposed infantry divisions, according to his discretion.

The unrestrained wrath of the Senate was poured down upon food gamblers one day this week. "Pirates" and "robbers" were terms frequently applied to those who profit by speculation in food products in this hour of the nation's need. This was the case when Senator Thomas of Colorado proposed an amendment to the espionage bill to suspend for the duration of the war all boards of trade, stock exchanges, or chambers of commerce which permit speculation in futures in food. Senator Kirby denounced the speculators as "parasites." "We have wasted time in discussion," he said, "when we should have acted. The gambler in grain is a parasite. The time is ripe for some legislation of this kind." Quite a lengthy discussion was carried on and great interest manifested, but the amendment failed to carry, 54 voting against it and 25 in favor of it, with 17 not voting, several of the last named number being ill at their homes.

Individuals Attempting to Coin Hunger of Women and Children Into Dollars Will be Summarily Dealt With

The Attorney General of the United States, Mr. Gregory, after holding an all-day conference with George W. Anderson of Boston, and Robert W. Childs of Chicago, the government special investigators into price-boosting and grain and produce market manipulating, found there was sufficient evidence to warrant indictments in several cities. The Department of Justice withheld information as to the cities in which indictments may be expected, or the number of individuals likely to be involved. It goes without saying that men who would "coin the hunger of women and children into dollars" will be summarily dealt with.

Again publicity has been given the Senate executive proceedings which were supposed to be carried on for five hours absolutely behind closed doors. The evening papers contained an account which one of the Senators remarked upon as being quite accurate, more so than the publications of open session proceedings. Just where the leak was has not yet been determined, but it is believed that the guilty party will be brought to bay.

Members of Congress to Enlist in Army and Navy

The House has been startled by the resignation of Representative Augustus P. Gardner of Massachusetts, recognized as one of the leading preparedness members of the House. He sent to the governor of Massachusetts his resignation as a member of Congress because of his commission as colonel in the officers' reserve corps. Representative Gardner is the first member of either House to leave Congress for military service in the present war. He ceased to be a member of Congress as soon as his resignation was received by the governor. He immediately stopped using the congressional franks and other prerogatives of a member. He has been detailed to the Adjutant General's department and will report to Army headquarters at Charleston, S. C. Several Senators and Representatives, however, are planning to enlist as bluejackets in the Navy when the present session of Congress ends. They will serve during the recess of Congress, or get a leave of absence from the Navy for the next session. To enable men to enlist as privates, Senator Kenyon yesterday offered an amendment to the Navy personnel bill in the Senate and it was accepted by Senator Swanson, in charge of the bill, who said he knew how anxious some members of Congress were "to do their bit."

Speaker Champ Clark this week presented to the House a memorial from the legislature of Utah, urging Congress to pass prohibition and suffrage amendments to the Federal Constitution. The legislatures also of Colorado, Michigan, and Nebraska memorialized Congress in favor of a National Constitutional Prohibition amendment.

We regret that criticism has been made of the lack of *petitioning* by temperance friends on behalf of measures now pending in Congress. The fact is, the women of the W. C. T. U. are following out the plans laid down for them in behalf of prohibition legislation, by bombarding with telegrams and letters those high in authority. Petitions received and presented by Senators and Representatives are recorded and published in the daily issue of the *Congressional Record* and are in that way seen and noted, while telegrams and letters are only known to the recipients. Each method has its part and each carries weight. Petitions to Congress are always in order.

May 18 1917

COMMUNICATE WITH YOUR SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN—CONTINUE TO SEND TELEGRAMS TO PRESIDENT WILSON

Any day action may be taken by Congress on some of the bills now pending for national prohibition as a war measure. Communications by telegram and letter should go at once to the President and to Senators and Congressmen, urging that such bills be passed. Rest assured the members of Congress are receiving their instructions from the liquor interests as to how to vote. Prompt action by the temperance people is absolutely necessary. Not only act yourself but see that your neighbors, associates in business, and fellow townsmen do likewise.

Let eight or ten people combine in the sending of one telegraphic petition and thus save expense. The following form is suggested:

U. S. Senate (or House of Representatives)
Care of Senator .....
(or Congressman.....):
Undersigned urge conservation of food products used in making intoxicating beverages, and passage of all war prohibition measures. Also urge that no added tax be placed on liquors.
(Signed)

Also continue sending telegrams to the President as commander-in-chief of the Army, asking that he exert his powerful influence for the safeguarding of the enlisted men.

Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference Makes Plea For "White Zones" Around Mobilization Centers

The Mississippi Valley Conference on Suffrage, in recent session in Columbus, O., adopted resolutions urging the establishment of "white zones" about military camps from which liquor shall be barred; an order forbidding soldiers visiting gambling and other resorts; the enactment of wartime prohibition as a grain conservation measure; the early passage of a federal suffrage amendment and immediate steps for the regulation guaranteeing women who replace men in industrial and other work the same salaries as were paid to the men.

Illinois Medical Association Urges Dry Military Camps

The 700 physicians in attendance at the state convention of the Illinois Medical Society, at Bloomington, Ill., enthusiastically recommended the total abolition of the sale of alcoholic liquors in the military camps.

Ohio Medical Men on Record For National Prohibition

The house of delegates of the Ohio State Medical Association, in its opening business session in Springfield, Ohio, passed a resolution declaring itself emphatically in favor of national prohibition. The approximately 150 votes cast were almost without exception in favor of the resolution. Dr. S. P. Kramer, president of the Ohio Society for the Study of Alcohol and Other Narcotics, introduced the resolution, which urged that "the health of our army and the good of our people must be conserved by the abolition of the liquor traffic."

Petition Bearing 30,000 Signatures Goes to President From Governor Capper's Office

A petition containing 30,000 signatures was recently mailed by Governor Capper of Kansas to President Wilson asking that the federal government prohibit the use of foodstuffs for the manufacture of intoxicating liquors, at least during the period of the war. Thousands of letters have come to the governor's office during the last three weeks, commending his stand. Not included in the 30,000 are the many petitions that were mailed direct to Congressmen. There are scores of letters and hundred of petitions from mothers, sisters and sweethearts of soldiers or soldiers-to-be, all endorsing the stand for prohibition. Many of the signers are in favor of prohibition for all time.

Liquor Advertisements Barred From Over Twenty-four States

Postmaster General Burleson has announced that the territory to which it will be unlawful to mail letters, postal cards or publications containing liquor advertisements under the new federal law which goes into effect July 1, embraces at least twenty-four states in their entirety and portions of others.

The absolutely barred states are Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia. The ban is effective in Utah August 1 next; Indiana, April 2, 1918; Michigan, April 30, 1918; New Hampshire, May 1, 1918; and Montana, December 31, 1918.

Make American Uniform Symbol of Real Manhood

Four hundred senior engineers of the University of Minnesota, at a massmeeting held on April 27, 1917, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

We stand ready to respond to the call of the country in willing service.

We undertake to maintain our part in the war free from hatred, brutality or graft, true to the American purpose and ideals.

Aware of the temptations incident to camp life and the moral and social wreckage involved, we covenant together, as college men, to live the clean life and to seek to establish the American uniform as a symbol and guarantee of real manhood.

HONOR ROLL

—of—

PROHIBITION STATES AND TERRITORY AND DATE OF GOING INTO EFFECT

Maine			1851
Kansas			1880
North Dakota			1889
Oklahoma			1907
Georgia			1908
North Carolina			1909
Mississippi			1909
Tennessee			1909
West Virginia			1914
Alabama			1915
Arizona			1915
Virginia			1916
Colorado			1916
Oregon			1916
Washington			1916
Arkansas			1916
Iowa			1916
Idaho			1916
South Carolina			1916
Nebraska	*May	1,	1917
South Dakota	*July	1,	1917
Utah	†Aug.	1,	1917
Dist. of Columbia	†Nov.	1,	1917
Alaska	†Jan.	1,	1918
Indiana	†April	2,	1918
Michigan	*April	30,	1918
Montana	*Dec.	31,	1918
New Hampshire	†May	1,	1918

*Enacted 1916. †Enacted 1917.

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1917

Iowa†† Ohio New Mexico

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1918

Utah†† Missouri Florida
Minnesota Wyoming Nevada

††Now have statutory prohibition. Will vote on constitutional amendment.

Bridewell Inmates to Do Farm Work in Dry States

Six hundred men serving time in the Bridewell, Chicago, are among the recruits to the army of field workers who will work on farms this summer. These men will be sent to dry states only, and will thus be given a chance to begin life over again without the temptation of liquor on every hand.

Booze Money For Liberty Bonds

The twenty-second annual banquet of the Chicago Legal Club, to be held on May 28, will be "bone dry," it is reported. The money which in the past has been taken from the treasury for wines and liquors will be devoted to the purchase of Liberty Loan bonds. This action was taken by the unanimous vote of the 150 members of the organization, who are prominent young lawyers of the city.

Soft Coal Operators Endorse Prohibition

Conservation of the nation's grain supply and promotion of industrial efficiency through national prohibition were urged in resolutions forwarded by officers of the Central West Virginia Coal Operators' Association to members of the West Virginia delegation in Congress.

Buffalo Business Men Favor Abolition of Liquor

Many business organizations of Buffalo, N. Y., according to the *Buffalo News*, have expressed themselves as favoring national prohibition.

"Wartime prohibition is an economic necessity, and we would like to see every business firm in the country on record for it," said W. G. MacDonald of Graves, Manbert, George & Co., lumber dealers.

William F. MacGlashan, total abstainer, but liberal in his views on prohibition in normal times, sent a letter personally, and as president of the Beaver Board companies, to President Wilson, supporting wartime suppression of the liquor traffic.

The Rogers Brown Iron company wired President Wilson in favor of prohibition "as a war measure, calculated to increase production, raise the standard of efficiency and release men for military and industrial war duties."

The Hedstrom, Weaver and Underhill coal companies have gone on record emphatically for the proposition. Their especial interest is explained in this statement of Irving S. Underhill:

"Coal operators say decreased efficiency of miners, because of alcoholic excesses, is directly responsible for the coal output being 20 to 25 per cent less than it could be. If we can get that 20 to 25 per cent more, it will mean 100,000,000 more tons of coal and the country needs it and it is going to need it more very soon."

One Buffalo manufacturer said: "I employ 1,000 men, but I have the work of 750. Through men 'laying off' because of indisposition due to excesses the previous night, or impairment of energy and skill from the same cause when they do work, or the shifting and discharging of men too much addicted to alcohol to hold a job, we are getting the efficiency of 750 men for a payroll of 1,000 and it is solely due to intemperance. Military efficiency, it seems to me, will not tolerate this unnecessary loss in wartime."

THE SOCIAL EVIL AND ALCOHOL

Excerpts from an article by Walter Clarke, field secretary of the American Social Hygiene Association, in *Social Hygiene*.

Intoxicating drink has been associated with prostitution from the earliest times. Through the pages of social history, alcohol figures as the evil genius of sex life almost from the beginnings of civilization. St. Jerome called wine and youth the two fires of lust. Ivan Bloch says: "Alcohol everywhere in the most diverse conditions prepares the way for prostitution." Dr. Prince A. Morrow declared: "Alcohol relaxes the morals, while it stimulates the sexual impulse." Modern scientists, such as Dr. William Healy, hold that alcohol plays a notorious part in prostitution. Every commission that has studied prostitution agrees with the Chicago report which refers to alcohol as the "most conspicuous and important element next to prostitution itself." The exploiters of vice are keen to take advantage of the intimate, subtle association of intoxicating drink and sexual immorality and to utilize it in commercializing the weaknesses of human nature.

Alcohol Destroys Self-Control

The most clearly defined effect of alcohol is upon the inhibitions. As Patrick says, alcohol "inhibits the inhibitions." In this particular, experimental evidence and observation agree, the data of the laboratory explaining, in a way, the conduct which may be seen in the barroom or brothel. Whoever has closely observed a drunken man or woman, has seen the emotions, the physical instincts, bubble to the surface, and the restraints of discretion, forethought, morals, and the like disappear. It is not so much that evil or brutal passions are stirred by alcohol. Often the intoxicated person is entirely harmless and very easily controlled, generous to the point of foolhardiness, gay, unrestrained, and boisterous. But as a result of the suppression of inhibitions, the intoxicated person becomes suggestible, open to the flood of his or her own emotions and to the stimulations of various factors in the immediate environment.

Liquor a Means to Secure New Recruits

The well-known methods of the pander or procurer who plans the entanglement of a particular man or woman are founded upon this weakening result of alcohol upon ordinary restraints. It is related that a pander who worked among the students of a large university was accustomed to take young men, with whom he scraped a casual acquaintance, to some wine room where a dinner would be served and drinks liberally indulged in. The pander was careful to arrange the journey back to the students' quarters so as to pass the brothel for which he was a runner. When near this resort, the pander would suggest to his half-intoxicated companions a visit to the resort. In his testimony before a vice commission, he stated that very few of the young men upon whom he tried this plan were able to withstand the suggestion. It was his endeavor to secure young men who had previously had no such experience.

There are occasionally girls who, without knowledge of the dangers that lie about them, are taken to drinking resorts, become the victims of drugs, and are forcibly carried away to disorderly houses and there debauched. These are the typical "white slave" cases. In such cases, alcohol plays a disastrous rôle. The luxurious cafés or the low dives that lend themselves to such abuses are part of the network of vicious influences that propagate and protect prostitutes and panders. The sale of liquor in conjunction with immorality is a part of the daily business of such places. But the motive in the white slave case is the profit which the procurer expects to reap, alcohol being merely an instrument, a tool with which to work. Drink and the disorderly place in which it is sold, facilitate and provide the opportunity for the carrying out of a vicious design, which is only indirectly influenced by liquor itself.

A variety of outside considerations may influence such unhappy careers, but almost from the beginning of such a career, as is summarized above, intoxicating drink is an important factor. It loosens the bands of restraint, and over and over again permits the passions to expend themselves in the most dangerous ways. Meanwhile a desire for alcohol grows up.

—San Francisco Examiner

Acts first committed under its influence are, after a while, committed for the sake of drink itself, and the victim becomes accustomed to relationships against which formerly horror would be felt. Desire for drink has long been recognized as playing an important part in the drift toward prostitution. "It will be conceded," says Sanger, "that the habit of intoxication in woman, if not an indication of the existence of actual depravity or vice, is a sure precursor of it, for drunkenness and debauchery are inseparable companions, one almost invariably following the other." Parent-Duchalet, speaking of the prostitutes, says, "They insensibly accustom themselves (to the liquor habit) until the practice becomes so strong as to preclude all chance of returning to a better state, and finishes by plunging them into the lowest state of brutality."

The effect of closing out liquor from houses of prostitution has been carefully noted in various cities. As an adjunct to the business, it is so important both as a source of income and as a stimulant to the business of prostitution itself, that when liquor is excluded from houses of prostitution, the business decreases about one-half. The Chief of Police of Cincinnati stated in a personal conference with the writer that the removal of liquor from the houses of prostitution in Cincinnati was followed by the closing of half of the houses. Those remaining are having great difficulty, due to the decrease of their business. A madam testified before the Wisconsin Vice Commission in 1914 that when liquor was closed out of her house in Superior, her custom decreased 50 per cent. Other cases confirm these statements.

The expenses for rent, hush money, runners, and the personal extravagances of the inmates, are so great that when alcohol, the ally of prostitution, is removed, the business of many madams must come to an end, and in a large number of cases, madams have been obliged to give up their holdings in a city having rigid enforcement of the law regarding the sale of liquor in houses of prostitution, and have moved to less exacting communities.

Commercialized Vice Rare in Dry Cities

In cities that have long been dry, commercialized vice is at a minimum. Topeka, Oklahoma City and Grand Forks are, as regards prostitution, among the cleanest cities in the United States. It may be true that the public opinion which will not tolerate the licensed saloon is far less patient with the openly exploited house of prostitution, regardless of the relation of liquor to vice, but the originally good public opinion is preserved and strengthened by the development of a citizenry which has not been hampered by vice and drunkenness. Some years ago, Devil's Lake, North Dakota, was reputed to be the worst town in the state. It was overrun with vice and crime. Then the prohibition law was enforced. At a recent meeting of the North Dakota Sunday school convention, twenty-five preachers were lodged in the county jail at Devil's Lake, hotel accommodations in the town being scarce, and the jail being entirely without inmates. The dives and houses of ill-fame are gone. President F. L. McVey of the University of North Dakota says that since the sale of liquor has been stopped in Grand Forks, the problem of immorality among the students has become much simpler. In Oklahoma City and Topeka conditions are the antithesis of those in many wet cities of the same size. Though it can not be surely claimed that prohibition is the sole factor, it is unquestionably important. The observable differences in the morals of wet and dry towns are impressive.

CALIFORNIA LIQUOR MEN TO OPERATE CANNERY

Two of the principal wholesale liquor houses of Los Angeles have announced that they are quitting the liquor business and will at once open an immense cannery to be operated under the name of the California Sanitary Canning company. These firms are the Old Plantation Distilling company, owned by Col. Henry Laub, and the Napa Wine company, the property of Joseph and George Shapiro, brothers, who came to California from Portland, Oregon, when the prohibition law went into effect in the latter state.

"The liquor business in California is doomed," said Col. Laub, who was chairman of the anti-prohibition campaign committee, working in conjunction with the California Prosperity league last fall. "Just when it will be wiped out is, of course, a debatable question, but its end is not very far away. I have been anxious to get into some other line of business for some time, and when the opportunity came for me to change I accepted it."

Story of Two Great Generals' Encounter with John Barleycorn

GENERAL FUNSTON IN SAN FRANCISCO AND GENERAL PERSHING IN VILLA HUNT ENFORCED "BONE DRY" PROHIBITION

By W. O. M'GEEHAN, in *New York Tribune*

(in part)

The overseas army which the United States will send to Europe will be a bone dry army. This is more than a prediction. The distillers know it and the brewers know it, although it has not yet been ordered. They are only hoping that Congress will not ponder over the incongruity of a civilian population proceeding upon its alcoholic way after prohibition has been prescribed for its fighting army in the field.

Of course there are stubborn persons among the liquor men who will not believe that prohibition can come suddenly. Still others insist that there can be no absolute prohibition.

"They'll get liquor anyhow," these contend. "Why, they'll *make* it."

Three Weeks of Dryness in San Francisco

I have seen prohibition achieved within twenty-four hours in a community of 400,000 without authorization from city, state or Federal authorities, and maintained absolutely for nearly a month. The late General Funston made San Francisco, probably as bibulous a city as there is in the country, bone dry immediately after the earthquake of 1906, and kept it in that unnatural state for three weeks.

On the evening of April 17, 1906, San Francisco prided itself upon its famous "cocktail route." Drinking was a fine art in the "city that was." At that time of the year it is hard to go to bed in San Francisco. The climate is like that of Southern Europe. The bars of San Francisco had thrown away their keys. They never closed in those days and nights. It was not a vicious city, but a reckless, happy-go-lucky, hard-drinking city.

Just before the dawn of April 18 the earthquake came. It killed 500 outright, injured about 2,000 more in less than a minute and set fire to the city in five or six places. The water main which carried most of the supply into San Francisco was wrecked by the shock, and the chief of the fire department was buried under a brick chimney that had fallen through the roof of the firehouse where he slept.

Men and women were tumbled out of their beds, and the 400,000 were in a state of panic. A drinking people naturally turn to drinking in the time of trouble for solace or temporary courage. The men who had no families naturally flocked to the bars. There was no general disorder. They drank heavily and with great gulps to still their shaking nerves.

Municipal and state officials turned to the Federal authorities for guidance in this emergency. They found the ideal emergency man in General Frederick Funston, who was stationed at the Presidio at the time. On his way to the wrecked City Hall to meet Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco, Funston saw a crowd of men staggering out of a saloon with their arms full of bottles.

Prohibition the Decision of an Instant

Prohibition was decided upon for San Francisco on that instant. After a brief consultation with the mayor, orders were given to police, soldiers and militiamen to destroy the contents of every bar in San Francisco and to confiscate and destroy all liquor found on the person or property of every citizen. These orders were carried out to the letter. The gutters ran with whisky, the sewers were flushed with beer and light wines. The undisciplined population of San Francisco got a taste of benevolent military tyranny. It protested volubly for a few days; then it acquiesced.

I do not think that General Funston's authority to put San Francisco arbitrarily upon the water wagon was ever questioned at the time or afterward, although he had no such authority in law. Perhaps one or two saloon owners did protest, but a protest delivered to a man with a Krag-Jorgensen rifle topped with a bayonet comes under the head of little futilities. The liquor thus confiscated and destroyed "illegally" was at one time valued at some sum in the millions, but those from whom it was taken never filed claims for damages.

In a brief space of time the men who were flabby and listless and who had deep rings under their eyes on the night before the earthquake began to look like real male human beings again. The superfluous flesh rolled off them, they ate with an appetite that needed none of San Francisco's famous cocktails, they walked with a swing and they looked clear-eyed at the work that was before them.

Often in looking back on those days I say most fervently that it was a pity that San Francisco's enforced trip upon the water wagon could not have been continued indefinitely. But "order was restored." The bars were opened gradually, the clear eyes were bleared again, the newly developed muscles became flabby and the quick brains became fagged. The famous cocktail route was restored.

General Pershing Struck Blow at "Personal Liberty"

General J. J. Pershing, who commanded the punitive expedition into Mexico, is one of the army's strongest advocates of prohibition. It was by his orders that part of New Mexico enjoyed a brief spell of enforced prohibition during the chase after Villa.

I happened to be in Columbus, N. M., the base of the expedition, when the emergency arose A private soldier, crazed with border whisky, tried to break into a house on the edge of the town during the night. A woman stepped to the door and shot him through the head.

Bright and early the next morning the major in command of the base rode into town. He did not take the trouble of consulting the town officials. He called together three of the most substantial citizens.

"By four o'clock today every place where liquor is sold must be closed," said the major. "Also, every drop of liquor in this place must be shipped out by that time. A provost sergeant with a detail will patrol the town after that time and see that the orders have been carried out."

One of the citizens mentioned the law of the state of New Mexico, and another mumbled something about constitutional rights and personal liberty.

"I am familiar with the law and also with the Constitution," replied the major. "As for the matter of personal liberty, I will say this: That somebody's personal liberty cost us one private soldier, and that is too high a price to pay for such a trivial thing. Anybody disobeying this will be sent to the corral."

"But he has no authority to put a citizen of New Mexico in the stockade," protested one of the citizens.

"I Have a Notion He Sure Will Do It"

"Maybe not," said the most philosophical of the trio. "But I have a notion that he sure will do it. Let's tell the boys to close up."

Columbus was dry by four o'clock, and remained in that condition until General Pershing's expedition was withdrawn.

Pershing's expedition was the dryest body of troops that ever marched. It traveled absolutely on the water wagon, and the going was hard. Some of those soldiers went into Mexico soft and moderately rum-soaked. But they came out lean, clear-eyed and hard as nails. The sanitary corps reports on that expedition will show some wonderful results. Despite the hardships of the first rush, the sick reports were startlingly meagre.

But it is idle to dwell upon the hygienic value of prohibition. It is admitted by all but those directly connected with some liquor interest. The economic benefits of prohibition will be attested by the new South, which is just beginning to come to its own because of prohibition.

I am citing the instances where two United States generals enforced prohibition for soldiers and civilians to prove that prohibition, bone dry and absolute, can be enforced.

The grizzled First Sergeant is calling the roll of a company of United States Infantry, mustered in for duty overseas. The khaki-clad men are standing at the right shoulder, ready to bring the pieces to the order as the names are called.

"Private Barleycorn," growls the Sergeant.

There is no answer. The files stand as rigid as statues and not a rifle leaves one of the broad shoulders.

"Barleycorn!" growls the Sergeant in a louder tone as he peers up from the roll, for it is a new company and the First Sergeant has not yet had the practice with the names to enable him to call his roll without the records, as a First Sergeant should.

"Where is Private Barleycorn?" thunders the First Sergeant. "Corporal, whose squad does Barleycorn belong to?" demands the Sergeant, as he glances along the line from squad leader to squad leader.

"Not mine," says the Senior Corporal, and the reply is echoed in tones of thankfulness along the khaki line.

"I can't make it out," mutters the First Sergeant. "There always was at least one Private Barleycorn in every company that ever fought from Lexington to Carrizal. It's the fightingest family in the world, the Barleycorns."

The First Sergeant wheels, faces the Captain and salutes.

"Private Barleycorn missing," reports the First Sergeant.

"He will remain on the rolls as missing," replies the Captain. "There will be no member of the Barleycorn family with this expedition."

ALCOHOL HAS NO PLACE IN LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE

CONGRESSMAN EDWIN YATES WEBB in *Sunday School Times*

If our national life is at stake, our soldiers and sailors are the prop upon which such a life rests, and every drunken or drinking member of our armed forces weakens to that extent our national prop. The statement seems to be axiomatic. If so, then it is unthinkable that our great country, while in a life and death struggle, should permit one drop of whisky to go into the hands or mouths of its fighting forces. We should, therefore, have by all means a law prohibiting, under severe penalties, selling or giving intoxicants to any soldier or sailor of the United States.

But a sober army cannot long endure if it is dependent upon a drinking or drunken population.

—*Evanston News-Index*

ENLIST TODAY IN THE HOME DEFENDERS' ARMY AND DEMAND NATIONAL PROHIBITION AS WAR REQUISITE

"America cannot fight this war with the drink traffic hanging to its arm.

"Anything less than the nation's greatest effort for victory will degrade the nation's place and spirit. There is no place in the war program for preventable disease, preventable weakness, preventable waste or preventable death.

"Hundreds of thousands, possibly millions, of America's premium men will be concentrated in mobilization camps. Their health, their spiritual morale, their fighting efficiency will be matters of heart-center concern to every man and woman throughout the nation.

"Many thousands of these boys will be from prohibition territory. And many of these concentration camps will be in license territory.

"Unless the federal government immediately asserts authority over territory contiguous to military camps and depots we may expect scandal, shame, loss and disaster.

"As in the past, we will see soldiers exploited by the breweries and saloons. There will be education in the vice of drinking. There will be drunkenness. There will be disease more fatal than German shells. There will be occasions of disorder, possibly riot, dishonoring the service. There will be a slackening of the popular spirit; a loss of faith in the national efficiency.

"And there will be mounting food prices, while grain untold is rotted into poison.

* * * * * *

"WHY NOT DO IT NOW? Assert at once the government's authority; enact the regulations that are obviously needed and add to them as the need of extension becomes apparent.

"Better still: ENACT PROHIBITION FOR THE WAR. Use the distilleries to make munition alcohol and as a source of power fuel. Use the breweries to pack meat, pack fruit, make vinegar, make ice and serve other useful ends. They can be adapted to such purposes at small expense.

"Take this as a fact already settled: The American people will not be content to tolerate waste and destruction during such a time of sacrifice as there is ahead of us.

"The needed legislation should not be in answer to the propaganda of any organization or group. It should be in answer to the dictates of common sense and the demand of the whole people.

"Let us stand behind the President and stand behind him armed with our FULL STRENGTH!"

To the Patriotic Men and Women of America:

Now is the time for action. Enlist today in the Home Defenders' Army.

Send letters or telegrams to the President of the United States and your members of Congress urging nation-wide prohibition, during the war at least, of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, which traffic is causing waste of more than two billion dollars yearly, and is destructive to the manhood of our nation.

DO IT NOW.

—*Baltimore Sun*

Baby Week Exhibit of the Albany County (N. Y.) W. C. T. U.

In point of beauty, influence and dignity the Baby Week exhibit held by the Albany county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. in the State Education Building was splendid. The word "Success" best describes this first effort. Hundreds of people visited the stately corridor to view it, and many asked questions. Over 6,500 pages of attractive literature were distributed. The shelf of temperance books, the medicine chest of "Don'ts" (now difficult to find) and the "Slumber Songs" by the victrola all contributed to the attractiveness of the exhibit. The special hand-made posters were greatly admired. This exhibit will be placed in a substantial container to be used again on at least three occasions between now and October. Mrs. J. F. Denison, Mrs. G. L. Palmer and Mrs. W. H. Stubblebine representing the departments of Health, White Ribbon Recruits, and Medical Temperance, were in charge. Information relative to the exhibit was furnished by Mrs. C. P. Lindsay, National W. C. T. U. superintendent Fairs and Open Air Meetings.

AN APPLESTAFF LAUNCHING

For the first time in the history of the ship-building industry three boats were launched from one plant on the same afternoon only ten seconds apart, and each was christened not with the traditional champagne, but with the sparkling new non-alcoholic beverage, applestaff. The boats were large cannery tenders built for the Alaska fisheries business and the scene was laid in Seattle. That the occasion was one of peculiar significance is evident by the prominence given it in local papers. We quote from the *Seattle Times:*

"Brilliant sunshine, a cloudless sky, an unbroken expanse of sparkling salt water, summery warmth in the air, green shores, budding trees combined to give an incomparable Puget Sound setting for the spectacular ceremony.

"The three young women sponsors stood on platforms at the bows of their respective vessels. Each carried a great bouquet of Ophelia roses, the gift of the Tregoning Boat company. If they had rehearsed for days they could not have carried out the triple christening ceremony with greater brilliancy. The crash of the bottles on the bows sounded through the plant at ten-second intervals, bathing the bows of each vessel in glistening foam. The bottles of applestaff were entwined in the national colors and hung from the tops of the three prows on silken streamers of red, white and blue.

"Never before has Seattle witnessed a triple launching from one plant and never have three vessels foamed into the water under more auspicious circumstances. The christening ceremony marked the debut of applestaff, a Seattle product, as the christening beverage for launchings and it made good in whirlwind style, showing that it has no trouble in filling the place occupied so long by champagne. Not a hitch, not a halt or pause of any kind occurred to detract from the brilliant ceremony, which means, according to the traditions of the sea, that it is safe and sane to christen a vessel with the new Seattle beverage."

When one remembers how recent was the time when the "temperance crank" was the butt of ridicule and jest for even suggesting that ships could be christened with anything but champagne, one can begin to realize how rapid has been the onward march of the anti-alcohol propaganda, in that to use apple juice for such an extraordinary occasion is now considered "safe and sane."

NATIONAL GUARD OFFICER BLAMES LIQUOR FOR TROUBLE ON MEXICAN BORDER

Col. Cary F. Spence of the Third Regiment of the National Guard of Tennessee, is one of the army officers who is in favor of national prohibition. "All the great trouble that we experienced from our men on the border could be traced directly to the drinking of liquor. Some time after we were assembled for duty we were placed with a New York division which had prohibition. This ruling came from Major General O'Brien, of New York, who desired and secured total abstinence. Before we were put in this division we had considerable trouble with our men, who persisted in getting intoxicated. This would usually follow pay day and it would be some time before we could get our men back into normal working condition, as considerable time was lost in the guard house. I could see a wonderful difference between our division, which had prohibition, and the others which had not."

PROHIBITION ON TRIAL

Barley Escapes Prohibition's Swipe

If prohibition doesn't hurt the barley growing industry, then what industry does it hurt? This is the question propounded by the *Spokane Chronicle.* More barley is being produced in Washington since the prohibition law became effective than before, according to the annual report of R. D. Jarboe, state grain inspector.

"During the entire period since prohibition went into effect," reads the report, "barley sold higher than oats, for the first time in the history of the state.

"The receipts of barley from July 1 to November 1, 1916, were 3,075,719 bushels as against 2,730,525 for the same period of 1915."

This is in spite of the fact that the demand for the grain for the manufacture of intoxicating liquor has been cut off in all northwestern states.

"FIRST AID" TO THE BOOZELESS

"When 'bone dry' laws make thirst acute, use apples as a substitute."

This is "first aid to the boozeless" from the pen of Dr. J. B. Anderson, Spokane health officer, for use when the new federal regulations make the state of Washington completely arid, says the *Spokane Chronicle.*

"Apples, oranges or any acid fruit make a splendid substitute for whisky," declared the health chief. "Acid drops or any fruit candies will help, too.

"It's no use trying to kill the craving for liquor unless the body and nerves are helped out. The nerves which have been used to alcoholic stimulants must be stimulated by something else. A good fruit diet will do this and will tone up the body at the same time."

The Union Signal

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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National W. C. T. U. Convention, Washington, D. C., December 2–7, 1917

PROTECTION ASKED FOR OUR SOLDIERS IN FRANCE

Through Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle, World's W. C. T. U. president, Miss Gordon, National W. C. T. U. president, has cabled to the governments of Great Britain and France, appealing on behalf of the National W. C. T. U., for the protection of United States soldiers from liquor and vice.

MRS. THACHER TO VISIT NAVAL TRAINING STATIONS

Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, National superintendent of Work among Soldiers, Sailors and Marines, spent a number of days in Evanston last week, in conference with the General Officers preparatory to visiting the various naval stations of the East and South as an official representative of the National W. C. T. U. While in Evanston she was the guest of Captain and Mrs. Richmond P. Hobson. She expects to visit first the Washington (D. C.) Navy Yards and Barracks. It is her purpose to rally the W. C. T. U. and other women's organizations for the establishment, in the vicinity of naval stations and mobilization camps, of W. C. T. U. centers which will provide uplifting social attractions.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, 561 Thirty-third St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

EXPERT ADVICE FROM LIQUOR MAN

If the unsolicited advice of Tom Gilmore, head of the Model License League and owner and publisher of *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular*, were to be taken by the military leaders of this nation, every soldier and sailor and marine would go into battle equipped with a supply of liquor to fortify him for the unpleasant task he has before him. He would carry this concentrated courage, in bottle form, to steady his nerve and relieve his terror and inspire his heart to fight, and endure, and die for his country, if need be. Evidently Mr. Gilmore does not rate very highly the bravery and the poise of the American soldier when in the following words he makes this suggestion:

"I believe that a good drink to each soldier before a charge will insure the steadiness of nerve that wins battles. The man who rushes a rapid fire gun should be given the relief from terror that alcohol imparts. Our information shows that wine, beer, whisky and brandy are all tremendous factors on both sides of both fronts in the great European war of today."

It seems almost unnecessary to attempt to refute Mr. Gilmore's assertions. The mere mention of the names of such great military geniuses as General Kitchener and General Roberts of England, and Major General Frederick D. Grant, General Nelson Miles, General Howard and a dozen others of our own country calls to mind their positive and emphatic hostility to the use of liquor by men engaged in war. Almost without exception the successful war leaders of the present generation are opposed to liquor drinking, especially in war time. Lord Kitchener prohibited the carrying of alcoholic beverages on the famous Soudan expedition, and at the beginning of the European war issued a proclamation urging his men to beware of intoxicating drinks and women.

An article in the present issue of THE UNION SIGNAL indicates that General Funston and General Pershing regarded the liquor evil as a menace to their men in times of emergency. It is a cause for congratulation that the American forces to be sent overseas are to be under the command of General Pershing, whose conduct in this regard during the Mexican uprisings gives assurance that the men under him will not be provided with Tom Gilmore's specific for courage.

A COMMON SENSE PRESCRIPTION

At the present time some of our great cities are wrestling with the problem of how to rid themselves of a certain diseased member of the body civic, popularly termed the "red light" district. Legislation, municipal, state and national, stands ready as the surgeon to perform an operation upon the diseased section; sociology, domestic and imported, has been called into counsel as to the best methods to pursue to accomplish the desired end; benevolence, scientific and otherwise, has volunteered its services to nurse the sick cities back to health. However, none of these measures seem as yet to have been successful.

"When we sometimes wish we could be healthier," said a wise woman, "we merely mean that we wish we had more common sense." The relation between common sense and health is an intimate one in both the human and the civic body. Since the methods mentioned above seem to have failed to restore health to the municipality, why do not some of the wise advisers resort to the common-sense remedy and try the efficacy of putting these cities upon a restricted diet? In other words, why do they not close and abolish those places where men can procure the poison which tends to encourage self-indulgence and abnormally develop the brute instincts, thus creating a demand which the red light district exists to supply. So long as the saloon is permitted to do business, so long will the social evil, its twin, continue to flourish.

WHY OPPOSE INCREASED LIQUOR TAX?

The apparent willingness of the liquor interests to have the products of the breweries and distilleries subjected to a further tax during the war may be interpreted by some people as an evidence of patriotism. Would that we of prohibition belief could so regard it. With our knowledge of the ways of the liquor men in the past we can see in this readiness to accept an added tax only a submission to the lesser of two evils. They fear that any suggestion of united protest by them against the proposed tax will precipitate that of which they are in constant dread—the wiping out of the entire liquor traffic as a war prohibition measure. They see, too, in the placing of this tax a unique opportunity to pose as public, patriotic benefactors, whose financial aid at this critical time is indispensable to the government. They realize, as ought all right-minded citizens, that if they are called upon and permitted to furnish a large amount of the money needed to finance the present war they will thereby, upon its termination, secure a hold on the public and the government that will serve them in good stead as an argument for the continuation of the traffic.

It seems inconceivable that with the memory of the adoption of the Civil War revenue measure still fresh in the minds of American citizens such action should for a moment be contemplated. Have we forgotten that when the measure to raise revenue by licensing the liquor traffic was presented to and urged upon President Lincoln, so keenly did he feel the shortsightedness and unwisdom of the act, that he cried, "I would rather sever from my body my right arm than sign my name to this bill," and that when he finally yielded to the pleadings of his associates, he exacted from them a promise that as soon as the immediate war necessity for the measure was past, it should be promptly repealed? Were Abraham Lincoln alive today he would with all the strength of his great conscience and power of brain oppose the increased tax. In your telegrams to Congress for a National Prohibition measure, do not fail to include a protest against the war tax on alcoholic beverages.

LO, THE POOR BARTENDERS!

"What's to become of the poor bartenders, thrown out of a job by the cruel undoing of John Barleycorn?" This and similar questions were stock arguments (?) against prohibition just a little time ago. Today the question has apparently solved itself. The bartenders deprived of their former unhappy business have been absorbed by the business world and all have found ways of earning a living more honorably than by poisoning their fellowmen.

In 1913 there were 835 members of the bartenders' union in the city of Seattle. In 1916 there were over 600 members. After the dry law became effective the union continued for awhile with a reduced membership, but now the members are scattered and an investigation finds them catalogued as farmers, sailors, soldiers, business men, shipbuilders, market dealers and miners. Some continue as bartenders, but it's a different bar they "tend" and a different service they render. Sweet milk, buttermilk and apple juice, pop-corn, peanuts and apples; vegetables and fruits; groceries and delicatessen supplies; wet goods that cheer but do not inebriate and dry goods that feed instead of clothe. The barkeeper is absorbed in legitimate business. No one is ruined by prohibition and the world goes on.

SUGGESTIONS FOR WARTIME WORK

From sunrise to sunset, keep the stars and stripes displayed in front of your home or place of business.

Wear on your waist or coat, with your bow of white ribbon, the national colors —both are symbols of patriotism.

Enlist, under the plan of the Soldiers and Sailors department, in some service for the men and boys who have responded to the call of the colors. Engage in the making of comfort bags, the establishment of rest rooms at training stations or mobilization camps; the knitting of mufflers, helmets, wristlets or socks. Collect and send to the camps good reading matter, puzzles, games, scrap books of humorous anecdotes and jokes.

Co-operate with the Red Cross in your community for the making of hospital supplies. Join a First Aid Society and learn how to do simple, practical nursing.

Arrange through your Press department for space in your local papers, in which to keep the public informed of your various wartime activities, and thereby awaken the interest of those who may not be members of the W. C. T. U.

Arrange to take care of any families of enlisted men who may need assistance during their absence.

Through the plans of your department of work among Foreign Speaking People, endeavor to cultivate a friendly feeling with all aliens in your community, especially if they are of the nationalities with which we are at war. Use your efforts to suppress all feelings of animosity against them because of their nationality. Tactfully strive to familiarize them with American ideals and institutions and instil in them a love for their adopted country. Distribute among them temperance literature in their own tongue. Establish community music societies. Gather together groups of young people from foreign sections of your city into a band, orchestra or chorus, and provide them with a trained leader; when they have had sufficient practice, urge them to participate in patriotic programs at W. C. T. U. and Y. P. B. affairs, thus cultivating in them the patriotic spirit.

Through the plans of your Temperance and Labor or Flower Mission departments interest the children of the Loyal Temperance Legions and older people in the cultivation of vacant lots, and thus increase the food supply for America and the Allies.

Raise funds through entertainments, food sales, and by voluntary offerings for the renting of electric fans for hospital use, and for other equipment that may be needed for the sick and wounded soldiers later on.

If you are a housewife, do everything possible to conserve your food supply. Study food values; do your own marketing, make economy fashionable in your town. In fruit time make an extra quantity of jellies, marmalade, canned fruit and grape juice for the soldier boys.

Apply to your state agricultural college and to the Federal department of Agriculture for information and instruction in regard to the production, conservation and preparation of foods.

Offer the services of yourself and your maid to the farmers' wives for their summer work. These women will be unusually burdened because of the added responsibilities put upon all farmers and the increased help that must be fed and housed by them.

Offer your automobiles and chauffeurs for the transportation of farm and garden products from producer to consumer, and thus eliminate the expense and waste of the middleman.

Keep a record of the boys who have enlisted from your community and follow them with your interest, your prayers and your letters. Do not forget to have sent to them the home paper.

Observe the noontide hour of prayer daily in your home, in the local union or the church service, remembering especially the young men who have gone from your home town, and not forgetting the boys who are fighting in the ranks of the enemy.

With all these new emergency enterprises claiming your attention do not forget or neglect to keep up your interest in and support of the worth-while social service which is dependent upon you. Remember that upon the "stay-at-homes" rests the responsibility for keeping safe and clean and righteous the nation for which the brave boys who have enlisted are going forth to battle.

UNION SIGNAL QUIZ

Do You Know the Answers to These Questions? They May Be Found in THE UNION SIGNAL of May 17

Ten questions, the answers to which will be found in the preceding number of THE UNION SIGNAL, will appear each week. The use of these questions as a part of local union programs is suggested.

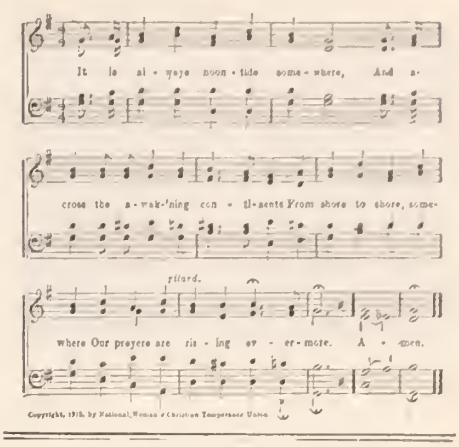
1. What recent indications point to a growing interest in prohibition at Harvard and Yale?
2. Which European country has just placed further restrictions on the sale of liquors?
3. Name a prominent fort and military training camp from which liquors have been barred by order of the officer in charge.
4. The legislators of which state, at a special session, have just sent a memorial to Congress for National Constitutional Prohibition as a war measure?
5. Tell incidents of unpleasantness on the Mexican border which prove that enlisted men and boys are proud to belong to a camp protected from liquor and the social evil.
6. How large a quantity of grain, that could be used for food, is being wasted in the manufacture of alcoholic liquors?
7. To what use could the army of men released from the breweries and distilleries be put?
8. How can the liquor interests demonstrate their patriotism at this time?
9. What business in Georgia is being imperiled by prohibition?
10. How does the experience of Russia furnish a complete and convincing answer to the liquorite's "revenue needed" argument?

MADISON DRUG STORES TO BE DRY

In conformity with the vote at the April election, closing the saloons of Madison, Wis., July 1, the druggists of the city voted unanimously to discontinue the sale of intoxicants for medicinal or other purposes when the prohibition law goes into effect. Only raw alcohol will be retained, and this for manufacturing purposes only; it will not be sold. Evidently the druggists of Madison resent the insinuation contained in the little rhyme:

"Cheer up little barrom,
Don't you cry,
You'll be a drug store
By and by."

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE



AT THE NOONTIDE HOUR

At the sacred noontide hour let the white ribboners of our land unite in prayer daily for our country and all other countries, that all may come to see the true Christian and humanitarian point of view in this world crisis; for the protection of "our boys" from the physical and moral deterioration from drink and vice that follow in the wake of war; for our President and his advisers that divine wisdom may rule every decision, that lasting peace may speedily come and the will of the Father of all peoples be done throughout the earth.

A PRAYER FOR USE OF STUDENTS

DR. EDWARD I. BOSWORTH, Dean of Oberlin College

Almighty God, Father of all mankind, have mercy upon us. Forgive us that hitherto we have not looked with humility, self-sacrifice and devotion upon the lot of those less favored than ourselves in our own and other lands. We now feel the stern, loving pressure of Thy will upon us. Therefore, we pray Thee, purify our souls and fit them for the times and tasks that face us.

We offer ourselves and all that we have to Thee, to be used in life and death to bring a larger life to all men of every race. May those of us who are called to take up arms in the battle for a better world be everywhere true followers of Jesus Christ. In camp may our hearts be kept pure and the Gospel word be often on our lips. In the fierceness of fighting may we be quiet and unafraid. May those of us who will die in battle find the Lord of life with us in the death hour. May those of us who will bring our brothers to death do the deed without hate, eager to meet them again, some time and somewhere to do the will of God together.

Grant to those who minister in hospitals power to bring not only healing to the bodies but peace to the souls of the sick and wounded far from home.

Give patience to all who in suspense wait and pray at home and fortify their souls for whatever message may come.

Give peace to the nations in Thine own time, O God.

In the name of Jesus Christ our Lord, the Savior of the world. Amen.—*North American Student.*

Many of the saloonkeepers of Nebraska whose places were closed by the going into effect of the state-wide prohibition law May 1, are going back to the farms, it is reported.

Thirty million persons in the United States have joined in the campaign for food gardens in back yards, according to a report of the national emergency food garden committee, which is back of the movement for 1,000,000 food gardens.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

NATIONAL SUPERINTENDENT OF WORK AMONG SOLDIERS AND SAILORS TO VISIT NAVAL TRAINING STATIONS AND FORTS

During the past week Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, National superintendent of Work among Soldiers, Sailors and Marines, has been at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, in conference with the General Officers concerning plans for work among the enlisting boys and men. In company with Miss Anna A. Gordon, National W. C. T. U. president, she visited the Great Lakes Naval Training Station and Fort Sheridan. On her return to Washington, she expects to start on a tour of the mobilization camps and training stations of the East and South. Shortly before leaving Washington she had a conference with Secretary of War Baker and Mr. Raymond Fosdick in which they expressed a desire and purpose to furnish adequate protection for the nation's defense.

"We want to secure the co-operation of the women in all the churches, especially in the vicinity of the camps," said Mrs. Thacher in an interview with a representative of THE UNION SIGNAL. "Through the local unions, rest rooms may be established in the nearest town or village, and the homes of white ribboners may be opened to entertain some of the homesick recruits from distant states. For thirty years the women of the W. C. T. U. have been doing this work under my department. It is nothing new to them; they are prepared to go right ahead with it and carry it to success. Through such agencies in the past many wild and reckless youths have been reclaimed and brought back to ways of right living." Mrs. Thacher told of a number of soldier boys who had been encouraged to go through college and later entered the ministry, where they are now ably serving their day and generation.

If anyone imagines that the boys to be found in these mobilization camps will not welcome the attentions of motherly white ribboners, they should listen to some of Mrs. Thacher's experiences in this kind of work. As a matter of fact the boys who compose the companies now in training come from homes where they have been dependent upon the association of mothers and sisters and other women relatives, and the abnormal life in a world made up entirely of men, into which they are suddenly thrust, often leaves them a bit heartsick and lonely, especially when, as is often the case, they are indisposed or ill. With eagerness they greet a mother of other boys who understands how to tactfully approach them and interest herself in them. They are grateful for the invitation to a home, which, after a few weeks of camp life, seems to them like a bit of heaven. It is quite possible that the service the women of the W. C. T. U. will render to the boys encamped in their vicinity will prove as great a satisfaction to the mothers who have just said good-by to their sons leaving for "somewhere in the United States" or "somewhere in France" as it will to the recipients of the benefactions themselves.

The following practical and comprehensive suggestions of Mrs. Thacher should have the prayerful consideration of all white ribboners:

How to Keep the Soldier from the Saloon

By religious and social work: Open your homes, your church parlors and your halls for the boys wherever they are mobilized.

Provide socials and entertainments; use the talent of the soldier and sailor as often as possible; give them a treat of home-made cake, ice cream, coffee, lemonade, etc. Many homes should be opened to smaller units, which will mean keeping the boys from evil surroundings.

If in a wet state, close the saloons. If in a dry state, watch for the men who are defying the laws and are selling illegally and prosecute them. Close all houses of prostitution and ill-fame.

While soldiers are entraining, if in a cold climate, serve sandwiches and coffee; if in a hot climate, cake and lemonade. Cookies and doughnuts will often open the hearts of these laddies. Give them our white ribbon Soldiers and Sailors department Songster ($4.00 per one hundred for this purpose). Slip our pledge card into the Songster.

Organize groups of women to make surgical dressings, bandages, pajamas, etc. We shall make the Red Cross our medium for distribution, but remember we use our own machinery, keep our own identity and records, as is our custom, reporting through our local, county and state superintendents. Where there is no state superintendent your state president is the acting superintendent for this department.

Interest the Y. P. B., the L. T. L. and the school children and secure their co-operation.

W. C. T. U. INSTITUTES

MRS. LETTIE HILL MAY, National Superintendent

Our women everywhere are recognizing the value of institutes in propagating sentiment for more intelligent campaign work. The letters from state superintendents are most encouraging, and lead us to believe that more institutes will be held this year than in any previous year. This seed sowing will bring results. A rather novel institute feature, reported by some of our co-workers as having proved quite interesting, is a clinic where the different diseases to which local unions are subject are discussed and prescribed for. Diseases quoted as common are paralysis, intermittent fever, heart trouble and starvation. Have you held an institute in your local union? Can you name any other W. C. T. U. service that gives such immediate and generous returns? If your union is in need of new members, new enthusiasm and new zeal, hold an all day institute. If your superintendents of departments are not measuring up as they ought, hold an institute and give time on the program for the discussion of their departments. Try it.

State superintendents should send the department Plan of Work and the report blanks to the county superintendents for distribution among the local unions, and should urge upon them to return same in time for reports to be compiled before conventions.

Do not fail to emphasize the very great importance and value of the use of our literature. The literature table at the institutes has become a very strong and helpful feature. State superintendents are urged to continue to stress its value, and to increase interest in the study of the leaflets for the department. A local union that is inactive in this time of stress is a dead weight to the organization. Awake, thou that sleepest, and hold an institute. Remember,

"True worth is in being, not seeming,
In doing each day that goes by
Some little good, not in dreaming
Of great things to do by and by."

Let me help you in any way that I can.

5640 Maple Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

MEDAL CONTESTS

MRS. A. E. CARMAN, National Superintendent

If any have an idea that it is not necessary to do medal contest work because they live where a prohibitory law is on the statute books, let them at once disabuse their minds of the thought. The value to the young people from a cultural viewpoint alone is worth the effort, but there are other reasons. Nearly all moral questions are touched upon in the selections in our books of recitations—social purity, anti-narcotics, suffrage, penology, anti-gambling, enforcement of law, missionary work, etc. Teachers write me that the best readers they have in school are those who have been in contests. Pastors of churches say that such people are the most efficient helpers in the Sunday school and in the young people's societies. We have created through this department some of the best workers we have in the organization. As a developer of good citizenship there is nothing that will bring better results than contests. Three of the four states that are doing the finest work today are prohibition states. Take Kansas as an example. The state W. C T. U. president writes:

"I think if there is a state in the Union interested in medal contest work it is Kansas. We have a woman in the field who goes from town to town drilling the children. We have offered to make up deficits to pay for diamond and grand gold medals, as an inducement to get the young people to hold that kind of a contest. I have seldom in my life-

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WHITE RIBBONERS RESPOND TO PATRIOTISM'S CALL

INDIANA'S WHITE RIBBONERS MOBILIZING

CULLA J. VAYHINGER, President Indiana W. C. T. U.

Events are crowding thick and fast upon the women of Indiana. In less than four months we have been granted a constitutional convention, the right to vote for delegates to the same, and statewide prohibition. Just as we were in the midst of preparing ourselves for our new duties, war was declared and we were called upon to provide various supplies for the soldiers who are to go to the trenches of France as well as serve in the home field. Our unions are organizing the relief work and are pushing our department of Work Among Soldiers and Sailors. Some of the women are having a part of their lawns plowed for cultivation. Committees have been appointed in various towns, the use of vacant lots has been solicited, and these are being tended by men and women who have no place for gardens. We are attempting first to supply our own soldier boys with comfort bags, and after this is done, to reach out and help others. Hundreds of telegrams went to President Wilson urging national prohibition as a war measure. Others have asked that every camp where soldiers are quartered shall be protected from the invasion of the prostitute.

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS WORK FOR SOLDIERS EMPHASIZED BY WYOMING W. C. T. U.

ANNA ALLISON, President Wyoming W. C. T. U.

We are busy with many plans to serve our country, many of which are already being carried out.

We have a splendid superintendent of the Soldiers and Sailors' department in the person of Mrs. R. A. Morton, the state president of the woman's clubs of Wyoming. A great deal is being done all over the state to push this special line of work.

We are paying especial attention to social and religious work for soldiers and expect to look after them as they go from place to place, doing all we can to furnish counter attractions to the saloons.

We are also co-operating with the Red Cross society in doing for the defenders of our country. From time to time we shall have other activities to chronicle in THE UNION SIGNAL.

COMFORT BAGS FOR BATTLESHIP "MISSOURI"

The white ribboners of Missouri have recently sent 800 comfort bags to the sailors upon board the battleship "Missouri." This is the second time the Missouri white ribboners have sent such equipment. In a cordial letter, Captain W. W. Jacobs heartily thanks the donors for this gift and expresses the appreciation of the men for the same.

Definite lines of relief work are being taken up by the local unions and an effort will be made to supply every Missouri boy in the training camps in the state with a comfort bag or kindred necessities. Meetings are being held with other organizations to interest them in this line of relief work, which will be carried out under the auspices of the department of Work among Soldiers, Sailors and Marines.

LEGISLATIVE WORK IN NEW YORK STATE

ELLA A. BOOLE, President New York W. C. T. U.

Legislation has occupied much of our time during the winter. To states engaged in a state-wide campaign it may seem that we have gained very little.

The temperance forces of the state united in presenting to the legislature a prohibition amendment to the constitution and a bill known as the Prohibition Remonstrance bill, which had been framed by the Anti-Saloon League. All societies supported these two bills, but the members of the assembly, some of whom were elected on the issue of giving cities the right to vote on the question, introduced another bill, simple in form, but which proposed to give to all cities in the state the same privilege now granted to towns, of deciding whether saloons, hotels, groceries, or drug stores can sell alcoholic liquors.

Two very large hearings were held, one on the bill proposed by the legislators themselves, and the other on the program of the allied forces. It soon became very clear that the second hearing was but a continuance of the first and that the only bill that had a chance of passing was the one known as the Hill-Wheeler bill. We did not antagonize it. We realized that if we were to secure any advance ground the temperance forces must not divide. Governor Whitman and Speaker Sweet ably seconded the efforts of Senator Hill and Assemblyman Wheeler. The liquor interests maintained a powerful lobby at Albany all winter and attempted to defeat the bill through successive amendments. For weeks we have confidently expected the measure would pass, but new amendments have been proposed which had to be combatted. The sponsors for the bill stood their ground notwithstanding the fact that they were opposed by the Republican party leader in the senate. It was not until the closing day of the legislature that the bill finally passed both houses.

The revenue measure was presented by the Republican party leader in the senate. As first proposed, in addition to a provision to increase the license fee, it contained many features which would have weakened the present no-license laws. It reduced the number of saloons in each unit to one for every five hundred people, but we have reason to believe that all its provisions, as originally introduced, were perfectly satisfactory to the liquor interests. One by one the provisions to weaken the no-license laws were broken down, but the W. C. T. U. could not endorse a bill for revenue because it does not believe that the state should be supported by liquor revenue. That bill, shorn of many provisos, passed and will probably be signed by the governor.

The legislature passed a bill to raise the age at which cigarets and tobacco can be sold to minors, from sixteen to eighteen years. This measure, too, is in the hands of the governor, and we are hoping it may be signed.

April and May are institute months in New York. Mrs. Addie Parsels is just concluding a four weeks' itinerary in the western part of the state. Everywhere she has aroused enthusiasm and gained new members. Mrs. Frances W. Graham, Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, Mrs. Lulu E. Walker, Miss Helen G. H. Estelle and Miss Mildred Moody are the leaders and are doing splendid service.

The money for the mile of dimes has come in a little more slowly than last year, but we are glad to announce that we have just about completed our full mile, which means $8,000 for the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Of this money, ten per cent has been used for administration expenses, and $2,400 returned for local work, $2,400 for the work in the county, and a like amount has been turned into the state treasury. We realize that little of this money would have gone into W. C. T. U. work had we not had a financial plan. Of course, some of the amount was contributed by our own members, but the great advantage is that a good deal of the money was given by outsiders, to whom the work of the W. C. T. U. had been presented.

Four counties in greater New York have all had their annual meetings and report gains in membership. Already, seven local unions, Flatbush, Canaseraga, Batavia, Cobleskill, Plattsburg, Somerset, (Utica), and Endicott have reported that they have gained more than fifty new members, thus entitling them to prize lectures for next year. Three of these unions have gained more than one hundred new members.

It is of interest to note that the first and only woman among the fifteen persons receiving diplomas from the Auburn Theological Seminary, a Presbyterian institution which has been in existence nearly a hundred years, was our own state superintendent of Evangelistic work, Mrs. Ida Thorne Parker of Union Springs, pastor of the Friends' church there. We are proud that she has opened the doors of the seminary to her sisters.

We are much saddened by the death of Mrs. Edwin A. White, president of Genesee county. She had led the white ribboners for six years and though a busy home woman, was always ready to guide and direct the work.

MEDAL CONTESTS

(Continued from Page Ten)

time made a speech without emphasizing the benefit of contest work."

Of course the states that are out for state-wide prohibition are holding contests. The president of Ohio says, "We are going to do a whole lot of contest work this year, for I verily believe we can reach more doubtful workers through that department than in any other way." In reply to the question, "Is it necessary to have a new recitation book?" she adds, "I have looked over Numbers 19 and 20 and find them very good. While we could use a new book to advantage, we can get along very well with these." And Ohio has held more contests the past few years than any other state. North Dakota, a prohibition state, employs a contest worker, who organizes, as well as coaches, classes.

Results show that the work pays, not only educationally, but financially. Iowa has two or three contest trainers, all doing excellently. Other states are working along the same line. There never will be a time when contests cannot be made popular and helpful. We, as an organization, do not take advantage of this opportunity as we should. The schools are very much interested and we should enter every open door. The children and young people who take part in contests may be used to great advantage in campaign work.

We have just received several thousand copies of the catalogues. These will be furnished for postage. They contain a general plan of work. The leaflet, "The Medal Contest Catechism" and "How to Advertise," also the rules, should be sent to each local union, which should be taught how to do the work and make it a financial success.

5414 Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE MOUNTAIN

ADA LOUISE WILCOX

By means of a kerosene lamp emitting a pale, crossed light, the tall young man surveyed as much of himself as was reflected in a ten by twelve inch glass.

It showed a black, rumpled head, a lean, brown face, black eyes, well set, a straight mouth with twisty corners, and a chin as far as the beginning of a cleft. The imitation walnut frame intercepted the remainder of that feature, which was square, and cut off from view a wilted though clean collar and a somewhat crumpled tie.

As the young man, whose lank form was clad in a palm beach suit with an after-the-ball-is-over hang to it, gazed at the piece of himself, the twists in the corners of his mouth uncoiled, loosening his straight lips into a crinkly smile.

"You!" he apostrophized the beaming section of his physiognomy. "You! Lynn Murray, mayor of Beantown, county-seat of Cake-on-the-Pike, at the foot of Bean Mountain!"

He shook with silent laughter, and suddenly turned a hand-spring. The room being in feet what the glass was in inches, his legs caught on the only chair and landed his laundry in a bucket of water. He fished it out ruefully.

"Another dollar to Jane," he groaned, "and no clean fixings for the mayor's debut tomorrow. I'll buy me a sport shirt and a green four-in-hand. A four-in-hand is worth two in the water bucket."

He leaned out the window and looked down on the court house square, silent now in the moonlight.

There, standing on the upper balcony of the old building, two hours before, he had thanked Beantown, assembled *en masse*, for the honor conferred upon him in making him mayor of their corporation; and he had solemnly assured them that he would faithfully execute the office of mayor, and would, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect and defend their charter.

Now that he recalled his words, they had a long ago familiar ring.

"Gee!" he chuckled, "I like to have plagiarized the president's oath of office. I meant it, though."

His eyes wandered to the mountain, a blue black, misty wall, shutting in the town on the east. The twists in the corners of his mouth wound themselves so tight that they drew his lips into a hard, thin line.

No one had found out—yet. He wondered, though, what mad impulse had led him to settle so near the old spot. It was strange that in the three years since he came to Beantown, he had never run across any one from the other side of the mountain. It was in an adjoining county, so its men attended another court; yet he was always looking for some one to appear in Beantown. He wondered if they no longer used the old signal. But if they should—after all these years—and under the half name—

"I'll get met up with yet," he muttered, as he blew out the light, "but I bet I hit 'em a few licks first."

His last thought, however, was not pugilistic, nor was it of his new office, nor yet of the other side of the mountain; but of a certain girl who had sat in a car on the outskirts of the crowd that night—a girl with bronzy hair, bronzy brown eyes and a fair skin with scattered brown freckles. She had looked up at him with an expression on her face he would have given all his law practice to be able to read.

The next morning the old marshal, who had held his job for ten years, because nobody else wanted the unpopularity of making arrests in Beantown, walked into the office of the young mayor. The eyes of each regarded the other keenly. The marshal let fall a few generalities, so glittering that they fairly scintillated.

Presently, he walked to the window, and in the midst of a large expectoration, observed that the prohibition law in Beantown was getting plum washed away with so much free whisky flowing loose in the streets.

"You don't mean loose," laughed Lynn, "nor in the streets—most of it's flowing down men's throats."

"They ain't all men," said the marshal, "some of 'em's boys."

"Where do they get it?" asked Lynn.

"Search me," answered the officer, with a shrug. "I reckon some of it flows down the mountain, an' men catches it in bottles; an' some works miracles on sorghum jugs an' turns out whisky. I suspicion a man who's been handlin' it by shipments, but he's so cute I ain't sure of him."

"The state law don't take effect till January, an' that's nine months off—time enough for a heap of deviltry in Beantown. I reckon, though, if we was so minded, we might wipe up some of the whisky." He looked tentatively at the mayor.

"Get onto your job, then," snapped Lynn.

"You aimin' to be on yours, if I do?" responded the other.

"You heard me say I'd stand for law and order, didn't you?" demanded Lynn.

"Yep! But you didn't mention whisky. A heap of mayors in the last ten years have stood for law an' order on election; but afterwards they set; just naturally tipped back their chairs an' set."

"Try me," answered Lynn, curtly.

The marshal walked out with drop-hip slouch deceiving as to his agility.

During the next fourteen days he brought nine whisky cases before the mayor. Lynn applied the law impartially to each. At the ninth case Beantown sat up and took notice. Through an older brother in the legal profession, it commended Lynn for his zeal, but hinted that it was not according to knowledge. Law, it suggested mildly, was to protect a man in his rights.

"Which man? And what rights?" inquired Lynn, with a steel glint in his eyes. "This is a prohibition town, isn't it?"

The legal brother admitted the imputation, and winked violently with both eyes, as he added that "since the state had cut out whisky, local law would have to look the other way when men took a drink."

Meanwhile, the girl in the car had overtaken Lynn one evening on the pike. Providentially her mother and her aunt occupied the back seat.

"Will the worshipful mayor honor a place beside me into town " she inquired, with sweet, mock humility.

"If you'll move over," he said, "just common Lynn Murray will be honored to be your chauffeur."

"I hear you are 'faithfully executing the office' of mayor," she guyed, slyly.

Lynn smiled, apparently at a hen taking a dust bath in the middle of the road.

The hen rose with a wild screech.

"Better be careful," warned the girl.

"I never touched her," he grinned.

"You know I didn't mean that," rebuked the girl. "Beantown's like that church the preacher read about Sunday—it 'has a name'—but—alas for its works. It won't stand for the treatment you're giving it."

"If Beantown won't stand for what I'm giving it, it can take it lying flat on its back," said Lynn cheerfully. "Beantown's got fatty degeneration of its morals and it's got to cut off whisky or it'll die of heart failure."

"Beantown is dead now—morally," sighed the girl hopelessly. "You can't raise the dead."

"I can bury it, then," he laughed, "and I'll make its funeral cost like the dickens."

"You'll only make yourself unpopular. What's the use?"

"Of having principles, or a conscience?" he asked soberly.

"It hurts me to have you criticised."

Something in her tone made his heart leap. The car swung round a curve and ran facing the mountain, splendid now, with the setting sun flinging over it thin, silken curtains, crimson, purple, copper-colored, through which green-black masses of pines showed, soft and shadowy.

Lynn's voice was barely audible above the purr of the machine.

"Hilda," he said, "I've got a big fight on—the cause has its beginning the other side of the mountain. If I win"—he turned his eyes an instant to hers—she did not look away or falter—"if I lose"—his eyes were on the ribbon-like road as it unwound into town.

That week the *Cake County Comment* contained a front page notice from the mayor to the effect that certain dangerous animals, notably wild cats and blind tigers, were known to be at large in Beantown or its vicinity. As mayor, he called upon all respectable citizens to aid him in hunting them down. Furthermore he warned all citizens against giving shelter to the animals. The law, he declared, furnished a club stout enough to knock any one of them in the head if the blows were dealt by the strong arm of public sentiment.

This time Beantown not only sat up and took notice; it also rose, walked abroad, and said things lawful for strong

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

SOLDIERS OF THE SOIL

No bugle blows, no drum is beat
To stir us to our toil,
There is no sound of marching feet
That tread the quiet soil;
No captain have we but the sun,
Nor ever yet have trod
A path of blood to battles won—
Whose general is God.

A million miles of trenches mark
The ancient war we wage.
From dusk of dawn to early dark
All nature we engage.
We scatter powder seed like rain,
We charge with horse and blade
Until the ranks of ripened grain
Stand sturdy at parade!

Then all our acres rise to meet
The call for volunteers,
And countless regiments of wheat
Uphold their golden spears,
And through a sea of banners green
That glisten in the morn
Shine out in endless sweeps of sheen
The bayonets of corn!

They stand and sway and swiftly fall
That men may eat and live,
And we go back to wait the call
Another spring shall give—
And now it thrills and now it stirs
Our souls amid new scenes
Where hoes are more than howitzers
And bullets bow to beans!

And now we challenge soil and sky
For Freedom to provide—
That richer fields for man may die
Than ever yet have died;
That endless hosts of food may sweep
Across the bristling sea
To where the brave their vigil keep
For God and Liberty!

—*Leigh Mitchell Hodges in North American of Philadelphia*

PHILADELPHIA'S "GET TOGETHER" MEETING

JANE A. STEWART

"Sound the proclamation
All around the nation
Hear the message ringing
Everybody singing
Pennsylvania's going dry!"

Never was this stirring prophecy more fervently sung than at the recent annual co-operation meeting of the Philadelphia W. C. T. U.

The singing came as an irrepressible outburst of pent-up faith and hope. It followed a spirited appeal by a representative of one of the temperance societies that "Victory must be won in Philadelphia, the hardest place in all America to win; and probably the last place to be captured by prohibition forces." Federal Congressmen from Philadelphia voted solidly against a bill for a dry District of Columbia, while New York and Chicago each turned in several dry votes; and thirty-seven of the forty-one state legislators living in Philadelphia voted recently against local option for the state, to defeat which the liquor interests poured out millions, knowing that we could put about forty counties dry by local option and gain an educational effect which could make the whole state dry.

To get them in closer touch for this great work, the Philadelphia W. C. T. U. rounded up a dozen or more active organizations at this notable co-operation meeting. The groups included the women's missionary societies; the Civic Club; the Christian Endeavor Union; the county Sunday School Association; the Home and School League; the Woman's Clubs; Alumnae Associations; the Business Woman's Christian League; the Young Woman's Christian Association, and the Woman Suffrage Association.

Church women, club women, teachers, mothers, society women, a policewoman, a business woman, a social worker, were all there to instruct and to receive the quickening impulse which comes from taking active part in good work which many share. "What would we do in our Christian work if we walked alone?" asked one speaker. "Although organizations be multiplied a hundredfold we wouldn't have enough!"

Honor was paid to the pioneer Woman's Christian Temperance Union which laid the foundation for the great onsurging prohibition movement. Touching appeals were brought to them.

"If you can do anything to stop dancing in the cabarets, I beg of you to do it," urged Mrs. Ida M. Hudson, the consecrated, energetic president of the Young Woman's Christian Association. "I plead with you for the young womanhood of this great city. Where are our mothers? I fear they are not praying as our mothers used to do. Friends, we must know where our girls are." She told of talking with and securing pledges from six girls, in a single week, who had taken "just a cocktail," but protested against being regarded as drinking girls. "Tell mothers they must teach their children that godliness is the only way of living," she declared.

"Get as many voters as you can to stand for the abolition of the liquor traffic as a war measure," was another appeal. "Food products destroyed in liquor manufacture every year would feed twelve million people; and that number of people will starve in this country if the liquor evil is not abolished."

"You know and we know that the enfranchisement of women stands for prohibition," said Mrs. G. A. Dunning, head of the Pennsylvania woman suffrage party. "We are fighting right with you against this strong invisible force and if we all get together we will win. 'Booze or Bread' is the new slogan." Eight new states, she pointed out, have won some form of suffrage since January 1, 1917, the latest being Nebraska.

"In any big work of co-operation we need to have vision," said Mrs. Moore of the Business Woman's Christian League. "God is working out his purpose. Our souls grow by the things we do for and with other people. It is hard to work with some people; and often it seems easier to do the task yourself. But in that way you deprive others of the needed benefits of co-operative service."

"It is not with little candles and little brooms of twigs but by the aid of electric lights and vacuum cleaners that the women of today are working to save the lost coins all around the world," said Dr. Anna Young, Presbyterian missionary from India. "Over in India liquor is entering countless homes and even some nominally Christian people are beginning to use it. I ask your prayers especially for women who are hostesses, for many poor victims get their first taste of liquor at social functions."

This testimony was earnestly corroborated by Mrs. Joseph M. Gazzam, a thoughtful mother and a member of Philadelphia's exclusive set, now widely known for the splendid stand she has taken on behalf of a "sane, social season"; and the substitution of temperance beverages for alcoholic drinks at social affairs. She told of the new movement to get parents together to promote the moral, mental, and physical wellbeing of their children by establishing wholesome standards in matters affecting their education, amusements and home life, to meet the menace of social drinking, late dancing, and other soul and strength-depleting diversions of the modern social whirl.

"Nearly all arrests of women are for drunkenness," testified the policewoman; "and nearly all crimes are committed under the influence of liquor. This, to me, is a very practical reason for Pennsylvania's going dry!"

The spacious rooms of the "Willard," the W. C. T. U. headquarters, were decorated with flags, apple blossoms, festoons of pledge-cards, and the long-lettered roll of the prohibition states. Through the courtesy of Mrs. Mary Jones, a leading white ribboner, luncheon was served to all.

The meeting was one of great mutual benefit. The recitations by gifted young W. C. T. U. medal contestants, the patriotic temperance solos, and the eloquent arraignment of the drink evil, deeply stirred the visitors, none of whom departed without having had "the spirit stabbed broad awake" with the realization that the liquor traffic menaces the very foundations of the nation.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE MOUNTAIN

(Continued from Page Twelve)

men to utter under excitement, but not pleasant to hear.

Who, they demanded, was this ingrate they had put into office with their own sacred votes—this young chaw-bacon who commanded respectable citizens to tamper with the time honored customs of the town—this, this young fool?

In fact, public opinion seemed to embrace and shelter the blind tiger and the wild cat with one strong arm and to knock the mayor in the head with the other.

Respectable citizens were slow in lining up for the hunt. After a few days, however, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which had been living at a poor dying rate for several years, sent its president to him to declare that it would survive or perish with him on the hunt.

The pastor of one church asked the Lord to assist the mayor in driving out the powers of darkness, and confident in the Lord's ability to do so, went on his own way in peace. The other two preachers went the priest and the levite one better, for they shook hands with the mayor before they passed by on the other side.

Colonel Tolliver, the father of Hilda and the most authoritative citizen of Beantown, did not so much as shake the mayor's hand. Instead, he shook his own head.

"No use, no use, my boy," he said with a smile, "you can't clear up the forest of tradition."

"You reckon I can blaze a trail?" asked Lynn.

"You'll have the wolves on you, if you try a new path. The paths beaten by our fathers are safest," prosed the colonel.

Lynn's laugh was not joyous.

"That depends on the fathers," he said.

The colonel looked thoughtful.

"Lynn," he began, and hesitated—"Lynn, when you first came to Beantown, I marked you as having the qualities necessary to make a successful lawyer. Lynn, you're in love with my girl—you're a good boy, I like your principles—I don't know how Hilda feels—like enough you do—and for Hilda's sake I hate to see you taking up a losing fight. Girls are prejudiced against failures. They don't understand them as we men do. It is always foolish for a young man to espouse a feeble or a dying cause."

During this broken speech, Lynn felt curious flashes, red-hot and ice-cold, pass up and down his spine. In the rigor of a cold flash he said, "You assume that the prohibition cause is a feeble and a dying one and that I am going to lose in my fight?"

The colonel's tone was that of a judge reluctantly pronouncing a death sentence.

"It is scarcely an assumption in view of the facts," he said.

"The facts be hanged!" cried Lynn, in the fury of a hot flash, and he walked away.

He might not win Hilda; but it would not be because he failed to clean out whisky in Beantown, at least while he was mayor.

Was Colonel Tolliver trying to buy his silence at the price of the girl? Of course not—there could be no motive—and Lynn put the thought away. Still he wished Hilda's father had shown up to better advantage.

Apparently the mayor's warning served only to drive the wild cats and blind tigers closer into their lairs. No one saw a trace of them for weeks. The office of marshal was almost a sinecure.

Then, one Saturday night, Beantown's boys had an orgy. No one knew where the whisky came from, and according to custom some one smuggled the boys away before the marshal could make an arrest.

"You ain't caught them wild animals, have you?" snickered a citizen the next morning.

"No," answered Lynn, good-naturedly, "but I bet I have them eating out of my hand yet."

The orgy made Beantown sick and until late summer it lived the life of a monk, and wild cats and blind tigers slunk back into the mountain or prowled around neighboring towns.

One Monday morning in August, as Lynn sat near an open window in the

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EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF THE COLORADO W. C. T. U.

Special Correspondence

The local unions of Colorado are educating for total abstinence as the foundation of effective prohibition and disseminating information about the cigaret in preparation for a prohibitive cigaret law. Greeley has been very successful in holding scientific temperance and anti-tobacco essay contests, five hundred pupils competing. Two hundred copies of "The Little White Slaver," by Henry Ford, were available as a source of help.

The prize winning essays were read and awards presented at a large and enthusiastic public meeting. The Y. P. B. gave a pantomime, Miss Columbia crowning the dry states.

Fort Collins has original and successful plans for work in the schools. Last year it specialized on scrap-books. This year it has had an afternoon program on cigarets given in a public school building. Pupils in the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh grades took part. The cigaret received a great deal of attention in readings, exercises and dialogues, and prohibition and patriotism were lauded in speech and song.

East Side, Colorado Springs, had a public reading of prize essays on alcohol and tobacco. In addition to money awards a flag pin was given the winners of the first prize and a white carnation to those who received honorable mention.

Boulder has held essay contests in four grades, on "Thrift" for the girls and "The Injurious Effect of Tobacco on the Growing Boy" for the boys. Awards to the amount of sixty dollars were presented and two banquets given, one for one hundred boys and the other for one hundred girls, who wrote the best essays. Teachers who helped make a success of the contests were guests of honor.

Besides essay and anti-narcotic medal contests in Denver, debates on "Resolved, that the cigaret is the greatest menace to the young people of Colorado today," are being held, in which prominent men participate. These result in a two-fold benefit as the affirmative presents the evils of the cigaret and the negative pictures the dangers of the public dance, pool hall and kindred amusements.

TEXAS W. C. T. U. CONVENTION A RED LETTER EVENT

Special Correspondence

The thirty-fifth annual convention of the Texas W. C. T. U., which closed in Ennis on Friday, April 20, was one of the best ever held in the state though possibly not the largest in numbers. Never were the white ribboners more heartily welcomed. The women of Ennis had planned their work well, and opened their homes to the delegates with unbounded hospitality.

The meetings were held in the Tabernacle Baptist church, Rev. W. E. Brittain, pastor. Mrs. Nannie W. Curtis, president of the Texas W. C. T. U., Mrs. J. V. Brewer, vice-president, and Mrs. Ammerman, president of the South Fifteenth district, presided at different times. The mayor, unavoidably absent, sent a representative and offered the services of his wife and his automobile to the white ribboners. Perhaps the most important thing accomplished was the revision of the constitution and by-laws. The words, "as a beverage," in the pledge were eliminated. Salaries of the state officers were doubled. A resolution providing that no woman can hold office in the state W. C. T. U. unless she subscribes for and reads THE UNION SIGNAL, was passed. The papers read were good, also the reports. A whole host of little folks were dedicated to the cause.

Judge Grubbs, father of the law which gave to Texas the College of Industrial Arts at Denton, was present and gave a brief welcome. Mrs. Grubbs also spoke. The law which provided for the founding of this college was absolutely a W. C. T. U. measure as the W. C. T. U. was the only woman's organization to petition the legislature to build this institution. Later other women's organizations became interested and they are now helping to carry on the work. There is an unwritten but well understood law that a W. C. T. U. woman is to be a member of the board of regents. Mrs. Stoddard served as secretary of this board. Mrs. J. S. Turner followed her. Since then this law has been ignored. Another new hall or dormitory is to be erected and the convention passed a resolution asking that this hall be named Lydia Grubbs Hall because of the interest of Mrs. Grubbs in the work from the very beginning.

The Press banner was again returned to Mrs. Clara N. Murray, local Press superintendent of Austin, for the best all-around report.

A very few of the old timers were present: Mother Orr, an Ohio Crusader; Mother Yates, who attended the first Texas convention; Mrs. Tracy, a charter member of the Houston W. C. T. U., and Miss Fanny Armstrong, who for thirty-three years has been a member of the Texas W. C. T. U.

Miss Veva De Jernette of Peniel, daughter of a charter member of the Texas W. C. T. U., was elected a delegate to the National Convention. Miss De Jernette is treasurer of the Peniel W. C. T. U. and a power in her home town. Two of her L. T. L. girls were with her and all took certificates, Miss Veva for studying the L. T. L. Manuals.

The motion picture play, "The Man Who Forgot," was shown in Ennis during the convention, and an arrangement was made, largely through the efforts of Mrs. Brewer, whereby the W. C. T. U. received one-half of the profits.

The former officers were re-elected with the exception of Mrs. J. S. Turner, treasurer, whose health is such she could not accept the office another year. Mrs. M. M. Kirkham, a president of the Twelfth district, was elected in her place. Mrs. Maude Gerhardt of Corpus Christi was elected Press superintendent and Miss Fanny Armstrong assistant.

The 1918 convention will be held in Gonzales, in southern Texas.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE MOUNTAIN

(Continued from Page Thirteen)

recorder's office, he heard a loud voice in the court house yard.

"T'other side of the mounting now." Lynn looked out. "We don't have no mayor servin' notices on us to run down our blind tigers and wild cats. They just naturally roam free." The speaker glanced up and saw Lynn. Incredulity, doubt, certainty, crossed his lean, lined face. Lynn felt the muscles of his own throat tighten, but he met the eyes of the tall mountaineer squarely.

The crowd followed the stranger's gaze. When they saw Lynn, they burst into a loud laugh. He smiled and stepped back. Then he went into his office and waited; but no one came.

At noon Lynn saw two men on horseback ride out the south pike and turn off into the mountain.

Lynn ventured onto the street.

"Who was the visitor that blessed me, down the country?" he asked casually of the marsbal, who had been one of the crowd.

The marshal looked at him sharply.

"Him? Why, he's Captain Hicks, from the other side of the mountain. If all the whisky he's made had been turned loose on the mountain, I bet it'd cut a gully as deep as Gee's Creek."

"Why hasn't the government got onto him?" inquired Lynn.

"He's got a scent for revenue officers, like a turkey buzzard for dead flesh, an' his still is harder to find than a nigger that don't love watermelon. He never did open his mouth after he saw you. I have a hunch, though, that his comin' means more whisky in town. Seems like it always follows some one's appearin' here from the other side of the mountain."

"Did he bring any in?"

"Nop, but I bet him or the fellow with him left word where it's to be found."

"Well," said Lynn, abstractedly, "keep close watch. By the way, I'm going out to Hiwassee to inspect that timber I'm thinking of buying and I won't be in till late."

The marshal looked admiringly after the mayor as he disappeared into the garage.

(To be continued)

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AMONG OUR WORKERS

The thirteenth institute of the Monroe county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. was held at Brockport early in May, Mrs. Mary H. Bishop, county president, presiding. Seventeen of the twenty-nine unions were represented at the opening session. Among the many interesting features of the program were the "Efficieney Congress," the W. C. T. U. Exchange, showing activity along many lines, "Eehoes from Albany," by Mrs. Bishop, a prohibition pageant by twenty-six young ladies. Addresses by Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, state Y. P. B. secretary, emphasized the value of work among young people, five thousand of whom in New York state are pledged to lives of total abstinence, prohibition, and a single standard of purity. Mrs. Perkins, in addition to awakening interest in Y. P. B. work among W. C. T. U. members, addressed the pupils of the normal and grammar schools. A night letter was sent to President Wilson urging the necessity of prohibition during the period of the war. The institute abounded in devotion, patriotism, loyalty. Our National official organs were brought to the attention of the institute in a practical way, and the necessity for their study was shown. The institute proved beyond dispute that "Publicity is a factor in winning prohibition."

Philadelphia county W. C. T. U. is doing splendid poster work under the supervision of its able superintendent, Mrs. Gertrude Pennington. Posters in approximately one hundred different styles, which sell at from two to twenty cents each, are on exhibit in a public building. Much interest in, and commendation of, the work are being expressed. The members of the various unions take turns in acting as "salesladies." Philadelphia had the services of Mrs. Eliza E. Peterson, National superintendent of Work Among Colored People, with very good results. Mrs. Mary Harris Armor will be the speaker at the county convention in late May.

On the suggestion of Mrs. Archer Nixon Tevis, Medal Contest superintendent of Philadelphia county, who was the guest of honor at a meeting of the Torrington (Conn.) W. C. T. U., the union held a declamatory and vocal contest. Eighth grade boys and girls competed for the medal which was awarded to Harlan C. Franklin, who recited "How We Raised Ten Thousand Dollars." The vocal contestants were members of the various church choirs. Rev. F. F. Vorhees made a stirring temperance address, urging voters to appeal to Congress for the enactment of wartime prohibition. Much temperance enthusiasm was generated, forty dollars was added to the funds in the treasury and several women enrolled as new members.

Mrs. Mary Harris Armor and Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of Work Among Soldiers and Sailors, were both welcome guests at the spring institute held in Burlington by the Burlington county (N. J.) W. C. T. U. Mrs. Thacher spoke on the subject "Our Country in Peril and Its Needs." Mrs. Armor delivered the address at the evening meeting. Mrs. Emily V. Street, county president, presided and two hundred delegates were in attendance.

On the eve of the departure for Montana of Mrs. Adah Wallace Unruh, National lecturer, a farewell reception was held in her home in Portland, Ore. Many expressions of appreciation of her pioneer work in the state and her efforts in helping to secure the "bone dry" law were given by those in attendanee and in letters from out of town friends, among them Governor Withycombe.

Chautauqua county, New York, has had a genuine W. C. T. U. revival under the leadership of Mrs. Addie B. Parsels, National organizer, who recently conducted eight one-day institutes in the county. One union, Dunkirk, gained forty new members. Disinterested members have become interested and all who eame under the influence of Mrs. Parsels received new inspiration.

A series of seven meetings under the auspices of the Canandaigua (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. were held recently with Mrs. Mary Harris Armor the principal speaker. Many new members were gained and a goodly sum added to the treasury. Miss Mildred Moody, state L. T. L. secretary, conducted a very interesting school of methods and Mrs. Lula Walker, state superintendent of Medal Contest work, made an interesting address. Much good resulted from the presence of these visitors. The Canandaigua union has contributed to the Lillian Stevens Campaign fund, the Frances E. Willard Memorial fund, and is doing its share toward the raising of the mile of dimes.

A membership contest of the Erma (N. J.) W. C. T. U. resulted in the addition of thirty-two new members who were welcomed recently at a most enjoyable social meeting.

A feature of Temperance day at the Cairo (Ga.) Chautauqua was an automobile parade by the W. C. T. U. In the lead were handsomely decorated cars filled with eighty-five L. T. L. children, followed by twenty-six cars representing the prohibition states, each carrying W. C. T. U. women dressed in white. The automobiles were elaborately decorated. On the front of each was the name of the state and a large white bow. Especially beautiful was the District of Columbia float, decorated with the national colors, in which stood Miss Columbia waving "Old Glory." In a red and black float rode boys and girls bound in chains. They represented the nonprohibition states bound by the liquor traffic. In the National Prohibition float rode the goddess of liberty. This was followed by a water wagon upon which boys representing Florida and other states were trying to climb.

At the Chautauqua Governor Catts of Florida made the prohibition address, the school children were heard in songs and Scientific Temperance Instruction prizes were presented to writers of the best temperance essays. All of the Grady county schools took part in the contest. Large crowds were in attendance.

Miss Sara Phillips Thomas, National associate superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, has been speaking in Georgia schools and colleges. She addressed the Georgia Educational Association in Macon on May 3. Temperance day in the public schools was endorsed by the Georgia Educational Association and by the Chautauqua of the South.

The Cheyenne (Wyo.) W. C. T. U. on April 19-20 held an interesting and well attended institute, with Mrs. Anna Allison, state W. C. T. U. president, as the presiding officer. At one of the evening meetings, addresses were made by Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, president of the Colorado W. C. T. U., ex-Gov. Joseph M. Carey and Mr. Fred Crabbe. The day sessions were given over to important business of the executive committee, reports of state officers and addresses by Judge Mentzer of the district court of Laramie, Mrs. Hungerford and Rev. Minnie Fenwick.

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Is there an institute or reading room for seamen in your vicinity? If so, be sure to include it in the list of complimentary subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL which you are sending to libraries, and reading rooms, mobilization and training camps. Appreciative testimony to the value of the SIGNAL and the work of the Jacksonville (Fla.) W. C. T. U. among the men at the Seamen's Institute of that city comes from Rev. Karl Frost, superintendent. He says: "I wish to assure you that THE UNION SIGNAL is very highly appreciated by the seamen who patronize our reading room, as well as by myself personally. We have enrolled on our temperance book 118 of the men. This has been largely accomplished through the local W. C. T. U. which has been interested in this work since its beginning in 1915."

ENTIRE MEMBERSHIP TO HAVE CAMPAIGN EDITION

The Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL is to be sent to the entire membership of the First Milwaukee (Wis.) W. C. T. U.—109. This was the result of action taken at the annual business meeting of the union on April 16. This union reports a balance on hand of $156.84 after paying railroad fare of delegates to state convention. Among the enterprises of the year was the raising of $52.50 for the state W. C. T. U. mile of dimes, the awarding of three life memberships in the state organization and contributions to the Frances Willard Memorial Fund and the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund. Mrs. H. Hill was re-elected president. At a banquet and meeting in the evening, in celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the union, a toast was given Mrs. W. A. Lawson, state W. C. T. U. president, and an honored guest, by Mrs. Vie H. Campbell. Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, a former president and now World's and National superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, delivered the address of the evening. The history of the union was given by Mrs. Ford, a charter member, and messages and greetings from other charter and pioneer members were read.

FORTY SUBSCRIPTIONS GIFT OF RENO UNION

The Reno (Nev.) W. C. T. U. is actively at work helping in the campaign for statewide prohibition. This union, the largest in the state, has a membership of sixty, a large number for this sparsely settled section of the country. Under the direction of the state superintendent of THE UNION SIGNAL, who is also the local superintendent, the Reno union, as one of its campaign plans, is making generous use of the Campaign Edition. Recently this union sent in sixty-two subscriptions to the Campaign Edition, forty of which paid for by the local union, are going to different parts of the state to make prohibition sentiment.

$2.50 PER DAY SALARY PAID ONE PERSON in each town to distribute FREE circulars, and take orders for White Ribbon Concentrated Flavoring. Non-alcoholic. Big demand, steadily increasing. J. S. ZIEGLER CO., 7G, E. Harrison St., Chicago.

PROGRESS OF PORTO RICO PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN

The statement is being made through the general press that the anti-prohibition advocates in Porto Rico have practically given up the fight and have disorganized, but reports from our correspondents indicate that they are carrying on a very vigorous pussyfoot campaign. "The liquor interests at first formed an organization and started an open campaign," writes one of our correspondents. "They found they had nothing to gain by publicity and dissolved their committees. As a matter of fact, however, they have a very effective organization and will go to the polls with most of the 'practical politicians' on their side and with considerable campaign funds."

A great deal of general publicity work, distribution of circulars, platform speaking, etc., is being carried on by the advocates of prohibition. There are now in circulation thousands of copies of a new circular prepared by a young lawyer refuting the statement of the liquorites that Porto Rico cannot afford to lose the $1,500,000 from the liquor traffic.

Some of the newspapers have been generous in giving space to prohibition news and propaganda. The *Puerto Rico Evangelico*, a religious and literary quarterly, the official organ of the Protestant churches of the island, is devoting many of its pages to the liquor question and has a news section especially for the prohibition movement.

"There is little doubt that the island will go dry, for the natives do not want any more rum," writes a correspondent, "but to insure success in July when the vote is taken, the educational work must be pushed."

Enemies of Prohibition Already at Work in Porto Rico

(A free translation of handbill in Spanish circulated by "Anti-Prohibition Committee of Porto Rico" at expense of liquor dealers, no doubt.)

The Jones bill is a blessing to Porto Rico.

It is light that lights the whole island.

But there cannot be light without shade, and in this case the shade is the prohibition amendment which shortens by $2,000,000 yearly the income of our treasury, and holds back, we may say, the great development of our general progress, cutting off schools, roads, public works, etc., and therefore our Governor will be compelled to find a way to cover so enormous a deficit by raising the tax collections.

But the Jones bill provides that the prohibition amendment can be made void at any general election which takes place within the first five years, by a majority of the qualified electors, provided that a petition to that effect has been made by ten per cent of the same.

On the 16th of next July the first general election will take place, and on that day we shall see if we can count or not on those $2,000,000 which cover unavoidable needs of our economic life and of the intellectual development of the Porto Rican people.

The Unionists, the Republicans and the Socialists will all vote as a single man *against prohibition*.

The wholesale and retail trade are decidedly against it.

We expect, therefore, that the Porto Rican people will show once more the force of their opinion in the first plebiscite which has been offered them for their decision.

THE ANTI-PROHIBITION COMMITTEE.

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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLIII | EVANSTON, ILL., MAY 31, 1917 | No. 22

STRONG drink has stolen from every home in England one pound of food for every day of the war.

The grain now used in the United States in the manufacture of alcoholic liquors would enable us to send a pound loaf of bread a day to each of 11,000,000 men at the front.

Have you appealed to President Wilson and Congress for War Prohibition?

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

ARMY BILL FORBIDS SALE OF LIQUOR TO MEN IN UNIFORM—SECRETARY DANIELS ASKS SIMILAR LAW FOR PROTECTION OF NAVY—POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT ISSUES LIQUOR BULLETIN

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

The war revenue bill, calling for $1,800,000,000, which the Ways and Means committee introduced two weeks ago and which has been the main business of the House under the five minute rule continuously since, was brought to its final passage Wednesday, May 23, by a vote of 329 to 76, 21 not voting. This bill now goes to the Senate, where we may safely believe another two weeks, or longer, will be spent in scanning the many items of this far-reaching and all-important piece of legislation, before a vote is taken. Congress, and especially the Ways and Means committee, has been deluged with countless protests against the proposed increase of taxation. Everything possible has been assessed to meet the exigencies of war. Mr. Kitchin of North Carolina, chairman of the House Ways and Means committee, is one of the strongest advocates of peace in Congress and, almost alone, stood for it and was assailed on both sides of the chamber because of his attitude at such a time. But when war was declared, he immediately let it be known that in every possible way he would stand by the declaration and do his best to help. We sit near each other in the dining room of the Driscoll Hotel and I said to him one morning, "Mr. Kitchin, your name is upon a good many lips these days." "Yes," he said, "many are cursing me, but this is what I knew must follow if war came—the people must needs be taxed to the utmost. I tried to keep them from it and now the very ones who cried hardest for war are crying loudest because of war taxes." Mr. Kitchin's eldest son enlisted two weeks ago and has entered the training camp at Fort Myer, Va. Representative Saunders of Virginia, another strong advocate for peace, is staying at the Driscoll and his two sons also have entered the training camp across the Potomac river.

Senator Lewis of Illinois this week told the Senate that in the West the recent Red Cross speech of the President has been so misrepresented that it may endanger the success of the Liberty Loan and make the enforcement of the conscription law very difficult. He read from a communication sent him as follows:

"Why should we give our money and our boys when the President says, 'We have no grievance'? Why fight for Britain and die and be bankrupt? Why give Britain our money, our men, and then our Navy to satisfy their grievances?

"The circular sent us shows that the President's speech in full stated to the women of the Red Cross that we have no cause for fight or war or to pay our money out for bonds for fight or war; that America is not involved."

Senator Lewis expressed regret that there was such a misapprehension on the part of the people and said further, that "The President of the United States is unfortunate when he speaks without his manuscript, when there has been misrepresentation or misinterpretation." The Senator bravely defended the words of the President and closed his speech by quoting the words of Disraeli upon a famous occasion when he said, "Let us trust that hereafter criticism may be made with discrimination and condemnation with justice."

Secretary Daniels Asks for Legislation Against Sale of Liquor to Men of Navy While in Uniform

Secretary of the Navy Daniels recently addressed a letter to Speaker Clark, urging that the legislation incorporated in the Army bill, prohibiting the sale of liquor to "any officer or member of the military forces while in uniform" be extended to cover the Navy. Senator Kellar of Tennessee, author of the provision in the Army bill, said he believed the term "military forces" is a general term and includes the men of the Navy as well as those of the Army. Webster, he pointed out, defines "military" as "of or pertaining to soldiers, arms or warfare." However, in order to be on the safe side, the request for additional legislation by Mr. Daniels probably will receive prompt attention in Congress. The prohibition against selling liquor to men while in uniform, coupled with the recent order requiring every Army man on duty to wear his uniform, has had the effect of making the Army "bone dry."

In view of the fact that after November 1 next, Prince George's county, Maryland, will be the only territory within a radius of practically fifty miles of Washington where liquor can be obtained, the board of liquor license commissioners there have been having a hard time to dispose of the many applicants who desire the granting of licenses to sell intoxicants. Probably the most drastic action taken by the board was in the case of three saloons located near Fort Washington, where 800 soldiers are now stationed and where it is probable a much larger number will soon be added. The commissioners flatly refused to allow any one of the three saloons to remain in business and declared emphatically that, until the close of the war, no consideration would be given applicants from that section.

ARMY BILL FORBIDS SALE OF LIQUOR TO MEN IN UNIFORM

Section 12. It shall be unlawful to sell any intoxicating liquor, including beer, ale or wine, to any officer or member of the military forces while in uniform.

President Wilson, in a formal statement acknowledging receipt of resolutions passed by members of the First Presbyterian church, which calls upon Congress to pass a law regulating the manufacture and sale of intoxicants as a war efficiency and conservation measure, has replied:

"It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your resolution. Such attitude cheers my heart in times like the present. I hope Congress will respond to your desire."

Text of First Liquor Bulletin Issued By Post Office Department.

The Post Office Department issued "Liquor Bulletin, No. 1," May 14, 1917, according to the Act of Congress, approved March 3, which goes into effect July 1, 1917. This Act is construed to bar from the mails any letter, postal card, circular, newspaper, pamphlet or publication of any kind containing any advertisement of intoxicating liquor of any kind, or containing a solicitation of any order for any such liquor, in any state or territory, or portions thereof, in the United States, where the state or local law is in force at the time prohibiting advertising or soliciting of orders. Heavy penalties are affixed for a violation of these provisions. The bulletin further says: "Whoever shall order, purchase, or cause intoxicating liquors to be transported in interstate commerce, except for scientific, sacramental, medicinal and mechanical purposes, into any state or territory, the laws of which prohibit the manufacture or sale therein of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, shall be punished," etc. The states from which liquor advertisements are excluded are as follows: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana (effective April 3, 1918,), Iowa, Maine, Michigan (effective April 30, 1918), Mississippi, Montana (effective December 31, 1918), Nebraska, New Hampshire (effective May 1, 1918), North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah (effective August 1, 1917), Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Connecticut, numerous towns; Delaware, Sussex county; Maryland, many local places; Ohio, county or territory where sale of liquor as a beverage is prohibited; Rhode Island, cities and towns which have voted dry; Texas, all political subdivisions which have voted dry. Data for the bulletin is as yet incomplete, but further bulletins will be issued by the Post Office Department from time to time.

National W. C. T. U. Representatives Present American Flag to Head of British Mission

Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost and the writer waited upon Right Honorable Arthur James Balfour, head of the British mission, by appointment, Thursday, May 24, to present him with an American flag. We were escorted by one of the secretaries to the private office of Mr. Balfour. He was sitting at his desk when we entered, but rose and came forward to greet us. Mrs. Thacher, after a few words of explanation, shook out the silken folds and handing the Stars and Stripes to Mr. Balfour said, "We present this flag as the gift of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union" and went on to speak of the Countess of Carlisle as the honored president of the World's W. C. T. U. and of the many years Lady Henry Somerset was officially connected with the World's organization. Mr. Balfour, holding up the flag, said, "Do let me thank you for this beautiful gift, the most beautiful Stars and Stripes I have ever seen." A few words of further greeting, as he walked down the spacious halls, and our pleasant visit was at an end.

Belva Lockwood Called to Her Heavenly Home

One of the great women of our time has been called away. Belva Lockwood, at the age of eighty-six, has laid down the weapons of warfare and gone to her reward. Away back in the forties she began her battle for lifting up the oppressed. She worked and planned for years to provide a way for women to teach, for girls to attend high schools, for women to hold property and to give the mother equal rights with the father in the ownership of the child. Alone and almost single handed, she fought for years for the right of women to be admitted to law practice in the Supreme Court of the United States and was herself the first woman to be so admitted. She worked to the last for the rights of the Indian. Her funeral was largely attended, Bishop Hamilton, three former pastors, Dr. Anna Shaw and the writer being the speakers. The body had lain in state in the church of which she was a member, the officers of the District W. C. T. U. acting as an honorary guard.

National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Hotel Driscoll, Washington, D. C., May 25, 1917.

Prohibition the Burning Question of the Hour

The religious denominations of the United States have for some years past been urging national prohibition of the liquor traffic at their state and national meetings, but this year, in the face of the war crisis, their demand is increasingly insistent. A telegram to President Wilson from the board of the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, in session in Cleveland in connection with the Northern Baptist convention, characterized prohibition as the "burning question of the hour." A resolution adopted by the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, U. S. A., in session in Dallas, Texas, copies of which were sent to President Wilson, Vice-President Marshall and Speaker Clark, assured President Wilson that "enlightened public sentiment will sustain you in thus honoring the people by safeguarding the manhood of the nation." The Chicago diocesan convention of the Protestant Episcopal church, in session in Chicago, went on record in favor of national prohibition and the establishment of protected zones around military camps from which immoral women shall be excluded. The clergy should unite to impress Congress with the importance of "bread rather than beer, wheat rather than whisky," declared Bishop Charles P. Anderson on that occasion. The Episcopal diocese of Bethlehem, Pa., through resolutions adopted, urged state and national prohibition as a war efficiency measure and to conserve the grain for food.

Fifty Simultaneous Prohibition Meetings Held in Chicago

The Chicago Woman's Club, through its new Prohibition department, is strongly allying itself with the temperance forces at work to drive the saloons from the windy city. In a "big drive" against the liquor interests, which was planned primarily in recognition of the great need for prohibition at this time, the club recently held within the municipality and its environs fifty simultaneous prohibition meetings, as many prominent women of the city and suburbs opening their homes for this purpose. The speakers were pastors, social workers, many of whom had not before publicly committed themselves on the question, and temperance leaders, among whom was numbered Miss Anna A. Gordon, president of the National W. C. T. U. From all of the fifty meetings were sent telegrams and letters to President Wilson and Congress urging national prohibition.

"Bone-Dry" Soldier Law Worries Barkeepers

These are days of worry for the barkeep. Torn between conflicting emotions of filling up the cash box and going to jail, he is in a fix. It all happened since the scenery of the loop changed to khaki and navy blue and now he is doing his bit for the telephone company by keeping a sergeant busy at the recruiting office:

"Hello. Is this Captain Kenney? No, well I want to know if I can sell a gent a drink?"

"Nobody is holding you."

"But he is in uniform."

"Are you anxious to break into jail?"

"No," with a shiver in the voice.

"Well, don't sell him any booze."

"Does that go for those in blue with white hats?"

"You had better not experiment with either unless you want Uncle Sam to pay your board bill where the fences are high."

"T'anks."

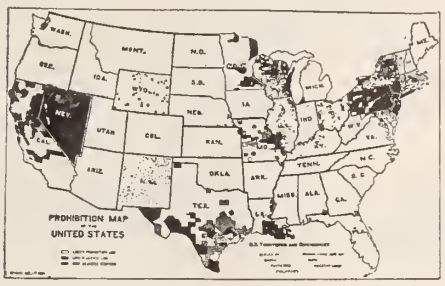
"That's the 'steenth' time some booze rustler has called up to find out if it is against the law to sell a man in army or navy uniform a drink," commented the officer as he wearily hung up the receiver.—*Chicago Herald.*

Ban on Liquor at Fort Sam Houston

In accordance with a order by Brigadier General James Parker, the possession of liquor in quarters by soldiers or its sale within the limits of Fort Sam Houston or Camp Wilson, says a news item from San Antonio, Texas, has been prohibited. This order applies to the two officers' clubs, which were thus made dry for the first time since the establishment of the army post.

Suffrage Bill Passes House of Commons

After ten days' debate, the bill which may give the 6,000,000 women of Great Britain the franchise passed the House of Commons, on May 23, by a vote of 329 to 40.



HONOR ROLL

—of—

PROHIBITION STATES AND TERRITORY AND DATE OF GOING INTO EFFECT

Maine		1851
Kansas		1880
North Dakota		1889
Oklahoma		1907
Georgia		1908
North Carolina		1909
Mississippi		1909
Tennessee		1909
West Virginia		1914
Alabama		1915
Arizona		1915
Virginia		1916
Colorado		1916
Oregon		1916
Washington		1916
Arkansas		1916
Iowa		1916
Idaho		1916
South Carolina		1916
Nebraska	*May	1, 1917
South Dakota	*July	1, 1917
Utah	†Aug.	1, 1917
Dist. of Columbia	†Nov.	1, 1917
Alaska	†Jan.	1, 1918
Indiana	†April	2, 1918
Michigan	*April	30, 1918
Montana	*Dec.	31, 1918
New Hampshire	†May	1, 1918

*Enacted 1916. †Enacted 1917.

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1917

Iowa†† Ohio New Mexico

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1918

Utah†† Missouri Florida
Minnesota Wyoming Nevada

††Now have statutory prohibition. Will vote on constitutional amendment.

Secretary Baker of War Department Asks Governors to Help Protect Soldiers' Morals

Secretary Baker made public on May 25 a letter he had addressed to the governors of all states calling for co-operation in keeping the army mobilization camps free from improper surroundings and immoral influences.

"Our responsibility in this matter is not open to question," the secretary wrote. "We cannot allow these young men, most of whom will have been drafted to service, to be surrounded by a vicious and demoralizing environment, nor can we leave anything undone which will protect them from unhealthy influences and crude forms of temptation.

Responsibility to Families

"The greater proportion of this force probably will be made up of young men who have not yet become accustomed to contact with either the saloon or the prostitute, and who will be at that plastic and generous period of life when questionable modes of indulgence easily serve as outlets for exuberant physical vitality.

"Not only have we an inescapable responsibility in this matter to the families and communities from which these young men are selected, but, from the standpoint of our duty and our determination to create an efficient army, we are bound, as a military necessity, to do everything in our power to promote the health and conserve the vitality of the men in the training camps.

"I am determined that our new training camps, as well as the surrounding zones within an effective radius, shall not be places of temptation and peril. We are not going to be able to obtain the conditions necessary without the full co-operation of the local authorities. Will you give earnest consideration to this matter in your particular state?

Threatens to Move Camps

"I am confident that much can be done to arouse the cities and towns to an appreciation of their responsibility for clean conditions.

"I would suggest that your council make itself responsible for seeing that the laws of your state and of Congress in respect to these matters are strictly enforced. This relates not only to the camps established under federal authority but to the more or less temporary mobilization points of the National Guard units. It relates, too, to the large centers through which soldiers will constantly be passing.

"If the desired end cannot be otherwise achieved I propose to move the camps from those neighborhoods in which clean conditions cannot be secured."

Governor Phillips of Wisconsin Vetoes Prohibition Referendum Measure

The prohibition referendum bill, which passed both houses of the Wisconsin legislature, was vetoed by Governor Phillips just five minutes before the bill would have become a law had his signature been withheld. Although Governor Phillips had promised to sign the bill if it passed the legislature, he changed his attitude when he found that the bill had actually been approved by both the senate and house. He objected that breweries were not permitted to manufacture for shipment out of the state and that farmers could not make wines and ciders for their own tables, and he proposed amendments making these provisions. This appeared to be only a scheme for opening the question again with the hope of defeating it the second time, thus shifting the responsibility, writes our Wisconsin correspondent.

WHITE RIBBONERS RESPOND TO PATRIOTISM'S CALL

Missouri War Relief Activities

NELLE G. BURGER, President Missouri W. C. T. U.

The white ribboners of Missouri are patriotic and loyal, and while we would prefer to keep busy along lines of peace, today all energies are bent toward plans to ameliorate the sad conditions of war.

The local unions are organizing the women of many towns for co-operative work. Many who are not ready to join our ranks as full fledged members are willing to co-operate under our department of Work among Soldiers and Sailors. Relief supplies of all descriptions are being made and will be distributed by the Red Cross. Where there is an active Red Cross society in a town or city the local union is known as the W. C. T. U. unit, and co-operates in all efforts. Of course all work done by the W. C. T. U. will be accredited to our department of Work among Soldiers and Sailors, and will be accurately reported.

Two consignments of comfort bags have been sent to "our boys" on the battleship "Missouri" and the women are busy making more and are also knitting for the sailors.

Housewives are being furnished the men at Jefferson Barracks, Maxwelton, Kansas City and all other training camps. Similar comforts will be supplied the many Missourians at Fort Riley. As the government furnishes only one "housewife" to a squad of eight, these gifts from our white ribboners are highly acceptable and much appreciated. Each county in the state is contributing toward the electric fans at Fort Bliss and sending delicacies.

Patriotic meetings, with suitable programs, will be held all over the state on June 5. On that day opportunity will be given all patriots to "enlist" in the W. C. T. U. Our organization, with its multiplied lines of endeavor, offers an avenue for the patriotic activity of every woman.

The *Missouri Counsellor* will carry into 13,000 homes definite plans for war relief work, instructions for knitting, for making comfort bags and housewives and hospital supplies. Out of this dreadful war we are confidently expecting world-wide prohibition and world peace.

North Carolina Endeavors to Include Comfort Bags, Sewing, Knitting and Gardens

T. ADELAIDE GOODNO, President North Carolina W. C. T. U.

The North Carolina Woman's Christian Temperance Union, while not so large as some other state unions, is endeavoring to do its share in the war relief work. Many of the women have joined the Red Cross and are meeting once a week, making bandages, socks, shirts, pillow cases, gowns, etc. Some carry work home and fit it in with their many household duties. Many women are taking the first aid instructions, while others are knitting helmets, sweaters, mittens and scarfs.

As a special effort for all our women comfort bags are being made after the W. C. T. U. design. These bags will contain all the equipment, even to the motherly letter. Each woman is asked to give one dollar. In this way there will be enough money to purchase the material and equipment at wholesale. The bags will be cut out and sent to the women to make, then returned to Raleigh to be filled. They will probably go to the battleship "North Carolina."

All unions were instructed to send letters to President Wilson asking that he use his influence to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor as a war measure. A request has gone to unions, asking that they write Senator Overman to do what he can to save the grain for food. Last year we sent $33.00 to Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, National superintendent of Work among Soldiers and Sailors, for use on the frontier in Texas, also contributed $10.00 towards the flooring of the tabernacle for soldiers. As most of our unions are located in rural and country districts, our women always have gardens. This year efforts are being made for increased products.

Vacant Lot Cultivation

LELLA M. SEWALL, National Superintendent Flower Mission and Relief Work

This line of work of the department of Flower Mission and Relief Work has recently come into great prominence, owing to the scarcity of food caused by the great war. All unions which have been doing this work in the past should continue it with added vigor, looking to its wide expansion, especially during the continuance of the war; other unions, conveniently located, should discover and secure every available space for cultivation, planting vegetables at this time instead of flowers. The children of the Loyal Temperance Legion could, under proper supervision, do much of this work. Many vegetables should and must be raised in this way, through this department, for the benefit of the needy. In Massachusetts a letter on the subject has been sent to every local union and already garden conferences are being held—so the good work goes on. In New Jersey, Pennsylvania and other states these particular activities have had prominence in past years. Let this department be quick to recognize the opportunity and privilege of doing this work and of doing it well.

War Service Program of Maine W. C. T. U.

ALTHEA G. QUIMBY, President Maine W. C. T. U.

Telegrams from the state and county organizations, with many letters and telegrams from local unions and prominent people, have been sent to President Wilson, urging national prohibition as a protective and conservation measure. Following a meeting of the general officers, the services of the Maine W. C. T. U. were offered Governor Milliken for any form of patriotic duty which, at the governor's suggestion, it may be able to render during this crisis.

After corresponding with the director of the Northeastern Red Cross division, definite plans of relief work have been sent to each local union. The comfort bags will be made as directed by Mrs. Ella H. Thacher, National superintendent of Work among Soldiers and Sailors. The knitting and sewing, printed directions for which have been sent to each local union, will be standardized by the Red Cross rules. All finished work will be sent to our own state headquarters in Portland and from there will go to the nearby Red Cross headquarters for distribution.

Ever a body of faithful, patriotic women, the members of the Maine W. C. T. U are reminded to give especial attention to the affairs of their households that the appeal of President Wilson for conservation may not go unheeded. They are also asked to encourage increased acreage of garden cultivation.

The brave boys and girls of the L. T. L. and the enthusiastic members of the Y. P. B. are urged to devote their splendid energies to garden and other food-producing activities.

Many of our young people will join the Junior Volunteers, which are being actively organized at the suggestion of Governor Milliken.

Maine will continue its appeals, by telegram and letter, to the authorities at Washington "until the United States flag floats over a nation redeemed from the home-destroying, heart-breaking curse of the liquor traffic."

North Idaho Pushing Patriotic Service of Many Kinds

MABEL I. McCREA, President North Idaho W. C. T. U.

The women of North Idaho Woman's Christian Temperance Union are preparing to take their places in the great service army in which we have been asked to enlist. In many places the unions have already been assisting the Red Cross Society by doing various kinds of work at its headquarters. Where there is no Red Cross organization sewing has been sent to the unions from the headquarters in other towns. The women are also knitting, making bandages, etc., in their homes.

The president is urging that, in response to Mrs. Thacher's appeal, active work be taken up by the unions, comfort bags made, and reading and amusements provided for the convalescents in the hospitals. At the mid-year executive meeting, held in Sandpoint on May 2 it was decided to rent an electric fan for the hospital at Fort Bliss, Texas.

Sandpoint union is planning a reception and entertainment for the National Guards stationed there, and other unions will undoubtedly follow its example. On the departure of the militia from Coeur d'Alene the W. C. T. U. of that city adopted a plan to place a Testament in the hands of each man without one.

Several of the state officers visited the headquarters of the Sandpoint militiamen and, with the permission of the captain, addressed the boys, urging them to keep themselves, as well as the Stars and Stripes, unsullied. Ten young men signed the pledge.

The great need of food conservation is also being emphasized. The cultivating of vacant lots, and the canning of fruits and vegetables are urged, that no ground may be left idle, and nothing of food value wasted. Many telegrams from business men, as well as state and local

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

SAVING AT THE SPIGOT AND WASTING AT THE BUNGHOLE

WILLIAM J. BRYAN

In the first place, we cannot afford to allow $145,000,000 worth of grain to be converted into alcohol when it is needed for bread. To urge an increase in garden space and yet be indifferent to the conversion of the products of our prairies into alcohol would be saving at the spigot and wasting at the bunghole. The second argument is found in the fact that alcohol impairs efficiency, and we cannot, at a crisis like this, permit an impairment of efficiency either in our soldiers or in our producers.

MODERN WAR AND PROHIBITION

MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM HARDING CARTER, U. S. A.

With the declaration of war with Germany and the enactment of the selective draft law, we have assumed obligations whose ultimate ends no man can foresee. Primarily we have now become responsible for the preparation of hundreds of thousands of young men for the stern duties and hardships of war, and, in the natural order of things, they will constitute the human element available for the country's defense for many years to come. The nation owes it to the young men who are selected for military training and service that from the very first they shall know that the training will be carried on under circumstances above reproach.

The development of minds and bodies to meet the demands of military service in war requires not only the most modern hygienic surroundings but the absence of every form of personal dissipation. Any one who sells or gives intoxicants or drugs of any kind to young men undergoing training for the nation's defense, not only commits a crime against the individual but a treasonable act against the nation.

The experience of European nations has made it clear that to maintain a modern army in the field there must be organized industry at home. Anything that militates against this, by depriving the human element of its normal energy, working under war pressure, must be combatted and if need be destroyed.

The public is far better advised today than ever before concerning the effects of the habitual use of intoxicants in producing criminal, insane and untrustworthy men and women and degenerate children. Prisons, asylums and public reformatories furnish continuous and abundant evidence along these lines. The increasing undiscipline of Americans has been observed and noted by investigators and students for many years. This is evidenced in lack of respect for parents, for the aged, for the officers of the law and for the law itself. It also has been a uniform observation that these conditions become aggravated whenever and wherever intoxicating liquors are habitually used. Confronted with these facts we are about to undertake the creation of a large army of the people and to prepare it for participation in the most gigantic struggle in the history of wars.

In the course of time following the abolition of the sale of beer and wines—whisky and rum were previously barred—on military reservations, the naval regulations banished intoxicating drinks from war vessels. Modern battleships, destroyers and submarines had become too complicated to be entrusted in any part to minds beclouded with drink. Efficiency and safety of operation alike demanded the exclusion of liquors from war vessels and it is certain that if the restoration of the wine mess for the period of the war were put to a vote of naval officers it would be overwhelmingly defeated.

Observing the operations of the so-called anti-canteen law, which stopped the sale of wine and beer at post exchanges or cantcens, it was found that for a time the offenses involving drunkenness increased at army posts located in territory where saloons were permitted to exist. This was credited to the fact that men went to considerable distances from barracks for liquor, and, not expecting to repeat the trip soon, indulged in too much for their own good. The statistics of disciplinary action through a number of years seemed to establish that more than fifty per cent of the cases of desertion and absence without leave were due to drunkenness.

While the current returns of the internal revenue bureau of the treasury make it appear that the income from the manufacture of beer and liquors has steadily increased, there can be no question that the temperance and total abstinence campaigns of the past few years have brought about a marked change in American life. It is no longer fashionable to serve wines and liquors in the lavish way which obtained in former years. That temperance has won a lasting victory is attested by the large increase in territory covered by prohibition laws and in the drastic regulations governing the employment of men in dangerous occupations, when individuals may be and often are responsible for the lives of others. If this applies in the operation of railroads and great industrial establishments, how much more should it apply in the cases of the officers and men called to the colors to uphold the honor of the nation and to defend its material interests.

Of course it is absurd to inaugurate complete prohibition until, as a nation, we are prepared to abandon taxation of manufactured intoxicants. After many years' observation of the effects of drink upon our soldiers, it is the unhesitating opinion of the writer that the proceeds of governmental taxation of stills and breweries are, to say the least, no compensation for the misspent lives and stunted brains of those who are addicted to drunkenness. If it requires war time prohibition to insure an absolutely sober and dependable army, we should have it, and the sooner the better.

A LESSON FOR THE UNITED STATES

—*Pioneer of Toronto.*

Jack Canuck—Why don't I straighten up and put forth my whole manpower? Can't you see why?

MASSACHUSETTS WOMEN OUT FOR PROHIBITION

KATHARINE LENT STEVENSON, President Massachusetts W. C. T. U.

Not the women of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union alone—that they should be "out for prohibition" is a foregone conclusion, as much a truism as to say that the sun shines or the wind blows,—but the other women, the women of societies many and various, the women of wealth and social position, and the women who are wage earners, the women who are suffragists and those who are "anti's," the women who a few years ago would not have touched the question of prohibition with the proverbial "forty foot pole,"—that they should be out *en masse*, in their new enthusiasm apparently outranking the veterans of the "Old Guard," this is a phenomenon which may well cause the liquor dealers to stop and think or, in classic parlance, to "sit up and take notice."

War Prohibition a Unifying Agency

This very phenomenon was witnessed recently in Ford Hall, Boston, where the women of the city were gathered to voice their protest against the continuance of the liquor traffic during this time of stress and danger to our nation and to the world. The meeting was called by the Women's War Prohibition Conservation Committee, of which the president of the state W. C. T. U. is a member. Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton, chairman of the Poster committee for the Associated Charities, presided, and there were seated upon the platform the presidents or representatives of about fifteen women's organizations, the majority of them being state-wide in their scope and directly affiliated with the national organizations of the same name.

It is to be doubted if there was ever a prohibition gathering representing more distinct or more divergent interests, and yet they were an absolute unit in their demand for prohibition as a conservation measure, at least during the period of the war. The lion and the lamb lay down together when the Women's Peace Party and the Society for Preparedness, the suffragists, through Alice Stone Blackwell, and the anti-suffragists, sat together in perfect unity of thought and purpose and voted unanimously for the passage of the drastic resolutions presented by Mrs. Tilton, which had first been approved by the committee. Some of the other societies represented were the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Federation of Woman's Clubs, through its president, Mrs. Gurney; the National Associated Charities, through Mrs. Alice Higgins Lothrop; the Settlement Workers, through Mrs. Robert Woods; the District Nurses' Association, the Women's Press Club, the Scientific Temperance Federation, through Miss Cora Stoddard; the Council of Jewish Women, through Mrs. Julius Andrews; the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, through its state president, and others which I am not able now to enumerate. One gentleman said that he had never attended a meeting which maintained throughout such a high grade of speaking, and another standing by remarked that he had attended only one which excelled it, and that had been a convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, with Frances E. Willard in the chair.

Women Score Attitude of Governor McCall

The grand objective point of the meeting was the formal protest sent to Senator Weeks and the eleven Massachusetts Congressmen who are known to oppose prohibition, and the "open letter" to Governor McCall. This open letter is printed on a poster and the audience, with only one dissenting vote, pledged itself to send these posters broadcast throughout the state, and a large number pledged that, in addition to this, they would call on Governor McCall and urge his immediate action.

The situation is a peculiar one. A representative committee, of which President Charles Eliot was a member, called on Governor McCall on May 1 and presented strong arguments in favor of war prohibition, asking him to request the legislature to memorialize Congress for the passage of the measure. The governor seemed profoundly impressed but, after a week had passed and no action had been taken, a smaller committee waited on him, only to observe a marked change in his attitude. He said he felt sure such a recommendation would have no weight with the legislature. The committee then called upon the chairman of the house and the president of the senate, only to be assured by both that they felt certain the measure would pass each branch by an overwhelming majority. Calling again on Governor McCall, they were told that there was no precedent for such a recommendation; that the governor's office was executive and not legislative. They were able to cite a precedent during the administration of Governor Rice, but this had no apparent effect upon the governor's mind. When last interviewed and urged not to fail the women of Massachusetts, he asserted that he had not failed them, as he had recommended to the Federal Government the establishment of the Massachusetts mobilization camp in dry territory. This reminds one strongly of the old story of the lad whose father refused to take him to the circus, but assured him he might visit his grandfather's grave. We shall be glad to have the camp in a dry zone, but what is such a crumb for the Massachusetts men in comparison with the loaf we have asked for the men of the nation?

I sat beside Miss Cora Stoddard on the platform during this great meeting and again and again we turned to each other and said: "Can you believe your ears?" Surely the "little one has become a thousand and the weak one a strong nation." I said, "I wish Frances E. Willard, Lillian Stevens and Mrs. Hunt might have lived to see this day," and she replied, "I think they must be looking over our shoulders." Thank God for the new recruits and the strength of the mobilizing army, but, oh, I thank God, as I am sure every pioneer W. C. T. U. woman must, that it has been permitted to us to work for this cause before it became popular, while there was reproach in the very name, and when the Woman's Christian Temperance Union sang, as a solo, what is now becoming a grand national chorus:

"We're out for Prohibition."

LOCATING THE $700,000,000 WASTE

FRANCES P. PARKS, National Corresponding Secretary

"Modern war means bending all the energies of all the people to a common end." To some the call comes to serve their country in the trenches over seas, others must stand behind the fighters and conserve the resources of America. There is no place but our own land to which to look for an adequate food supply. America is the end of the line and if she fails to feed herself, must go hungry. Not only must America feed herself, but all Western Europe depends upon her for food. The Secretary of Agriculture has published an estimate of the food waste in the kitchens of the United States. Translated into terms of money, the department puts it at $700,000,000 annually, or about $7.00 per person.

Wartime "Informal Dinner" Menu

"Ten men sat down at dinner the other evening in Washington," says Secretary Houston. "It was a 'little informal dinner,' and they ate raw oysters on the shell; a rich clear-green turtle soup; freshly caught shad with roe, garnished with potatoes and mushrooms and other trifles; broiled mushrooms, boned breast of guinea hen, grilled, with slices of Virginia ham; new asparagus; green peas; new potatoes; romaine salad, accompanied by a variety of choice cheeses; ice cream and fresh strawberries—and at the very end a savory omelet.

"Having accomplished this feat, they had recourse to iced cordials and liqueurs to counteract possible ill effects of their overeating. The comic relief to this dull spectacle was provided by their conversation. They discussed the high cost of living, the imminent famine in foodstuffs which they assumed to exist, and 'What can I do to help in this war?' They all had forty-inch chests and forty-eight-inch waistlines, and were too old to enlist.

"The answer to the question they were asking themselves and one anotner lay among the broken meats in the pantry from which their dinner was served. The cost of the unnecessary and wasted food at this one dinner was easily twenty-five dollars. This would have paid the monthly grocery bill of any one of hundreds of American families, or would have given twenty-five Belgian children the supplemental meals they require for one month."

An Excellent Conservation Recipe

Twelve women sat at luncheon in Chicago two weeks ago. They represented the 7,000,000 women included in the membership of the National Council of Women. The menu was simple, cream soup, chicken and ham sandwiches, salad and coffee. They discussed the high cost of living, the need for co-operation in the elimination of waste, thrift teaching and increase of food supply. "I learned a lesson in food economy from my laundress," said Mrs. B., president of a large organization of women. "Cook had boiled a ham. I expressed regret that the fat at the top of the pot must be wasted when the government was especially emphatic in warning against waste of fats. 'But, surely, you do not throw out the pot-liquor?' questioned the laundress, and she proceeded to tell us how her mother utilized the water in which a ham had been boiled. Following her directions, we had three excellent dishes on as many days from that pot-liquor. The first day, mixed vegetables, cut in small cubes and cooked in some of the liquor; the second day, a dumpling dinner; and, on the third, as delicious a bean purée as I ever tasted. I am passing on to groups of women, my lesson in thrift. We must not throw away fats as we once did."

Automobiles to Be Used for the Collection and Distribution of Vegetables

Another told of a thousand bushels of seed potatoes secured from out-of-the-way farms by women who own automobiles. Later, the automobile "teams" will gather the surplus of vegetables and fruit from these farms, which would otherwise be wasted, and deliver them to the distributing points.

KING ALCOHOL AND THE KAISER

From Governor Arthur Capper's Address at Kansas W. C. T. U. Convention

If we let King Alcohol support and aid the kaiser in this war and permit them to fight side by side, the American people may see another Valley Forge in which the whole nation, not merely the army, will suffer.

Uncle Sam gets three hundred million dollars of the dirtiest money the world ever saw as his share of the revenue every year from a traffic which costs him not a cent less than five billion dollars. And we have statesmen (?) who wonder how we possibly can get along without this revenue, the bribe paid by the liquor interests for the privilege of debauching one hundred and three million people—if it can!

Let me try to give you some idea of what Uncle Sam permits the booze business to do to him in return for this bribe.

It is the cause of 75 per cent of the nation's crime, of 60 per cent of all of its destitution. That alone is a fearful indictment of this national curse.

It also is the cause of 50 per cent of all Uncle Sam's defectives, the children born simple-minded or deformed.

It makes crazy 30 per cent of all his insane.

It causes every year the death of 100,000 drunkards and makes 100,000 new drunkards out of Uncle Sam's boys and young men.

It ruins every year 60,000 of his girls.

It makes orphans every year of 800,000 of his children.

It causes the murder every year of 3,000 wives. You read of such cases almost daily in the newspapers.

It smothers every year 2,500 babies through the carelessness of drunken, besotted parents.

It does all this and more to the nation every year that Uncle Sam may get this three hundred millions of blood money which cost him five billions.

The yearly cost to the nation in the price of the liquor consumed is two billions of dollars. The yearly cost to us as the result of licensing this agent of degeneracy, debauchery, poverty and crime, is five billions. That is the tax King Alcohol assesses every year on the one hundred and three million people of the United States.

Think of supporting King Alcohol and undertaking a war at the same time.

I have no more use for the saloon than has the woman who possesses a drunken husband. From what I have seen or known of its work, I believe liquor and the saloon have destroyed more lives, made more women and children widows and orphans, ruined more homes, created more grief, sorrow and appalling wretchedness, than a war like the great war in Europe had it continued from the time of Christ down to the present day.

Here is the biggest truth in America today. No one thing can do half as much to increase our industrial and our national efficiency as putting the saloon out of business completely and absolutely. This only can be done by adopting national prohibition. In generations to come men will call prohibition the greatest reform in the history of the world.

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SWEARING UNCLE SAM

"Do you promise loyally to protect me and mine while I am away fighting for you?"

PROHIBITION AS A WAR MEASURE ADVOCATED BY CONVENTION OF NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OF NURSES

JANE A. STEWART

The National Organizations of Nurses of the United States held the greatest convention in their long and remarkable history at Philadelphia during the last week of April and the first two days of May.

The most signal act of the entire varied assembly was the adoption, at the joint closing session, of a resolution to send a telegram to President Woodrow Wilson urging him to push the passage of the National Prohibition Amendment now before the United States Congress and advocating prohibition as a war measure.

Among the most vital utterances of speakers were those which pointed out the dangers of the drink evil and the use of alcohol as a medicine.

The sale of liquor to enlisted men was deplored by those earnest, thoughtful nurses who had seen its evil results among the soldiers on the Mexican border during the late Mexican campaign.

"By government control of alcohol alone, the food saving will be great," declared one speaker; "and the health saving immeasurable."

It was a remarkable scene that was witnessed in the big beautiful ball room of the Bellevue-Stratford hotel, usually the center of frivolous social affairs and of fashionable functions. The nurses came down in hundreds from their joyous reception at the roof garden and packed the ball room assembly hall to pass the resolution. In this same room they heard the impressively clear illustrated talk by Dr. Thompson of the American Social Hygiene Association, picturing the horrible physical ravages of the dread devastating venereal diseases, classing them with alcohol and tuberculosis as menaces to the health of the nation and calling for Federal action as a war measure.

"There is as much syphilis as tuberculosis and gonorrhea is very prevalent," said Dr. Thompson. "Civic and educational organizations must combine with dispensaries and hospitals to wipe out these diseases." He advised educational exhibits (separate exhibits for men and for women) such as that held at Coney Island where over 20,000 men saw and studied the object lesson during eight weeks; declared that personal contact of the victim with persons of clean minds will aid the work; pleaded for sex hygiene teaching and impressed the need for warring against quack doctors and patent medicines.

"The value of such a gathering as this," he said, "in the battle for the abolition of social diseases and of the use of alcohol, is beyond computation. We are fighting for the rights of mankind and for the future peace and welfare of the world; we realize how great the task and the elements of self-sacrifice involved. It is a supreme test and we must all act and work and serve together."

"I tell my patients not to use alcohol in any form," said an intelligent nurse. "I think that the use of alcohol in medicine will soon be a thing of the past." This was the general view of the nurses. Many eagerly received and carried home with them for careful study the valuable leaflets of the World's and National W. C. T. U. department of Medical Temperance. Among these were "The Passing of Alcohol," by Ellen B. Bradley, R. N., associate National W. C. T. U. superintendent of Medical Temperance, and a number by the World's and National superintendent, Mrs. M. M. Allen, including "New Evidence Against Alcohol," "Recent Medical Opinions and Findings Against Alcohol," "Some Things Women Should Know About Alcohol," etc.

Five years ago, it is apropos to note, the American Nurses' Association went on record as endorsing "Votes for Women." The main association has affiliated with it two national nursing groups, the National League of Nursing Education (formed in Chicago in 1893); and the National Organization for Public Health Nursing (formed in 1912); forty-five state nurses' associations; forty-eight county or city associations, and two hundred and forty-eight alumnae associations. From the beginning all have combined to elevate the educational status of nurses and to sustain the best professional ideals. The affiliated national organizations of nurses have ably promoted the development of the work of nursing as a feature of public service, including school nursing, municipal and rural nursing, social service in hospitals, the proper preparation of nursing teachers and of women nurses for responsible posts as hospital heads, nurses' training school superintendents, members of public boards of health, etc.

Positions of public trust now opening for well trained nurses call for a rather unusual combination of personal experience and special training, and for women possessing these qualifications there is a pressing demand.

PENNSYLVANIA SUFFRAGISTS SOLID AGAINST LIQUOR

"Suffragists are solid against booze," is the assertion of Mrs. George A. Dunning of Philadelphia, chairman of the Woman Suffrage party, as quoted in the Philadelphia *North American*.

"If the national amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors during the war is not passed by Congress, the suffragists will try to boycott the use of liquor by asking people to pledge themselves to abstain from purchasing or using any form of alcoholic liquor during the term of the war.

"We have just sent a series of telegrams to President Wilson, urging the enactment of legislation to insure nation-wide prohibition and requesting him to promote by every means in his power the immediate passage of the measure now before Congress. The suffragists are united on this subject. It is the first departure from our national platform of 'suffrage only.' We have decided to oppose the liquor traffic because we feel that it is a matter of such vital interest to the country.

"When it comes to a question of booze or bread, there is no doubt where any sensible person stands. All the men and women of my acquaintance have come forward to endorse the movement. Many of them have always been accustomed to a mild use of liquor in their own homes. But they are now strong for prohibition during wartime.

"I have just come from a fashionable wedding, and in other times it would not have been considered complete without some kind of wine or champagne. This afternoon the guests were served with mineral water, and all approved of the change."

The Union Signal

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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MANAGING EDITOR, Miss Julia F. Deane

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Evanston, Illinois, May 31, 1917

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Washington, D. C., December 2–7, 1917

Miss Anna A. Gordon, president of the National W. C. T. U., will attend a conference of the representatives of the various national temperance groups called by the Federal Council of Churches for Thursday, May 31, at its offices in New York City. The conference is held for the purpose of outlining a temperance educational program for the Army and Navy training camps. Before returning to National Headquarters Miss Gordon will spend a few days in Washington, D. C.

PROMOTE PROHIBITION PATRIOTISM ON JUNE 5

It has undoubtedly occurred to every advocate of prohibition that June 5, the day appointed by the government for registration, will be an opportune time to create sentiment for prohibition as a war measure. Patriotic meetings will be the order of the day and at this time one's love of country almost involuntarily expresses itself in work for prohibition of the liquor traffic. In one state, at least, June 5 is to be observed as a day for the enlistment of the women as members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. We feel sure that the day will be celebrated by white ribboners everywhere in a way to give the war prohibition movement a splendid impetus.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, 561 Thirty-third St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

KEEP THE WIRES HUMMING

If by some magic the frenzied efforts of the liquor interests to control the action of Congress and the administration on the prohibition question could be visualized before the eyes of the Christian people of the nation, it would certainly arouse them to a realization of the need of action. They have been misled into thinking that the liquor interests are quiescent, awaiting the will of their country and prepared to yield gracefully if the order to close their breweries and distilleries shall be given. As a matter of fact the telegraph wires are kept humming and the United States mails are burdened with the protests and demands of the liquor interests directed to Congressmen and Senators, and the President. Lobbyists in the employ of "the trade" are dogging the footsteps of the Congressional lawmakers and all possible pressure is being brought to bear to check the movement for national prohibition. It is unbelievable that the good people of this land should sit quietly by and permit these men of mercenary motives to control the situation, when so much is at stake. There is one way and only one to checkmate their efforts, and that is for right-minded people to give articulate expression to their convictions through telegrams and letters, addressed to President Wilson, Senators and Congressmen. These communications must be sent today, *not* tomorrow, *not* next week or next month, but *today*. Let not the sun set on your good intentions. Write the telegram, dictate the letter, and see that it gets into the next mail. What is more, see that your neighbor, your business associate, your relative, your butcher, your baker, your candlestick maker, do the same patriotic act, and hasten the doing of it. In the next few days deluge Congress and the White House with such a shower of appeals and prayers for National Prohibition as will insure a response in *immediate* legislation.

BE OF GOOD CHEER!

Is there lurking in the heart of any white ribboner a feeling of discouragement because interest today seems concentrated on war enterprises to the exclusion of all else? Be of good cheer, there never was a time in the history of our organization when there was more reason to expect a generous response to an appeal for our cause.

How many white ribboners during these latter days have had come to them for help and counsel some who heretofore had ignored or possibly scorned the W. C. T. U., but who now turn to "organized mother love" to point out to them the way to work for protection for their enlisting boys? Prohibition had meant to them little or nothing when their sons were sheltered in the safety of their homes or in a dry community; today as they are saying good-by to them as they leave for "somewhere in the United States" there comes the heart-breaking realization that their loved ones may soon be at the mercy of the forces of evil. Instinctively they turn for help to the organization that they know has for years tirelessly battled with that foe of youth, the legalized liquor traffic. Could there be a more opportune time to give them a chance to enlist with the other Christian women of the nation in securing by means of nation-wide prohibition protection not only for their own lads but those of other mothers?

The soul of every mother-hearted woman today is surcharged with love for her country, and she is eagerly seeking some definite, practical way to translate her emotions into action. Virtually all organizations are taking up some phase of relief work, but few of them go into it equipped with the tried and tested machinery of the W. C. T. U. Thousands of sailors on our battleships have for years had as treasured possessions comfort bags made by white ribboners; thousands of soldiers in the regular army recognize in the National superintendent of the department of Work among Soldiers and Sailors a staunch friend and comrade, and welcome her visits and communications. With a knowledge of these facts and many others that might be stated, what woman in your community would not consider it a privilege to join the ranks of our peaceful army which has for years been engaged in ministrations that will make it an invaluable aid in the present national emergency?

Today the heart of every true American is very tender toward the nations overseas, because of a kinship of suffering that makes for love and sympathy. Last week our National W. C. T. U. president, through the president of the World's W. C. T. U., urged upon the governments of France and England the moral protection of the boys going from the United States. Full well we know that our white ribbon comrades in these countries will do all in their power to second our appeal to this end. What American mother could resist an invitation to join this world-wide organization, with branches in every one of the countries of the allies, and thus help to sweep from America and from Europe the traffic in liquor and vice?

Never was the bow of white so potent to win as today. Let us give the invitation to join the W. C. T. U.; let us tell its wonderful history, explain its fine equipment for patriotic service, and show the marvelous opportunity which lies before it to do a work world-wide in scope when the war is over. Let us make the women of this country our debtors by urging them in these momentous days to join the white ribbon army in its holy war.

THE MAN IN THE UNIFORM

The personal liberty of the liquor dealer is rapidly disintegrating. Khaki-clad figures are on every street corner and the blue and white Navy uniform seems almost omnipresent, but the saloonkeeper sees among these men not one prospective customer. He dare not, under penalty of imprisonment, sell even a dime's worth of booze to him who wears a United States uniform. Alas for John Barleycorn! While the government has not yet prohibited the conversion of the 7,000,000,000 pounds of perfectly good foodstuffs into alcoholic liquors, what are the liquor dealers going to do when so large a part of the citizens of the United States are donning the uniform of Uncle Sam and thus placing themselves in the proscribed class? With the Army and Navy giving strict orders to their men not to drink under threat of court-martial, and penalizing the liquor dealers for selling to all men in uniform, with Secretary of War Baker expressing his determination to protect the mobilization camps from liquor and vice, with Secretary of the Navy Daniels doing all in his power to establish a dry zone around his jackies, the liquor men may find a remarkable decrease in the number of customers for the liquors made out of the 7,000,000,000 pounds of good food products they are with avaricious hands holding so tightly. Why do they not win the everlasting gratitude of their fellow-citizens and make for themselves a name as patriots by voluntarily going out of the liquor business and utilizing their plants for the manufacture of denatured alcohol or the production of foods?

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

A vast extension of the social welfare work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has become an immediate necessity. This work is embodied in several departments of national, state, county and local union endeavor. The successful prosecution of this service to meet the war emergency calls for greatly enlarged machinery. It calls for the careful conservation of energy and expense. It necessitates doing away with all duplication of effort. In order that we may adequately measure up to the great opportunity entrusted to us as members of the W. C. T. U., efficiency must everywhere be promoted. To help to the utmost our boys who are giving themselves to the service of God, country and humanity demands not alone diligence and consecration, but also the maximum of W. C. T. U. team-work.

Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, National superintendent of the department of Work among Soldiers and Sailors, agrees with the General Officers of the National W. C. T. U. that for the duration of the war there must be a special centralization of the activities of this department. The best available machinery of our entire organization must immediately be put in motion to exploit an explicit plan agreed upon by the National Officers and the National superintendent. This plan must be loyally followed by state, county and local superintendents of the department of Work among Soldiers and Sailors. National W. C. T. U. headquarters at Evanston, Illinois, will at once become the center from which this plan will be vigorously pushed. Other National superintendents whose department work is of a character to be especially useful in connection with W. C. T. U. emergency service will also receive from the administrative office of the National W. C. T. U. the same helpful assistance.

GENERAL OFFICERS,
National W. C. T. U.

UNION SIGNAL QUIZ

Do You Know the Answers to These Questions? They May Be Found in THE UNION SIGNAL of May 24

Ten questions, the answers to which will be found in the preceding number of THE UNION SIGNAL, will appear each week. The use of these questions as a part of local union programs is suggested.

1. What method of urging upon the President and Congress the necessity of national prohibition as a war measure is being advocated by the National W. C. T. U. as most effective at this time?

2. Why is prohibition a necessary step in the abolition of the social evil?

3. Tell the story of the three weeks of prohibition enforced by General Funston in San Francisco at the time of the earthquake.

4. What summary measures in violation of "personal liberty" were carried out by order of General Pershing during the Mexican border trouble?

5. What tribute is paid by a Tennessee colonel of the National Guards to "bone dryness" as a military precaution?

6. What is the almost universal opinion of present day army officers in regard to the use of liquors by soldiers?

7. Why should patriotic citizens oppose an increased tax on alcoholic liquors as a war measure? What was Abraham Lincoln's attitude toward this means of replenishing the treasury of the United States?

8. What methods are the liquor interests of Porto Rico using to prevent a vigorous campaign by the prohibitionists of the island?

9. Give ten suggestions for patriotic service during the war.

10. Name some popular ways of using the Campaign Edition in campaign states and as an aid to W. C. T. U. work.

THE W. C. T. U. AND THE RED CROSS

For the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to co-operate with the American Red Cross in its distinctive work of making hospital supplies does not mean the merging of our emergency work into that of the Red Cross.

The American Red Cross in its latest circular sent out by the department of military relief, A. R. C. 164, includes directions for making comfort bags. For many years the National W. C. T. U. department of Work among Soldiers and Sailors has been making comfort bags for men in the regular army and to supply battleships. We shall continue to make and fill comfort bags under directions given by Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, National superintendent of this department of work.

Any local union or individual white ribboner desiring to assist in furnishing base hospitals with the many articles needed for the sick and wounded should apply to the nearest Red Cross unit and secure explicit directions for making these supplies. With the exception of comfort bags, supplies intended for our base hospitals should be standardized by Red Cross rules and distributed through Red Cross channels. Send to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill., for the revised "Comfort Bag" leaflet. Note the points of difference in material and filling for bags to be given soldiers and sailors. Soldier boys prefer khaki; sailors like blue denim. Khaki colored thread and darning cotton would be most useful to the soldiers; black thread and darning cotton to the sailors.

The American Red Cross, in its campaigns for funds, distinctly states that membership in the Red Cross carries with it no obligation for service. There are so many pressing demands upon our energies to help our boys in training and mobilization camps, so much to do just now to help secure war prohibition, we urge our W. C. T. U. women to hold steadfastly to the emergency plans of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

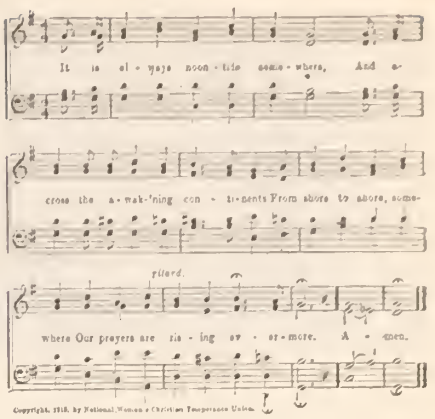
Whenever a large consignment of comfort bags is forwarded to a military camp or naval training station, in order to save duplication of effort, information of the fact should be given to the nearest Red Cross unit; but records of all work done should be carefully kept to be embodied in our reports, as usual, at the end of the W. C. T. U. year.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, former president of the West Washington W. C. T. U., recently spent a week in Forest county, Pennsylvania, speaking under the auspices of the Forest county W. C. T. U. Her itinerary was arranged by Mrs. E. S. Collins, treasurer of the county union, a former resident of West Washington. In appreciation of the fine work done by Mrs. Platt, Mr. Collins made Mrs. Platt, by the payment of $100, a life patron of the National W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, president of the Missouri W. C. T. U., has been appointed by Governor Gardner a member of the state board of charities and correction. The board consists of the governor, two women and four men, and its efforts are in line with W. C. T. U. work. This appointment is a well-deserved recognition of the tireless devotion of the Missouri W. C. T. U. to the cause of public welfare, and the ability of its state president.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE



AT THE NOONTIDE HOUR

At the sacred noontide hour let the white ribboners of the land unite in prayer daily for our country and all other countries, that all may come to see the true Christian and humanitarian point of view in this world crisis; for the protection of "our boys" from the physical and moral deterioration from drink and vice that follow in the wake of war; for our President and his advisers that divine wisdom may rule every decision, that lasting peace may speedily come and the will of the Father of all peoples be done throughout the earth.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. ESTELLE SMITH, a faithful member of the Pine Grove union, Hood River, Oregon.

MR. OTTO GAUTSCHI, New Matamoras, Ohio, an honorary member of the local union. Mrs. Gautschi was for a number of years the faithful and efficient secretary of the New Matamoras union.

J. W. HUGHES, father of Mrs. Daisy Hughes Phipps, Atlanta, Texas, and a loyal friend of the W. C. T. U. and the cause of prohibition.

MRS. LIZZIE M. MASON, an ardent promoter of W. C. T. U. principles and plans, former state superintendent of the Press department, loyal member Highlands union, Denver, Colorado.

MRS. REBECCA E. LIVERMORE, beloved member Highlands W. C. T. U., Denver, Colorado, whose especial interest was the Cottage Home and its inmates.

MRS. JENNIE HARTONG, a devoted Christian, wife and mother, for many years a faithful member North Side W. C. T. U., Denver, Colorado.

MRS. ABBIE S. DARLING, charter member, Greeley union, Colorado, whose eighty-five beautiful years of life were filled with thoughtful service for the unfortunate.

MRS. EVA JEWELL, Salida, Colorado, a sweet-spirited, lovable and loving friend, a royal and loyal supporter of W. C. T. U. work and workers, the devoted mother of the state Y. P. B. secretary, Miss Winona R. Jewell.

MISS STROUT RETURNS TO AMERICA

After five years' strenuous work as World's W. C. T. U. representative in Burma, Miss Flora E. Strout has left that "land of pagodas" for a year's furlough in her own country, America. A farewell reception was given Miss Strout at Moulmein by the Burmese W. C. T. U., the Y. P. B.'s and L. T. L.'s, Ma Mya, president of the W. C. T. U., presiding. Enthusiastic words of appreciation of the splendid work done by Miss Strout were spoken, and she was presented with a beautifully carved ivory paper knife, suitably inscribed. It is expected that Miss Strout will arrive in San Francisco the last of May. During her visit to Ceylon, on her journey home, she addressed sixty meetings, at which the different races had wide representation. A great impetus was given to the cause. Miss Strout will be warmly welcomed by her American white ribbon sisters.

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAY

June 9—Flower Mission Day—Birthday of Jennie Casseday

TREASURER'S REPORT

FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND
LILLIAN STEVENS CAMPAIGN FUND

MARGARET C. MUNNS, Treasurer

The following contributions to the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund and to the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund have been received since the last report. Contributions to the Memorial Fund are in each case $2 unless otherwise stated:

Memorial Fund

New Mexico: Clovis, Albuquerque, Las Cruces. Total, $6.

Indiana: Poseyville; Columbus; Sims $1; Hose (Princeton); La Porte; Milo $.50; Van Buren; Milan $1; Love; Syracuse; Swayzee $1.50; Amboy; Wabash; S. Marion; Gas City; Bourbon; Oak Chapel $2.10; Hebron; Oak Ridge; Hanfield $.50; Newcastle; Bath (Memorial); Deer Creek; Back Creek $.50; Goshen; Union City $2.50; Tuxedo; Bloomington (West Side); Maple Run $1.50; Griffin $.50; Gary; Jefferson; Homer $2.43; Muncie; Normal City; Marion (Central); Albany; Marion (30th St.) $1.02; Mattie Gibson; Broad Ripple; Little Ridge; Esther $4; North East; Kingsleys; Upland (Eunice Wilson); Vayhinger; Herbst $.50; Spencer; Bluffton; Elkhart; Peru; Markle; Millersburg; Roanoke; Millersburg; Bedford; Boonville $3; Lafayette; Lafayette (Central) $1.50; Alquina; Frances Willard; Connersville; Edgerton; Frankfort; Lebanon; N. Manchester; Mulberry; Kirklin; N. Wabash; Rossville; McCall; Anderson $2.10; Ray; Moores Hill; Bright; Hartford City; Lawrenceburg $.60; Roll; Oxford; Mt. Vernon; Earl Park; W. Richmond; N. Vernon; Richmond (Mary Hill) $1; Wollcottville; Fountain City; Richmond (Frances Willard); Albion; Clinton; Ft. Wayne (L. M. N. Stevens); Morgantown; Crystal; S. Kokomo; Kentland; Caroline Edgerton; Cherubusco; Powers; Farmland; Montpelier; Winona Lake; Newcastle. Total $189.15.

Oregon: Albany; Albina; Ashland; Baker; Bellevue; Brownsville; Creswell; Chehalem Center; Deborah Livingston; Drain $3.66; Gardiner $5; Gresham; Hood View; Medford; Milton; N. Bend; Oakville; Philomath; Pine Grove; Plainview; Richmond $1.25; Roseburg; The Dalles; Union; University Park; Portland (Central). Total $57.91.

New Jersey: Hoboken; Jersey City (Helping Hand) $1; Flemington $3; Somerville; Chatham; Morristown; Clinton; Union Chapel; Dumont; Dover; Madison; Haddonfield; Camden (Stevens); Succasunna; Hackettstown; Rockaway; Roseville $2.12; Elmer; Newark (No. 3); Salem (No. 1) $5; Friesburg; Irvington $4; Soldiers' Home; Hancock's Bridge; Passaic; Miss F. M. Pelletrean; Columbus; Halsey St. M. E. Church; Perth Amboy; Mt. Holly (No. 1); Milltown; Moorestown $8; Medford; Jamesburg; Palmyra; Cranbury; Rancocas; Mt. Holly (Armour); Moorestown Y. P. B.; Allendale. Total $91.12.

Nebraska: University Place; Union; Valentine; Lexington; Fremont. Total $10.

North Dakota: $50.

Wyoming: $25.40.

Massachusetts: $161.50; Middleboro. Total $163.50.

Illinois: $251.25; Cairo $4. Total $255.25.

Oklahoma: $79.55.

Kansas: Heber $1.50; Halstead; Mulberry $1; Wellington $1.50; Oneida. Total $8.

Pennsylvania: Shiremanstown; Corry; North East; Union City; Kelletville; N. Girard; Deidley; Scranton (Central); Jersey Shore (No. 1, Willard); Swiftwater; Montoursville $3; Picture Rocks; Bridgeport; Conshohocken; Hatboro $1; Lansdale; Whitemarsh; Milton; Northumberland; Thorptown; Dewart; Turbotville; Milford; Philadelphia (Local) $25; Matamoras; Forksville; N. Bridgewater; Lewisburg; Russell $4; Tunkhannock; Braintrim; Meshoppen; Factoryville; Dallastown; Freeland; Forty Fort; Beach Haven; Hazelton; Rochester; Ambridge; Beaver; Beaver Falls; College Hills; Fallston; Freedom; Patterson Hts and Riverview; Smith's Ferry and Midland; Vanport; Towanda; E. Smithfield; Camptown; Wyalusing; Milan; Rome; Mars; Jacksonville $4; Slippery Rock; Eau Claire; Zelienople; Butler (Central, S. Side); Petrolia; Beaverdale; Emilie D. Martin; Patton; Van Ormer; Morrellville; Moxham; Johnstown (Central); Sandy Ridge; Cochranville; Spring City; Kennett; Enola; Toughkenamon; Honeybrook; Coatsville; Mechanicsburg; Luzerne; Edwardsville; Nescopeck; Nanticoke; Plain; Pittstown; Shickshiny; W. B. (Anna Gordon, Lillian Stevens, Addie Parsels, Frances Willard); Colgrove; Alexandria; Woodbridge Y. P. B. Total $213.

Colorado: $120; Lamar. Total $122.

Delaware: $33; Wilmington $2.26. Total $35.26.

Georgia: Athens; Marshallville; Hartwell; Midville; Vienna; Calhoun; Camilla $3; Ellaville; Statesboro; Summerville; Ellaville L. T. L. $1; Quitman; Atlanta (Willard, Piedmont W, L. T. L. $1); Elberton; Geneva; Macon; Quitman L. T. L. $1; Norcross; Covington; Lumpkin; Macon L. T. L. $1; Barnesville; La Grange; Commerce; E. Macon $1; Williamson; Winder (W, L. T. L. $1); Sandersville; Williamson L. T. L. $1; Eatonton; Cartersville; Whigham; Union Point; West Point; Greenville; Lithoma; Wrens (W, L. T. L. $1); Americus; Jackson; Meriweather $1; Oxford; Tifton; Buena Vista; Hawkinsville; Milledgeville; Newman; Bremen; Madison; Demorest; Thomasville; Tallapoosa; Thompson; Boston; Douglasville; Blackshear; Davisboro; Dublin; Augusta (Woodlawn, City); Davisboro; Moreland $.50; Fitzgerald; Waycross; Adairsville; Monticello; Columbus (Theresa Griffin, Rose Hill); Cardele; Fort Valley; Richland; College Park; Rockmont; Albany; Douglas; Hephzibah; Dawson; Baxley; Savannah (City, Armor); Temple; Brunswick; Chauncey; Bainbridge; Waynesboro (W, L. T. L. $1); Vidalia $1.35; Oxford Y. P. B. $1. Total $167.85.

Minnesota: Red Wing; St. Paul (Willard, Daytons Bluff, Central); Cottonwood; Minneapolis (Bary Burner, Hobart, Lucy Hayes, Sunrise, Hyland Park, 8th Ward $2.46); Lincoln; Marshall; Beaver; Dassel; Preston; Backus; Mankato (Central); Chatfield; Northfield; Tracy; Morristown; Pipestone; Etna; Delano; Grapeland; Monticello; Granite Falls; Crookston; Albert Lea; Willmar; Pequot; Granada; Marietta; Madelia; Atwater; Elliott; Garden City; Browns Valley; Malta; Winona; New Auburn; Nashville; Le Sueur; N. Mankato; Madison; Rushford; Mabel; Benson; Blue Earth; Amboy; Welcome; Hancock; W. Duluth; Wells; Bricelyn; Mora; Ada; Spring Valley; Aitkin; Fairfax; Elmore; Fergus Falls; Harmony; Brookpark; Redwood Falls; Vernon Center; Clarkfield; Thief River Falls; Warren; Fairmont; Wasica; Truman; Buffalo; Lake Crystal $1; Walters Y. P. B. $1; Madeline Southard $1; Euclid $1; Dundas $1; Walters $1; Rochester $5; Echo $5; Browns Valley $2.10; Dover $2.50. Total $169.06.

Montana: $64; Kalispell. Total $66.

South Idaho: Nampa; $40. Total $42.

Florida: $87.64; Terra Ceia. Total $89.64.

New York: Montezuma $1; Buffalo (S. Side); Clarence Centre; Bath; Painted Post $1; Wayland; Gardiner; Kingston; Milton; Tillson; Ulsterville; Newark; Rose; Katonah; Verona Vestal $1; Arcade; Brainardsville; Brushton; Burke; Chateaugay; Earlville; Malone $10; New York (Fordham, Harlen, Lathrop); Holley; Kendall; Knowlesville; Oneonta; Roseboom $1; Albany (First, Allen, Somerset, Willard); Cohoes; Guilderland Centre; Ravena; Summit; Lansingburgh; Troy (Central); Sand Lake $1; Andover; Angelica; Canaseraga $1; Phillipps Creek; Richburg $2.53; Fulton $10; Hannibal; Minetto; New Haven $3; Orwell; Oswego $1; Palermo $1; Phoenix; S. Hannibal; Gasport; Lockport; Middleport; Niagara Falls (Willard) $5; Olcott; Pendleton $.50; Ridge Road; Tuscarora; Warren's Corners $4; Afton; Bainbridge;

(Continued on Page Eleven)

FLOWER MISSION AND RELIEF WORK

WE CAN DO MUCH TO HELP!

Dear Comrades:

In these heart-stirring days of uncertainty and anxiety when people everywhere are asking "What can we do to help?" let all superintendents of the department of Flower Mission and Relief Work keep their ears to the ground to hear the varied cries of distress and weariness. This department has ever been an active one, has heard and answered these cries in the past, but new conditions create new demands. Our great country has entered into the world war, and it is fitting that this department take its place in the front ranks of the many urgent relief activities. Later on, if the war continues long, which God forbid, this department must be ready in every state to do its part in caring for our brave soldiers' families who will be found in need of comfort, cheer and material aid.

The work for the French orphans continues; local, county and state unions, also individuals, are adopting these unfortunate little ones. I wish every one interested in this department could have listened to the two English women, who spoke recently in Boston on behalf of these French children, as they told how the lack of food would at first be noticed in the indifference of the child to its play, then how it would grow more and more languid until its little body became ripe for the seeds of tuberculosis, when millions of dollars could never save its life! Ten cents a day seems but little indeed to keep well and happy one of these innocent victims of this horrible war, thus averting the dread disease, tuberculosis! I believe no better work can be done through this department, this year, than rescuing from disease and death these fatherless children of France!

Where any superintendents are in the vicinity of mobilization centers, training and military camps, a good work might be accomplished by sending little nosegays to the soldier boys occasionally, also when entraining. The Loyal Temperance Legion could help much. Once more let me urge that all workers in this department work as they have never worked before!

Your loving comrade,

LELLA M. SEWALL

1661 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.

PROGRAM FOR FLOWER MISSION DAY, JUNE 9

LELLA M. SEWALL, National Superintendent

DONATIONS of flowers, plants, fruits, garments, etc., for the department

HYMN, "Nearer, My God, to Thee"

READING, "Out-Door Music"

PRAYER

SONG, "We Must Win Prohibition," Popular Campaign Songs, page 28

READING and Consideration of the National Report of the Department of Flower Mission and Relief Work

PAPER, "What This Department Can Do to Help Bring National Constitutional Prohibition." Are we doing all we can along these lines? Give ten minutes to the consideration of this question

SONG, "The Advancing Host," Popular Campaign Songs, page 29

READING of the Resolution for War Prohibition

RECITATION, "Why a Flower Mission"

SONG, "Crusade Glory Song," Popular Campaign Songs, page 19

READING, "The Flower Mission Trinity," "Some Phases of Relief Work," or "Sowers of Prohibition Seeds"

DISTRIBUTION of department literature and text cards

SONG, "America"

WHITE RIBBON BENEDICTION, Numbers 6:24-26

Send all donations to the sick and poor as far as possible.

Advertise the meeting in advance by notices in churches and newspapers. Also have it well reported in the papers.

The leaflets mentioned above and all supplies of the department of Flower Mission and Relief Work can be procured from Miss Lella M. Sewall, 1661 Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass.; or of the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Illinois.

TREASURER'S REPORT

(Continued from Page Ten)

Coventry $1; Earlville $1; Otsetic $.50; Columbus and S. Edmeston; Brookton; Coddington Rd; Dryden; Etna $5; Forest Home; Groton; Ithaca $5; Jacksonville; Kennedy's Corners; Myers; Peruville $7; Slaterville; Snyder Hill; Trumansburg; W. Danby; Dryden Y. P. B. $1; E. Syracuse $1; Eastwood; Marcellus; Rockwell Springs; Skaneateles; Savona $1; Syracuse (Central, Clover Leaf, Willard, Mizpah $1, S. Side, W. End); Nunda; Eastwood Y. P. B.; Marcellus Y. P. B. $1; S. Lima; Cayuta Lake; Montour Falls; Ellenville; Plattekill; Barnesville; Carlisle; Charlotteville; Cobleskill $5; E. Cobleskill; Howe's Cave; Lowville; Frankfort; Herkimer; Ilion $3; Poland; Little Falls; Auburn (Willard); E. Auburn; Sherwood; Union Springs; Westford Y. P. B. $1.32; Blodgett Mills; Marathon; Canisteo; Corning; Corning (N. Side) $1; Hornell; Kanona $5; Prattsburg; Wallace; Brooklyn (Bethesda $2.50, Headquarters, E. W. Greenwood, Flatbush $5, Ft. Hamilton, Janes, Lucy Hayes $1, Park Slope, Vigilant $5); Tupper Lake; Binghamton (Charity $1, Willard, N. Side, S. Side, W. End); Cascade Valley $1; Deposit; Endicott; Johnston City; Union (Faith); Vestal Centre; Windsor; Binghamton (S. Side Y. P. B.); Cairo; Catskill; Windham; Hensonville; Prattsville; Elizabethtown; Beacon (East Side, W. Side); Pawling; Clinton Corners $1; Fishkill $2.42; La Grange; Pine Plains; Pleasant Valley $4; Schultzville $1; Washington; Schultzville Y. P. B. $1; Adams; Antwerp; Carthage; Black River; Clayton; Henderson; Lafargeville; Lyme; Philadelphia; Watertown; Sackett's Harbor; Carmel; Patterson (W, Y. P. B., L. T. L.); Cold Spring L. T. L. $1; Allegany; Cattaraugus; Delevan; E. Salamanca; Ellicottville; Little Valley; Machias $1; Portville; Sandusky; Albion; Kuckville; Medina; Morton; Waterport $.75; Transit; Lancaster $1; Coughdenoy $1. Total $428.52.

Michigan: Freeport; Lamont $1.50; Albion; Adrian; Saranac $1; Allegan; Coats Grove $1; Fremont; Harbor Beach; Crystal Falls. Total $17.50.

West Washington: Woodland; Willard (Tacoma); Charleston; Bremerton; Arlington; East Snohomish; Harford (Tacoma); Hoquiam; South Anacortes; Anna Gordon; Bay View; Burlington; Fredonia; Prairie; Rhoda; Riverside; Aberdeen; Quilcene; Auburn; Ravenna; South Park; University; Buckley; Maxwelton; Green Lake; Port Orchard; Seventh Ward; Central (Tacoma); Central (Vancouver); Battle Ground; Delta; Raymond; Thomas and Christopher; Ballard; Washington Boulevard; Kirkland; Willard (Seattle); Queen Anne; Montesano; Elma; Satsop; South Aberdeen; Dungeness; Fairhaven; Excelsior; Central (Bellingham); Enumclaw; Wenatchee; North Anacortes; Belleville; Big Lake; Edison; Hamilton; Harmony; LaConner; Montborne; Mount Vernon; Bellingham North; Puyallup; Sumner; Chehalis $3.00; Coupeville $2.50; Lynden $2.50; Manchester $12. Total $129.

Tennessee: Atwood $2.05; Chattanooga (St. Elmo); Mt. Vincent; Savannah; Lewesburg $2.50; Knoxville (Willard); La Follette; Jackson; Whitlock; Paris $4; Memphis (E. End); Maryville; Martin; Bristol; Grand Junction; Concord $4.95; McKenzie; Erin; Ridgely $1.90; Petersburg; Nashville (S.); Chattanooga (East) $1; Lebanon $2.15; Rogersville $3; Awalt; Fayetteville; Springfield; Chattanooga (S. Side); West Nashville. Total $63.55.

Rhode Island: Providence $5; Centreville; Mt. Pleasant; Greenville; Bradford; Block Island; Apponaug; Woonsocket; Carolina; E. Greenwich; Jamestown; Wakefield; Washington; Greenville Y. P. B. $1; Willard; Portsmouth; Clarks Mills; Frances E. Willard; Tiverton $3; Anna Gordon $3; Westerly $1.29. Total $45.29.

Kentucky: McKinney; Falmouth; Oakland; La Grange; Dawson Springs; Sanford School; Ft. Thomas; Eminence; Franklin; Nicholasville; Maysville; Madisonville; Smithfield; Fulton; Lexington (Central). Total $30.

North Idaho: Sandpoint $3.25; Orofino $3; Laclede $8.35. Total $14.60.

Virginia: Cape Charles; Franktown; Irvington; Ebenezer; Melfa; Lincoln; Onancock; Chase City; Onley; Amelia; Shawsville; Blackstone; Mt. Solon; Norfolk; Deep Creek $1; Atlantic City $4; Fairmount Park $1; Lynchburg $3.30; Waynesboro; Stuarts Draft; Victoria $1.55; Park View; Brughs Mills; Susan Jones, $1.40; Buchanan; Saunders Memorial; Bowling Green; Roberts Memorial; Round Oak; Dispitanta; Keysville $1.50; Roanoke (Central); Chester $2.60; Roanoke (S. W.); Centralia; Salem; Boyce; Bridgewater; Clintwood; Dayton; Surry $4; Mary L. Wells; Hinton $2.15; Phoebus; Honaker; Soldiers' Home; Kiser; Remington $1; Boykins $2.54; Stephens City; Branchville; Winchester; Claremont; Fonticello: Central Hill $1.50; Dendron; Wakefield; Pounding Mill; Richlands; Norton; Wittens Mill; Wise; Luray; Shiloh; Berkley; Marietta Lyon Y. P. B. $1; Blacksburg. Total $134.54.

East Washington: Endicott; Pomeroy; Cloverland; Grandview; N. Yakima; Frances Willard (N. Y.); Almira; Frances Willard (S.); Central (S.); Fairview (N. Y.); Colfax; Union Park (S.) $1; M. B. Platt (S.); Bridgeport; Garfield; Walla Walla $2.26. Total $31.26.

Missouri: St. Joseph (Central); Springfield (S. Side, McDonald, Neva Thomas, Eliza Peterson); Sikeston; Seymour; Tarkio; Uniondale; W. Plains; Webb City; Waverly; Weston; Westboro; Alba; Amity; Atlanta; Kansas City (Morris, Central, McDonald, Hoffman); Linneus; Lebanon; Armstrong; Brookfield; Ludlow; Louisiana $1; Brunswick; Luray; Bonne Terre; Lamar; Liberal; Burlington Jct.; Laredo; Bowling Green; Bethany; Lone Oak; Carthage; Lebanon; Moberly; Chula; Cameron; Mt. Hope; Milton; Clifton Hill; Curryville; Mound; Marshall; Clarksville; Memphis; Cottage Grove; Camden Point; Martinsville; Mt. Washington; Empire Union; Maplewood; Eagleville; Marshfield; Forest Green $1; Fulton; Nixa; New Hartford; Golden City; New Madrid; Gallatin; Odessa; Glasgow; Hazel Hill; Osgood; Pierce City; Higginsville $1; Paynesville $1; Hannibal (Central, W. Side); Pleasant Grove; Ritchey; Hollister (Neva Thomas); Ionia; Rich Hill; Richland; Roanoke; Jefferson City; Jackson; Strawberry; Kirksville; Kingsville; Silex $.75; Skidmore; St. Louis (Cen-

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE MOUNTAIN

ADA LOUISE WILCOX

(Continued from last week)

"Some boy, that," he murmured. "What do you know now? Never even batted an eye when I said 'Hicks'!"

As Lynn sped along the pike he changed his mind regarding his destination. Instead of going to Hiwassee, he drove five miles out on the south pike and turned onto the mountain road. Two miles back on it, he stopped before a church, at the side of which lay a neglected graveyard. Owing to the slope many of the graves were built up with rocks to prevent their washing away, and were covered with rough-hewn slabs.

Lynn made his way to the one farthest from the road, stopped, felt for a certain rock, pulled it out, and thrust his arm in.

What he expected to find was there all right. For a moment he hesitated. If he hid in the church, he would have no authority to arrest any one who might come there—no one would come before night. If he ran his car back of the church where it would be hidden by the thick grass, watched by a window in the church, saw the stuff taken out of the grave—let the fellow get started, then gave chase and caught him in Beantown with the goods on—

It was sun-down when he raised a window and dropped into the church.

He turned on his flashlight for an instant and swept the shadows, smiling as the light touched a wall-text and he read, "Strong drink is raging." He stretched himself on a bench and clasped his hands under his head. The western windows framed masses of pine through which the sky glowed fiery red. A young moon peered modestly through an upper pane and dropped hastily behind the trees; the stars came out; the night wind whispered over the graves; owls called; a whip-poor-will cried.

Lynn shivered at the memories the sounds called up. How many times he had heard them, on the other side of the mountain, as he lay hidden behind some rock to warn his father of the approach of a stranger. How bitterly he had resented his life, fear-haunted and full of lies.

The feud spirit of the mountain had burned in him with an intense hatred for the thing that was so often the beginning of dissension. It was then that he promised himself he would fight it some day—to the death. His own sister had run away and married—recklessly, to escape the guard duty at home. Then his mother had died. He recalled her eyes, hunted, furtive.

His father, though, had neither scruples nor fears, always laughing at them for theirs, kindly and outspoken except concerning the still. Men were going to drink, he reasoned, and he might as well get the benefit of it. As for license, federal law had no business on the mountain.

When his father married again, the boy, too, had run away. And because he had it in him to be something better, he had worked, educated himself somehow—studied law because liquor could be fought with law. How long ago was it? Fourteen—fifteen years? He was thirty and he had never been back since. Yet, the recognition between him and the mountaineer that morning had been mutual. The incident gave him no uneasiness, though. His relation to the other side of the mountain would have to be known some time. He could never marry until he took his full name again. Would Hilda marry him, if she knew? The thought of her made his heart warm—suddenly it missed a beat.

Through the window he saw a moving light touching the tops of the trees. A car was coming. He sprang to the window. The rhythmic beat of the machine became audible. It might be a doctor on his way up the mountain—no, it was stopping down the road.

Presently, a man appeared, flashing a tiny will-o'-the-wisp light before him, as he took high, cautious steps over the tangle of grass and weeds. His features were indistinguishable. Four times he passed between the slab-covered grave and his car. On the last trip he stumbled. Lynn heard a crash and a curse. He ducked below the window and hugged his voiceless mirth. Directly followed the cranking of a car.

Before the man struck the pike, Lynn was after him. His own lights were out—he was following near enough to keep the red eye on the rear of the pursued car in sight. He must let the man get into Beantown.

Suddenly, on the edge of the thickly wooded gully the advance car stopped and the lights went out. Lynn had barely time to "shut down" that his own car might not betray him. Something was wrong with the dark mass ahead. Was the man concealing the whisky at that place?

Lynn turned on his lights and his horn honked madly. The dark mass never moved. He glided along side. It remained dark and silent. He looked in. There was no driver. At the moment of this discovery he heard a splash. Some one was crossing the branch at the bottom of the gully.

Lynn got out warily and began a cautious inspection of the car. Again he hugged his voiceless mirth. The gasoline tank was empty!

As he stepped around to the side next the gully his foot struck something hard. He stooped and picked up an old-fashioned silver watch, attached to a broken silk cord, which evidently had caught on the car as the man sprang out and had jerked the watch from his pocket. Under his own light, Lynn opened it. On the inside front cover was a picture of Hilda Tolliver! The man in the car must have been Colonel Tolliver!

In the gray dawn Lynn stood by the window of his stuffy room, his hands thrust deep into his pockets, his eyes fixed somberly on the mountain. He had carried his life beyond the shadow cast by the other side of that mountain, only to get into a deeper shadow on this side.

Hilda might forgive him his father—she would never forgive him her father! Did she know? Was this why she feared for him? Or was it her father she feared for?

The sun looked over the mountain and for a moment threw its glory over the sordidness of Beantown. Lynn felt the comfort of its light and warmth. He flung himself on the bed and slept for two hours. When he opened his eyes, the marshal was gazing meditatively at him.

"Must have been on a joy ride," he grinned.

The twisty corners of Lynn's mouth unwound into a barely perceptible crinkle. He sat up and returned the meditative gaze.

"I'm glad you're here," he said, "I need a confessor." And he plunged into his story.

"This is what the man dropped in the road by the car," he finished; and reaching under his pillow, he drew out the watch.

The marshal did not open it. He shifted himself to the window-sill and turned his face to the street.

"Lynn," he said, slowly, "I've known who you was ever since you come to Beantown. I saw you once when you was small—the other side of the mountain. You had a look on you then that you ain't never lost. I've known about the man that carries this watch, too. It's love of money that makes him risk his reputation on this fool whisky business. He'd sell his front porch for fire-wood, if it wasn't for his women-folks; an' yet, he's wantin' the money for them."

"Why hasn't Beantown found him out?" asked Lynn.

"He wears his sheep's clothin' so easy, that if they ever do suspicion a whiff of wolf, they think it's the smell of all-wool-and-a-yard wide. Besides, Aaron Whittaker's his scape-goat. Aaron's near-beer kin to him, an' years ago the colonel set him up in that cross-road grocery. The colonel holds stock in a Cincinnati distillery. He has it buy an' ship all the groceries Aaron sells, an' smuggles in the whisky at the same time. The colonel's sharp—always has business out of town the week whisky comes in—always is shocked when he gets home an' hears of it. He give out Monday he was goin' to Nashville for the week. He must have come back to Hiwassee that night—I mean, he never did get no farther. When his car stopped, he was afraid to stay an' he put out cross country where he could catch that early train."

"How did you get onto all this?" inquired Lynn.

"That's my secret," chuckled the marshal. "I've been inchin' along an' inchin' along a right smart while. I ain't been sure till now."

Lynn gave him a quick glance and dropped his eyes.

"Is that why you haven't shown him up before?"

The old man turned a dull red. He opened the watch and looked earnestly at the face of the girl.

"Boy," he said gently, "there's a woman back of everything a man does or don't do. Hilda's holdin' you back—I"—he snapped the watch shut—"I—wanted to marry Hilda's mother."

The mayor reached out his hand silently.

"There!" exclaimed the marshal briskly, "we've got that out of our systems. Now we'll settle Dan Tolliver."

"He said he hated to see me in a losing fight," mused Lynn. "If I could only show him up to himself, and not make it public, but if he were common Jake Brown—"

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

Wee mite of pinkness with rosebud face,
The dew of unborn ages on thine eyes,
The heritage of eons, and the prize
Of kings and prelates. At thine elfin grace
Empires fall. Close in her soft embrace,
Madonna-like, the mother sanctifies,
Her earthborn babe in wide-eyed, rapt surmise,
Glimpsing in him the sinews of the race.

A wraith, a gem from out the great unknown,
"A little bit of heaven" sent to men
Down through the rifts of blue, a blossom blown
From fields of asphodel beyond our ken.
Perchance the gates of heaven have slipped ajar.
And thou, the Christ-child's gift, hast come afar.

Mississippi Women Lining Up for Patriotic Service

MADGE MONTGOMERY, Vice-President Mississippi W. C. T. U.

In spite of the fact that at so momentous a time the beloved president of the Mississippi W. C. T. U., Mrs. S. E. Stanley, by reason of illness, has been obliged to commit to others the direction of the state work, the women are adjusting themselves to the change from a neutral nation in a state of peace to one soon to engage in active warfare. Under such conditions a weakened union, or even disorganization, is to be feared, but the tremendous issue at stake, prohibition of the liquor traffic, the importance of which is intensified by war and the removal of home restraints from our soldier boys, averts such a result in this as in other states. Active support of the war emergency prohibition bill has prevented any possible thought of laying down arms in our peaceful warfare.

Mrs. Stanley passed on to the unions the order authorized by the National W. C. T. U., that letters and telegrams urging the enactment of a prohibition measure be sent to President Wilson. In the Mississippi *White Ribbon* for May was published the patriotic call from the National Executive Committee and the brief but effective one from Miss Gordon.

Mississippi is fortunate in having an efficient superintendent of Work among Soldiers and Sailors, Mrs. Jennie Standifer, of Gulfport, who is co-operating with Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher in intelligently directing the unions in helpful service to the Army and Navy. The state union is planning to rent an electric fan for Fort Bliss or some other hospital. Local unions are co-operating with the Red Cross and in some instances have taken the initiative in forming auxiliaries. Many W. C. T. U. women are taking the helpful courses offered as an aid to patriotic service.

As time progresses and the tri-state camp of Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi is located, original ideas of service will develop, but so far the situation is one of co-operation with "Mother National." The attitude of Mississippi women toward the war, however regrettable that event, is one of patriotic service and W. C. T. U. women, with the advantage of a training for loyal endeavor in all that pertains to the honor and welfare of a country beloved, are well forward in the ranks.

Kansas Mid-Year Meeting Shows Outlook Excellent for Proposed Membership Increase

EMMA W. GROVER

The mid-year meeting of the Kansas Woman's Christian Temperance Union was different from any heretofore held, in that it never before took place in the extreme northwest portion of the state, and was, for the first time, a meeting of the official board, the nine districts having been eliminated and the county presidents becoming members of that body. There had been a little doubt on the part of some as to the advisability of the change, but the meeting at Norton seemed to dissipate all such fears, and it is believed that participation by the county presidents in the official work will greatly increase their interest and enthusiasm and that the organization will be correspondingly strengthened.

An important, as well as pleasant, feature of the meeting was the presence of so many county presidents from the western section of the state, who, because of the great distances, have heretofore been unable to attend.

A large amount of business affecting many phases of the state work was dispatched during the three days the women were together, a very helpful institute held, and an evening reception enjoyed, with cordial welcomes from representatives of the different organizations of Norton, the entertaining city. Another evening there was a public meeting, with an excellent address by Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, the state president, and a most interesting report of the National W. C. T. U. Convention by Mrs. Eva Morley Murphy, state recording secretary.

Reports from state superintendents, county presidents, and field workers were full of enthusiasm and showed a remarkable amount of work done in every part of the state. Local unions and counties are being organized, together with Y. P. B.'s and L. T. L.'s, in such splendid numbers that the outlook is excellent for reaching the goal of increase in membership set by the National W. C. T. U.

Miss Zoe Atchison, state Y. P. B. secretary, was present throughout the meeting, arranging for the annual young people's conference to be held in June. Miss Atchison combines so much enthusiasm with her practical plans that the success of the conference is assured, so far as her efforts in that direction are concerned.

The citizens of Norton gave of their best, and the members of the official board most heartily appreciated their loving and generous hospitality.

It was the unanimous opinion that the three days given to consultation and discussion of the work were exceedingly profitable, and that quickened interest and increased activity will result therefrom.

The state convention will be held in Topeka.

Montana's Prohibition Activities

LORA S. LA MANCE, National Organizer

Montana, the third largest state in the Union, has all kinds of experiences in store for the worker who comes into the state. For one thing, the people cannot do enough for the visitor, and for another thing they will not even let her speak. "We carried prohibition. That question is settled. Let's let well enough alone." Ten times in fifteen days that plea was made in the southeastern part of the state. The itinerary the state officers had planned fell apart like a rope of sand.

Sheridan county is larger than Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts or Delaware. More than thirty saloons are running full blast trying to make all the money they can before they are put out of business January 1, 1919. Twice the county has put up great petitions for a local option election only to have a wet board of county commissioners turn them down on the flimsiest and shabbiest of pretenses. Thirty parties stand ready to go out after new names if there seems the slightest hope that the petitions can get by the wet court. In spite of rain, mud and semi-blizzards the audiences in most places were fine. This county went dry almost two to one in the prohibition battle last fall, a fact which makes it all the more aggravating that three men can "hold up" the will of the people.

At Culbertson this empire county was organized by the writer. Mrs. Carrie Armstrong was made its first president In spite of the long distances three of the four unions were represented. The women intend to organize the whole county for work.

Glasgow, the county seat of another great county, had a flood at the time of the coming of the worker. A third of the town was under water and the hospital and court house were surrounded. A near neighbor is Poplar in an Indian reservation. An Indian school is located here and Indians were present at the meetings.

Richland is the only dry county in the state. At the towns Sidney and Fairview, which are fine examples of prohibition, excellent meetings were held. The Indian reservation towns of Wolf Point and Poplar, in another county, where no liquor can be sold because of the prohibition in force on Indian reservation land, are hives of business and both are growing faster than any of the wet towns near them. Prohibition means prosperity to each and every Montana town that has tried the experiment.

Intake has put out the saloons quite recently. It is so elated over this fact that in spite of storm, snow and mud the meetings were well attended. Glendive sent the speaker to the various schools.

At Baker the union was reorganized and at Hysham a fine new union is now in existence.

Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh and Mrs. Mary Harris Armor are to be in Montana, also, and great good is expected from their visits. The state officers are anxious to build up public sentiment so that when prohibition goes into effect in 1919 the people will see that the law is enforced.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE MOUNTAIN

(Continued from Page Twelve)

"Your conscience needn't be hurtin' you; if you can clean up a cess-pool without stenchin' up the whole town, it's better," said the marshal, decidedly. "It don't do folks no good to be gazin' at filth. You've got his watch. Was there a number on the car?"

"No," answered Lynn, "he'd taken it off—"

"I reckon the car is Aaron's," interrupted the marshal.

Lynn's long face shortened to its normal length. He sprang up with a joyous whoop. "I have it," and he unfolded his plan.

That afternoon, to a position opposite the bank, the mayor ran a hoarse-horned little Ford. Across its front hung a sign that read: "Found: at two o'clock this morning, on the south pike, three miles from Beantown, this car containing five gallons of wild-cat whisky. No tag on the car. Owner may have the same on identification of the machine before Saturday, August 29, on which date it will otherwise be sold at auction, and the whisky emptied into the branch.

"LYNN MURRAY, *Mayor*."

The spectacle caused Beantown's eyes to pop out of its head. For a moment its tongue clove to the roof of its month, then it wagged. Similar notices were sent through the county.

No one claimed the car.

On Saturday, Cake county poured itself, pressed down and running over, into the court-house square.

Beantown had a grim sense of humor. The audacity of the young mayor amused it. Its every-day element jeered and sneered; but its respectability, worn and threadbare, placed itself on a platform, temporary like itself, and prepared to voice its sentiments through the principal of the school.

The marshal confided to Lynn in a gruff whisper that "that man could talk longer on nothin' an' say the least about it of any one in Cake county.

Today, however, the crowd, impatient for the climax, refused to hear liquor statistics. "Even his figures lie," commented the marshal. "Cut out the arithmetic! Get down to business!" yelled a voice. The principal never had been known to get down to business. He turned helplessly to the mayor.

Lynn rose. Like the poles of a magnet his black eyes drew all other eyes and held them; the twisty corners of his mouth unwound into the crinkly smile. The crowd whooped a cheerful response.

"Friends," he cried, and the word in his warm, sympathetic voice compelled silence. "I'm not here to talk temperance. You're intelligent men; I won't insult you with facts every fool knows—that whisky spoils a man as a citizen, a

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE MOUNTAIN

(Continued from Page Thirteen)

worker, a home-keeper and a gentleman. I'm not here to talk law—but I am here to enforce it. Men make laws for the good of themselves. When they elect officers, they have a right to demand that those laws be executed. As your mayor, I'm dead set on putting through every whisky law Beantown ever passed. Beantown says whisky shall not be sold in its limits. Now I admit that I can't prove this car-load of whisky was coming into Beantown; but judging from the past, I feel that I'm justified in believing that it was intended for the throats of Beantown's men and boys. This I do know—it's wild-cat whisky, unlicensed—"

"How do you know?" snarled Aaron Whittaker, who stood near the platform.

Lynn looked searchingly down at him. "Men don't get any other kind out of the old mountain graveyard," he said coolly.

A ripple of significant laughter swept the crowd.

"It was you," shrieked Aaron, wildly, "that stole my car last Monday night. You think I don't know who you are and what you're up to. Let me get on this platform—I'll tell Beantown—"

The marshal had him by the arm. The crowd stirred and murmured uneasily.

"Let him speak," called Lynn, "this is a free country."

But Aaron's fury was beyond speech.

And then it was that Lynn saw Colonel Tolliver on the outer edge of the square. He was pushing his way to the platform and as he stepped up, beaming pleasantly, the murmur ceased.

"I can't testify to the contents of this car," he began, "not having seen them"—a loudly repeated sneezing from behind a nearby tree caused the colonel momentary embarrassment. "I—that is to say—Aaron here—had already confided to me the loss of his car. I have been out of town until yesterday evening. I regret"—he paused, his face saddened. "It is never a pleasant task to be a breaker of idols, an iconoclast—"

"Speak English," growled a voice.

The colonel swelled; his sheepskin clothing ripped and the wolf showed through. His lips drew slightly back and there was a note as of a howl in his voice. He seemed almost to crouch as he turned to Lynn and cried:

"Ask the mayor of Beantown whether he was elected under his own name? Ask him where he was born? Dare him to deny that for thirty years his father has run a still on the other side of the mountain? Ask him why he should talk about law when he's selling wild-cat whisky under cover of prohibition."

Lynn was on his feet protesting, his face white-hot with anger and amazement at the temerity of the attack; but before he could find his voice some one called from the crowd, "Set still, Mr. Mayor, set still!" The spectators to these moving-

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

TREASURER'S REPORT

(Continued from Page Eleven)

tral, Centenary, W. End). Total $177.75.

Ohio: Hicksville; Middlefield; Melbron $.80; Massilon; S. Kirkland; Oxford; Conneant; Savannah; N. Ridge; Springfield (Friends Church); W. Bedford (Willard); Jamestown (Willard) $1; Le Roy $4.50; Hayes; Montra; Sinking Springs; Bellaire; Mayfield; Gnadenhutten; Toledo (Willard); Eaton $.75; Jeffersonville; Greenville; S. W. Akron; Sabina; Highland; Zanesville (Willard) $1; Belfast; Painesville; Mangan $1; Bradford; Ervin Y. P. B. $1; Bethel; E. Portsmouth; Malvern; Fowler $1.50; Madison; E. Hamilton; Viola Romans W. $3.25; Lindenwald; Oxford; Newark (Willard); Phoneton; Berlin Heights; Mineral City $.75; Monroe; Leesburg; Hunter $1; Ridgway; Big Plain; Waynesfield $1; W. Lafayette; Morrisville Y. P. B. $1; N. Jefferson $1; Bealsville Y. P. B. $1; Nova; Dover; Salina (Willard) $2.30; Richwood $1.50; Isabel Miller $3.50; Pataskala; Roscoe; Nashville; Nevada; New Richmond; Granville; Mentor $1.05; Roseville; Attica; Delta $3; Belfast Y. P. B. $1; Carrollton; Elizabeth Mann; Commercial Pt; Derby; Marysville; Mariettta (Willard); Chagrin Falls $6; W. Portsmouth; McGuffey Y. P. B.; Mt. Blanchard; Ruth Stephens $1; Lorain; Wapakoneta; Mirrison; New Lexington; Washington Twp $1; Athens $4; Marion (Willard); Jackson; W. Williamsfield; Jerry City; Peru; Winchester; Pinney; Oldham; Cambridge; Bowling Green; New London $4.90; Sarah A. Struthers; Scotch Ridge; E. Village; Elizabeth Ensign; Tiffin; Cedarville; A. C. Turrell; McClelland; Yellow Springs; Jamestown; Xenia (S. Side); McClelland Y. P. B. $1; S. Charleston; Beach City; Ashland; Marietta; Rising Sun; Tiro; Urbana $3; Crusaders $1; Sidney; Scott $.70; Kent; Corey; Delaware (Central); N. Kenton; Columbus (Central); Woodstock; S. Solon; Sugar Grove; Sugar Grove; W. Salem; Wooster $2.50; Bucyrus; Marion Civic Y. P. B. $1; Schoenbrun; New Holland; La Rue; Xenia; Sharon Center; Sycamore; Short Creek; Ashley; Zanesville; Casstown; Sylvania $1; Doyleston; Coalgrove; Springfield; Bloomdale; Foodstown; Medina; S. Akron; Macksburg; Pancoastburg $1; E. Liberty $1; Norwalk; Batavia; Greenfield; Van Wert (N. Side); Bryan; Sidney; Cary (Willard); Gettysburg; Maplewood; Eagleville $1; Bascom; Upper Sandusky; Slater Y. P. B. $3; Akron (North Hill); Bedford; Garwood; Manchester $5; Kananga; New Concord; Springfield (Willard); Bettsville; Chester; Warsaw $1.05; Cadiz; Cincinnati (Central); Berea (Jaite); Washington Ct. House; Fish Creek; Perrysburg; Cora Daniels; Unionport; Lucy Hayes; Perry; Homeworth; Wauseon; Atlanta; Staunton; Strasburg; Esther Handley; Germano; Springfield; Bellefontaine; Stoorer; Ensign; Rehoboth; Sugar Valley; Totogany $1.40; M. E. Dollarhide; Newton Falls; New Guilford; N. Benton; Mt. Vernon; Berlinville; Neal Dow L. T. L. $.75; Montpelier; Lakeside; Tippecanoe City $1; Lancaster; Troy (Central); Cumberland; Pemberville; Owensville; Benkner Cadiz $1; Lancaster; Mt. Herman; Liberty Center; St. Paris; Ravenna (M. Woodbridge); Five Points $4; Willoughby; Canton (1st) $2.75; Ludlow Falls $1; E. Orwell $3. Total $446.95.

North California: $123.55.

South California: West Long Beach (Central).

Alaska: Sitka $5; Petersburg. Total $7.

New Hampshire: Exeter; Strantham $1.10. Total $3.10.

Maryland: $88.66.

Connecticut: Great Plain.

West Virginia: Clarksburg (Broad Oaks Mothers' Club); $55.25. Total $57.25.

South Dakota: $58.

Vermont: $12; Orleans. Total $14.

Utah: Ogden.

Iowa: Sheffield $1.

Texas: $66.50; San Benito $1.15. Total $67.65.

Maine: Caribou; Elliott; Columbia $1; Presque Isle. Total $7.

Mrs. C. H. Lovett, $100.

Mrs. Louella Stewart, $50.

Royalty, "Temperance Songster," $68.06.

Alice Abbott, $1.

Mrs. Anna S. Benjamin, $1.

Total to date, $9,215.95.

Campaign Fund

Mrs. Anna S. Benjamin $1; Mrs. M. J. Philpot $1; Mrs. Moffett $1; Mrs. Chase $1; Mrs. Thompson $1; Alabama $15; No. California $9.68; No. California $2; Colorado $75; Connecticut $5; Florida $90.51; Georgia $63.50; N. Idaho $14.41; S. Idaho $11; Illinois $43.30; Indiana $5.25; Iowa $3.10; Kansas $119.16; Kentucky $32; Maine $4.20; Maryland $34; Massachusetts $48.88; Michigan $3; Minnesota $58.15; Missouri $19.65; Montana $24; Nebraska $100; New Jersey $26.60; New Mexico $6; New York $86; North Dakota $25; Oklahoma $26; Ohio $361; Oregon $1; Pennsylvania $153.19; Rhode Island $25; South Dakota $5.90; Tennessee $2; Texas $20.51; Vermont $17.55; Virginia $94.95; E. Washington $5.50; W. Washington $33.88; W. Virginia $7; Wisconsin $1; Wyoming $5. Total $1,628.87.

(To be continued)

The Choice of a

COMMENCEMENT GIFT

is easily made and sure to please if selected from the following list:

BOOKS

The Life of Frances E. Willard, Anna A. Gordon. Price $1.50.

The Federal Government and the Liquor Traffic, Wm. E. Johnson. Price, $1.00.

Social Welfare and the Liquor Problem, Henry S. Warner. Price, $1.00.

A Century of Drink Reform in the United States, Aug. F. Fehlandt. Price, $1.00.

The Anti-Alcohol Movement in Europe, Ernest Gordon. Price, $1.50.

The Liquor Problem, Norman E. Richardson. Price, 50 cents.

What Frances E. Willard Said. Compiled by Anna A. Gordon. Price, 75 cents.

What Lillian M. N. Stevens Said. Compiled by Anna A. Gordon, Price, 50c.

Jean Mitchell's School, Angeline W. Ray. Price, $1.00.

A Modern Madonna, Caroline A. Stanley. Price, $1.50.

Nineteen Beautiful Years, Frances E. Willard. Price, 60 cents.

The Man Who Forgot, James Hay, Jr. Price, $1.37.

John Barleycorn, Jack London. Price, $1.42.

Little Sir Galahad, Phoebe Gray. Price, $1.42.

The Golden Lamp, Phoebe Gray. Price, $1.42.

Dear Enemy, Jean Webster. Price, $1.37.

Black Rock, Ralph Connor. Price, 60c.

Sky Pilot, Ralph Connor. Price, 60c.

Two, Edith Smith Davis. Price, 40c.

SOUVENIR SPOONS

Rest Cottage Spoon, sterling silver oxidized. (Rest Cottage in bowl.) Price, $1.50.

W. C. T. U. Teaspoon, sterling silver. (Crusade Church in bowl.) Price, $2.

REST COTTAGE SOUVENIR

A Terra Cotta Placque, with Rest Cottage in bas relief, hand carved, hand tinted. Price, $2.00.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

For Soldiers and Sailors

To Place in Comfort Bags or for Distribution

Songsters. Each, 7 cents.

Pledge Card, with stub and bearing a profile of Frances E. Willard. Each, 2 cents; 50, 25 cents; 100, 40 cents.

Directions for Comfort Bags. Each, 2 cents; 50, 15 cents; 100, 25 cents.

Protecting the Home Folks (a warning against vice). Each, 2 cents; 50, 25 cents; 100, 40 cents.

Rally on the Flag (for veterans). Each, 2 cents; 50, 20 cents; 100, 30 cents.

Testament and Psalms, 12 cents.

Testament, 10 cents.

Gospels, Matthew, Mark, Luke or John. Each, 3 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

$2.50 PER DAY SALARY PAID ONE PERSON in each town to distribute FREE circulars, and take orders for White Ribbon Concentrated Flavoring. Non-alcoholic. Big demand, steadily increasing. J. S. ZIEGLER CO., 7G, E. Harrison St., Chicago.

CONNECTICUT'S PROGRESSIVE PROHIBITION PLANS

WAR TIME ACTIVITIES PUSHED

MARY B. WILSON

Connecticut is experiencing an eventful year along many lines of activity. The fact that this is a legislative year adds to the opportunities of the W. C. T. U. for work, and the women have labored faithfully. Their influence has been strong, but not strong enough to secure the passage of all desirable bills, nor to prevent some undesirable ones from meeting with success. Bills providing for votes by women on excise matters and permitting hotels to sell liquor to guests on Sunday were killed. Measures allowing Sunday ball games and Sunday sales of ice cream, soda, tobacco, gasoline, etc., were passed, but vetoed by Governor Holcomb. A bill calling for a constitutional amendment providing for prohibition, and also one providing for woman suffrage, have passed through the first two stages toward realization, having been favorably reported by the committee having them in charg[illegible] the vote being [illegible] on each, and having passed the House by a very decided vote. "Practically the same men who voted for the prohibition amendment voted to put the suffrage measure also on its passage. In fact, there seemed to be a coalition of the prohibition and suffrage forces on both measures and thus they won out handily." The measures must now go before the Senate and House again in 1919, and if passed by a two-thirds majority of each body, be then put before the general public for a referendum vote. If a majority vote be obtained, we shall have suffrage for women in 1921 and prohibition in 1922.

Bills for limitation of the number of saloons, a state farm for inebriates and a reformatory for women are still under discussion. A movement is on foot to give the governor power to close saloons at his discretion during the war.

Plans are in the making by the temperance forces for strenuous work to send the right kind of men to the next legislature, and for waging a lively campaign for votes on the license question in the various towns next fall. Ninety-one towns out of a total of 168 are now no-license towns, some having become so by a majority of *one*. In such cases a man might say, "I am but one, but I *am* one."

Essay and medal contests are being held on every side, rousing interest and spreading knowledge among hundreds of children and their parents. Bridgeport, with its 865 foreign legioners, has held a medal contest among Jewish children, which was repeated at a birthday party in one of the homes, one among Italian children, and is preparing one among the Hungarian children.

Other departments showing special interest are Institutes, Franchise, and Soldiers and Sailors departments. Bridgeport, Meriden, Danbury Central, Milldale, Plantsville, and probably others, are holding special meetings for sewing, knitting, making bandages, comfort bags, etc., for the soldiers and sailors, or are doing these things at regular meetings, while listening to business and discussions, thus following the example set at Chautauqua of "doing fancy work while listening to lectures." Some of the unions are working in connection with the Red Cross Society, but reporting to the W. C. T. U., and others are working along W. C. T. U. lines only.

Bridgeport presented twenty comfort bags to the sailors on the L-5 submarine and received a letter of thanks from Secretary Daniels in his own handwriting. Meriden has sent twenty-five dollars for an electric fan to be used at Fort Bliss, Tex., and has also donated fifteen dollars to the Red Cross work.

The members of the Hartford county convention raised twenty-five dollars for an electric fan for Fort Bliss, and passed a resolution to the effect that every member of every union in Hartford county give at least one glass of jelly or one can of fruit or vegetables to the Red Cross this fall.

More vigorous than ever before is the woman's campaign "For God and Home and Every Land."

FIRST GUN FIRED IN IOWA STATE-WIDE CAMPAIGN

ELLA M. HILL

All Iowa was greatly disappointed that the transcontinental campaign tours had to be abandoned. The necessity for it was apparent to all, but it is hoped that at some future time such a tour may be arranged for, when Iowa may have the delight and honor of entertaining the National officers and workers.

To lessen the disappointment in and around Des Moines, a Polk county W. C. T. U. rally was held on May 3. This was in reality a starter for the amendment campaign. There were represented on the program, among others, the Des Moines Ministerial Association, Business Men's Temperance Association, Prohibitory Amendment Association, Federation of Woman's Clubs, Federation of Mothers' Clubs, Political Equality Club, and the Boy Scouts in a demonstration of first aid. In the evening Miss Margaret Wintringer gave the principal address, "The Temperance Laboratory of the War," Mrs. Linnie Carl, National Y. P. B. field secretary, introducing her. Miss Wintringer's famous collection of war posters was on exhibition, as were also twenty-eight posters made by Des Moines high school students, which were to have been exhibited at the time of the National conference. Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, state W. C. T. U. president, offered a prize of five dollars in gold for the best poster. This was awarded to Paul Pearson, a student of the East high school. Honorable mention was given Charles E. Crow, Mary Hall, Dorothy Twitchell and Arthur E. Love. The Polk county W. C. T. U. presented each of these young people with a copy of "Nineteen Beautiful Years." These posters were said by the judges to be remarkable. They will be on exhibition at the state convention, and it is hoped that some of them will find their way to the National W. C. T. U. Convention.

October 15 will be a critical day in Iowa's history. Under the name of The Allied Temperance Committee of Iowa, there has been formed an organization in which are included five temperance societies, the Prohibitory Amendment Association, Business Men's Temperance Association, Prohibition Party, Intercollegiate Prohibition Association and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. This will and must be an aggressive campaign. Owing to the fact that so many think that because we have statutory prohibition and "bone dry" laws there is no further need, voters must be aroused in behalf of the constitutional amendment as never before.

Thousands of telegrams from Iowa have gone to President Wilson asking for national prohibition as an emergency war measure. God grant that the prayers of the nation may be heard.

Flower Mission Supplies

THE TEXT CARD should accompany flowers or other gifts on Flower Mission Day.

Flower Mission Scripture Text Card
Frances E. Willard Flower Mission Card
L. T. L. Scripture Text Card
Price, per 100, 12 cents.

Verses of Cheer, a collection of ten beautiful poems, printed on separate cards in the sepia shades. Price, per package, 25 cents.

Comfort Powders. Price, per box, 25 cents.

LEAFLETS

What the Flower Mission Can Do to Help Bring National Constitutional Prohibition.
Each, 2 cents; 50, 12 cents; 100, 20 cents.

What the Flower Mission Should Mean to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Community.
Some Phases of Relief Work.
The Flower Mission Trinity.
Each, 2 cents; 50, 30 cents; 100, 50 cents.

Program for Flower Mission Meetings.
Hints for W. C. T. U. Flower Missions.
Friends in Need.
Each, 2 cents; 50, 15 cents; 100, 25 cents.

Why a Flower Mission?
A Flower Mission Exercise.
The Story of Jennie Casseday.
The Story of the Roof Garden.
Each, 2 cents; 50, 35 cents; 100, 60 cents.

SOME LEAFLETS TO DISTRIBUTE ON FLOWER MISSION DAY:

The Shoemaker and the Little White Shoes.
The Common Joy.
The Story of the Dollars.
Each, 2 cents; 50, 20 cents; 100, 35 cents.

ORDER EARLY

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

The war situation makes our hearts heavy. Many of the white ribboners are saying good-bye to sons and brothers as they leave their homes for training camps. The women are responding loyally to the call for service. Letters and long distance calls asking what can be done are frequent. The directions from the National organization have been gladly received.

Perhaps one of the greatest crusades against the cigaret ever waged in any city is now being carried on in Des Moines. The new state attorney general, H. M. Havner, secured the services of John B. Hammond, the original author of the famous red light injunction law, to take charge of the detective work. He secured evidence of from three to eight sales against 130 places in the city. Raids of more than fifty of the largest establishments in the city were made in one day and thousands of cigaret packages were secured. The law provides a penalty of $300 for any dealer or property owner where cigarets or cigaret papers are kept for sale or gift. Warrants will be served immediately on each individual. The W. C. T. U. printed 15,000 copies of the law and distributed them among all the schools.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

THE UNION SIGNAL . . . . $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) . . 35c a year
Club rate for ten or more subscriptions, 25c a year
No other premium allowed.

THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . . . 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
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Address Evanston, Ill.

WHY NOT SEND THEM OUR OFFICIAL PAPERS?

What magazines have you in your homes these days? Going over the list as carefully as you please, where will you find the equal of THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader?* Are these in the hands of your young people? If not, *why* not? Are you putting them into the hands of other young people? At this time, when we are cautioned constantly against waste, we can make no better investment than $1.00 for the weekly coming of THE UNION SIGNAL fifty times a year and $.25 for *The Young Crusader*, which will arrive twelve times a year—both filled with all sorts of good material and suggestions.

The following quotations from letters recently received will show what others think of these papers and what they consider worth while doing:

A Grandmothers' Club

"I have been trying out a new plan lately for getting new subscriptions for *The Young Crusader*. I am persuading the grandmothers, of whom we have so many in our organization, to send *The Young Crusader* to their grandchildren. I tell them I send it to my own grandchildren and they seem to like the idea very much. Most of these subscriptions that I enclose (17) came that way. I am going to keep right on with my grandmothers' club and see how many subscriptions I can get in the next few months.

"ADELAIDE ROOD,
"*Lincoln, Neb.*"

"Pass a Good Thing Along!"—"Pass It On"

"Your *Young Crusader* has been coming to me the last four months, and I wish to express my gratitude to whoever it is that sends it to me. I had never heard of it before, but am very much pleased with it and believe it ought to be in every home, especially where there are school children, and am sending you a list of names that I want you to include in your subscription list."

What One Worker Has Done

"I have sent 430 subscriptions to the *Educational Quarterly* published by the National superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, to schools and colleges, have sent about 550 subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL, to pastors in Fort Worth, Waco, Dallas, Houston, San Antonio, Austin, Galveston, and Beaumont; also to all the colleges in the state, public libraries, Y. M. C. A.'s and Y. W. C. A.'s. These subscriptions, with the exception of two, were for the Campaign Edition."—*Extract from Texas W. C. T. U. Paper.*

NORTH IDAHO PUSHING PATRIOTIC SERVICE OF MANY KINDS

(Continued from Page Four)

unions, have been sent to President Wilson, and also to our Representatives at the Capitol, asking for prohibition as a war emergency measure, both that our food products may be conserved, and as a safeguard for our boys. It is not the guns of the enemy that the mothers most fear, but the environments, and they demand that these be made as clean as possible, that the manhood of their sons may be preserved.

SANITARY DRINKING FOUNTAINS

¶We make a large variety of ornamental Drinking Fountains for man and beast.
¶Special Prices to Charitable and Temperance Societies.

THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS
118-120 Fifth Ave., New York
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE MOUNTAIN

(Continued from Page Fourteen)

picture-like scenes saw a tall, gaunt mountaineer edge and shove his way to the front. He was the man who, only the Monday before, had hurled epithets at the mayor and his methods.

Now he looked mildly over the gaping, expectant faces. His eyes were black, his lean, lined face was brown, his smile crinkly.

"I reckon the colonel, here, thinks he's tellin' the truth." The mountaineer glanced sideways at the colonel for a moment, then his face suddenly contorted, his lank form shook under loudly explosive sneezes.

The crowd roared with laughter. The colonel sat down, his bumble-dom authority in Beantown forever broken.

The mountaineer recovered.

"As I was sayin', there's truth enough in what the colonel's tellin' for the lies to limp on. Your mayor here is usin' his mother's name—Murray. It's a good name; his mother was a good woman. He'd a legal right to his father's name, but I don't blame him for not wantin' it. His father wasn't so bad, but he did make right smart of whisky till the state declared we'd all got to go dry. Since then he's quit. That ain't so long, but the point is—he's *quit*. Before that, he 'lowed he'd got as good right as any other man to make his own liquor; an' his neighbors 'lowed 'twas a heap easier to buy of him than to ride to town. He an' the federal government not agreein' on his rights, naturally he kept his still hid. Of course, when a revenue officer bothered him, he handled him some rough.

"The mayor, here, he always did have principles against wild-cat whisky an' tame-cat whisky. The government's agin wild-cat whisky because it don't get no revenue from it, but it ain't so hard on tame-cat whisky—an' whisky's whisky.

"Lynn's mother—died—an' Lynn, he run off, an' he ain't never been the other side of the mountain for fifteen years. But I reckon he remembered when the still men had John Barleycorn jugged, they'd bury him in a grave up to the ridge church buryin' ground. They wasn't to blame if some fool man come along an' dug him up. That's what happened last Monday night, only Lynn's father wasn't the one who'd made John Barleycorn nor yet buried him, an' Lynn, here, wasn't the one who dug him up."

The speaker paused an instant. The crowd was so still that the chirp of the sparrows under the court-house eaves was plainly heard. "I know," went on the man, "for I was there, hidin' in the church, havin' been in Beantown that mornin' an' suspicionin' "—he sneezed violently. "I was some surprised when I see Lynn, here, drivin' up. It was comin' on dark, an' directly I see he was fixin' to hide in the church, too. Not wantin' to interduce myself to him, I clumb into the belfry. An' about one o'clock, we both of us see a man come an' dig up John Barleycorn an' carry him piece by piece to a car. I reckon Lynn, here, saw him, but like enough he didn't know who he was—I did."

He stopped abruptly, then shook his head knowingly. "Nope! I don't speak the name of my past customers"—a violent sneeze threatened him, but he caught it.

"I've been hearin' about the fight the mayor's havin' against whisky—an' I reckoned he was gettin' pay for it—like revenuers; but when I was over here Monday an' see who he was, I knew there wasn't nary copper in it for him, not even credit to the store. When I find a man that's got principles he ain't paid for havin' I feel like givin' him the right hand of fellowship—even if he is my own son an' I'm his prodigal father!"

He turned to Lynn. "Howdy, son," he choked.

A mile away at Beantown station, they said it thundered out of a clear sky. They were mistaken. It was only the mighty voice of Cake county raised in honor of Beantown's mayor—Lynn Murray Hicks.

In the midst of the hilarious uproar, Lynn turned quickly to Colonel Tolliver, who still sat dazed and shaken on the platform. Into his hand he slipped the watch.

"I found it by the side of the car," he whispered. "Colonel, cut out the business, for Hilda's sake." The colonel's face became suddenly that of an old and worn man, his lip trembled, and his eyes blurred. His sheep's clothing still covered him as he walked away, but it hung loose.

Lynn never knew how Hilda got to him. He only knew that he was holding her outstretched hand, and that she was saying in a soft, almost breathless tone:

"I know about father, Lynn. I've known for months—and hated it. I had to tell you because I was afraid you'd think because your father—" She was gazing at him distressfully.

"Hilda!" he whispered, "Hilda!" For an instant Beantown faded away—there was only the majesty of the mountain, and for him the light of life in the glory of the girl's eyes.

Your Flag and My Flag

"Your flag and my flag,
And how it flies today
In your land and my land
And half a world away!"

A hand-colored post-card with poem by Wilbur D. Nesbit.

Price, 5 cents each; 50 cents per doz.

A Motto Card with same poem, also hand-colored, suitable for framing. Size 11x14. Price, 30 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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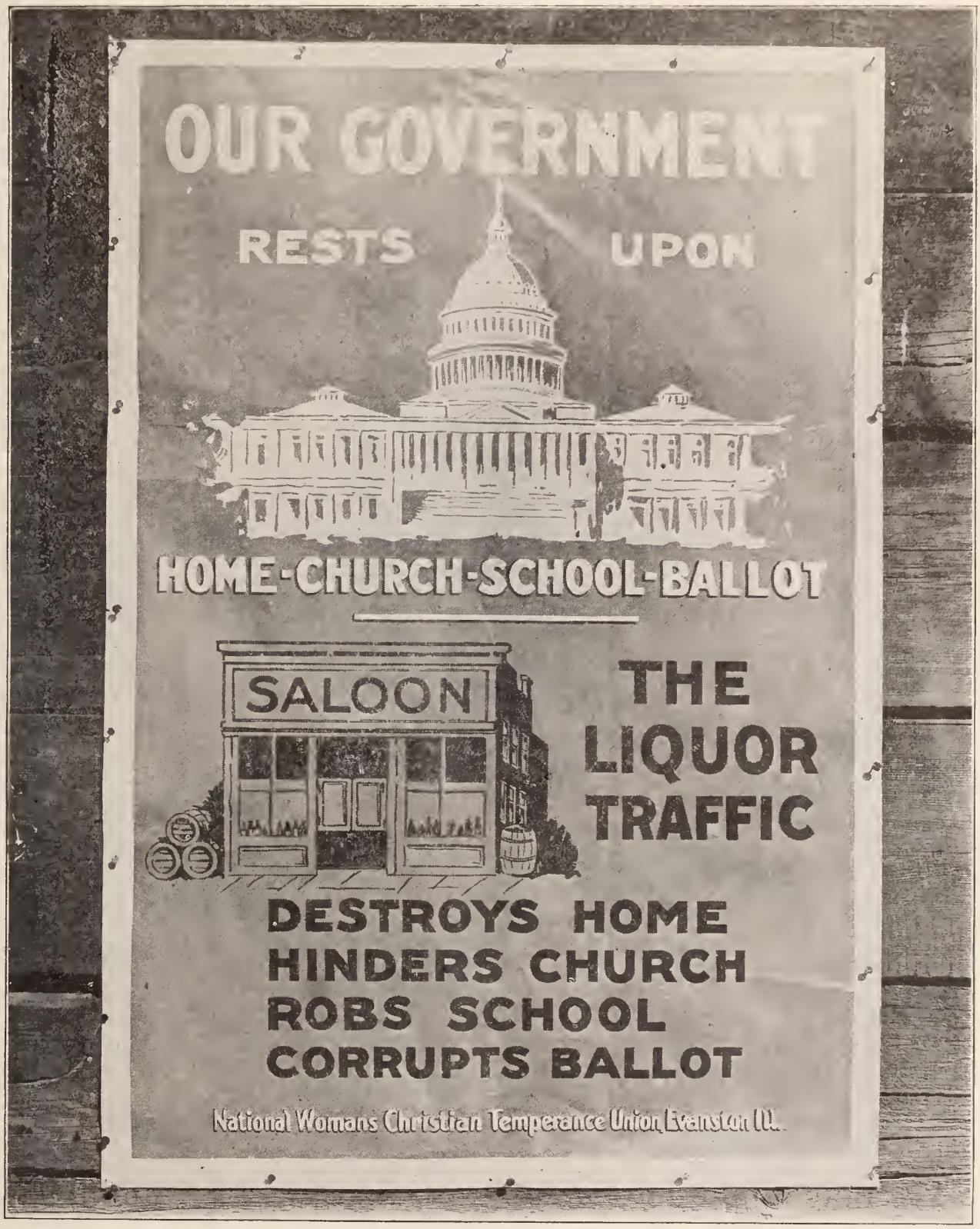


KEEP IT UP!

Have You Communicated by Telegram or Brief Letter with the President and Your Senators and Representatives, Urging National Prohibition as a War Measure?

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

CONTINUE TO POUR IN YOUR TELEGRAMS AND LETTERS FOR PROHIBITION AS A WAR MEASURE—OUR BOYS MUST BE PROTECTED FROM DRINK AND VICE

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Memorial Day, with all its sacred memories, has come and gone. The day is observed with universal interest, but in the District of Columbia, with its numerous national cemeteries, where repose thousands of those who died in defense of their country, there is always a peculiar solemnity attached to the day. On May 30, 1917, it was especially so. The fast thinning ranks of the veterans of the two wars, marching with faltering steps, dressed in uniforms of blue, were supplemented by a host of young, vigorous men in khaki, who are today the nation's defenders in the greatest war in all history. Beautiful Arlington was the scene of general activity. Early in the morning veterans crossed the historic Potomac on a loving pilgrimage, to pay tribute to their comrades who are gone. The flag for which they gave their lives was placed reverently at each headstone, while beautiful flowers were strewn on the graves. The President, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, spoke to these soldiers of fifty-two years ago at the formal ceremonies in memory of those who fought on the battlefields of the past.

Another particularly interesting service was at Battleground Cemetery, where are buried those who fell fighting to defend the capital from capture on the only occasion when a President of the United States was actually on the firing line. Several survivors of that memorable occasion were present as guests of honor.

Forty-five thousand flags were used by the Grand Army to mark the graves of their dead. Both houses of Congress adjourned for the day and all government departments were closed.

Miss Rankin Makes First Speech

Miss Jeannette Rankin on Monday, May 28, made her first speech in the House of Representatives. During the discussion on the bill to "provide further for the national security and defense by stimulating agriculture and facilitating the distribution of agricultural products," or the so-called Food Survey bill, Miss Rankin introduced an amendment that "the Secretary of Agriculture shall, so far as practicable, engage the services of women for the work herein provided for." This amendment was carried unanimously. For five minutes Miss Rankin spoke while the usually noisy House sat in silence and, when she took her seat, both sides, Republican and Democrat, burst into vigorous applause, which was continued until the Speaker was forced to rap for order. During Miss Rankin's speech she said, "The work provided for in this paragraph, such as gathering information, extending and enlarging the news service and preventing waste, includes activities that we have been accustomed to seeing women engaged in, and when these activities are so closely related to the home as is the food question, women are especially well fitted by their training and experience to do this work." The address was delivered in a clear, well-modulated voice and was listened to with closest attention. As the result of the passage of the amendment women will be employed in the food census in conjunction with men.

Delegates from fourteen states have come to Washington for a conference with the women's committee of the Council of National Defense. This will be the first of a series of state-group meetings for the discussion of organization plans in the work of mobilizing the women of America for war.

A bill introduced by Senator Poindexter of Seattle, to punish malicious storing of foodstuffs and other necessaries, under penalties of from six months' to three years' imprisonment, was favorably reported by the Senate Judiciary committee. This does not apply to the productions of home raising, but to food materials handled by unprincipled dealers.

Governor Frank L. Houx of Wyoming has wired Secretary of Agriculture Houston indorsing the plan of the government to confiscate 618,000,000 bushels of grain now held in the bins of the breweries and distilleries of the country and also giving his approval of closing these breweries and distilleries for the period of the war.

There come to us very frequently most pathetic appeals from mothers and other interested parties, telling of the shocking conditions around certain military camps where drink and licentiousness—twin evils—hold daily and nightly revels, and asking "if something cannot be done about it." As one mother expressed it, "I would rather a thousand times that my son went to the bottom of the ocean unwarned, but clean and pure, than to have him come back home polluted and tainted from drink and sensuality." This cry from a mother's heart finds a ready response in the hearts of other mothers all over this country. We wish to assure our friends that for months we have worked to secure this legislation, the matter having been laid before the members of the Senate and House. When the Army bill was before the Senate the following amendments were introduced and passed both Houses:

Amendments to Army Bill

"Sec. 12. That the President of the United States, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, is authorized to make such regulations governing the prohibition of alcoholic liquors in or near military camps and to the officers and enlisted men of the Army as he may from time to time deem necessary or advisable: Provided, that no person, corporation, partnership or association shall sell, supply, or have in his or its possession any intoxicating or spirituous liquors at any military station, cantonment, camp, fort, post, officers' or enlisted men's club, which is being used at the time for military purposes under this Act, but the Secretary of War may make regulations permitting the sale and use of intoxicating liquors for medicinal purposes. It shall be unlawful to sell any intoxicating liquor, including beer, ale or wine, to any officer or member of the military forces while in uniform, except as herein provided. Any person, corporation, partnership or association violating the provisions of this section or the regulations made thereunder shall, unless otherwise punishable under the articles of war, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not more than $1,000 or imprisonment for not more than twelve months, or both.

"Sec. 13. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized, empowered and directed during the present war to do everything deemed by him necessary to suppress and prevent the keeping or setting up of houses of ill-fame, brothels, or bawdy houses within such distance as he may deem needful of any military camp, station, fort, post, cantonment, training or mobilization place, and any person, corporation, partnership or association receiving or permitting to be received for immoral purposes any person into any place, structure or building used for the purpose of lewdness, assignation or prostitution within such distance of said places as may be designated, or who shall permit any such person to remain for immoral purposes in any such place, structure, or building as aforesaid, or who shall violate any order, rule, or regulation issued to carry out the object and purpose of this section shall, unless otherwise punishable under the articles of war, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000 or imprisonment for not more than twelve months, or both."

Your National superintendent of Legislation has just communicated with Secretary of War Baker and finds that when the Army bill became a law word was immediately sent to commanders of army posts, training camps and mobilization centers calling attention to the new law and demanding that its provisions be faithfully carried out. As the Secretary says, "It will take time to purify places that have fostered these dens of vice—in some points for years and in others for months," but that the saloon and brothel shall be done away with in military centers is a foregone conclusion. The United States government heard and answered the appeal of the W. C. T. U. for the unprotected girls in the Philippines and placed its ban on segregation in those far-away islands years ago and we know and believe that the insistent appeal to the President and members of Congress by mothers and friends of the soldier boy will cause the complete overthrow of these direful temptations from their midst. In a letter dated May 26, 1917, the text of which appeared in last week's UNION SIGNAL, the Secretary of War appealed with no uncertain sound to the governors of all the states and to the chairmen of the state Councils of Defense to keep temptation away from these defenders of the nation's honor. I am sending a copy of this letter to each state president, with the request that she give it the widest publicity possible. Let the good people of each state send brief letters to the governor, urging him to co-operate with the Secretary of War in eliminating these points of danger. Have resolutions passed at church meetings and signed by the pastor in behalf of the membership and forward them by mail to his Excellency ....., Governor of the State of .....

Pour in Your Appeals

So much is now being said and done concerning the place women may fill at this crisis that they are somewhat bewildered as to the way they can best serve. Sister, your earnest, womanly appeal to President Wilson and your Senators and Representatives in behalf of national prohibition as a war measure is one of the most effective ways of showing your loyalty at this time. Pour in your telegrams, and your brief letters, which should be typewritten, if possible.

Hotel Driscoll, National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Washington, D. C., June 2, 1917

Wasting Milk Money on Alcohol

Dr. Haven Emerson, commissioner of health of New York, has just concluded some interesting investigations concerning the amount spent for liquor by families of different nationalities in New York city. Of the 500 families visited by the nurses who conducted the investigation only 77 reported abstinence according to the New York *Evening Post*. Of the families which do not use alcoholic beverages, 48 have a monthly income of less than $61, while of the 49 which spend more than $10 each month for drink 38 earn more than $61. There are more families in the group spending from $3 to $4 per month than in any other class.

When arranged according to nationality, 100 German families, with an income of $7,440, spent $718, or 8.64 per cent, on beverages. The same number of Polish families, earning $6,486, spent $235, or 3.63 per cent. Italians having an income of $5,321, drank up $185, or 3.47 per cent, while Irish families with $8,646 in wages spent $454, or 5.37 per cent.

"Five per cent of a family income of $60 a month," says Commissioner Emerson, "will buy an extra bottle of milk daily. How much better it would have been if this money had been spent for milk instead of beer and liquor!"

Onwentsia Golf Club Votes Itself Bone Dry

Onwentsia Club, near Fort Sheridan, Illinois, in accordance with action taken by the board of governors for patriotic reasons, is bone dry and will remain so for one year, at least.

"We decided that out of respect for patriotic preparedness," said Mr. A. A. Sprague II, president, "we should take the lead in making the territory about Fort Sheridan and the Great Lakes Naval Training station dry. There have been no suggestions from outside sources and the action was taken by the board of governors as indicative of the spirit of the membership."

Workmen's Council of Russia Warns Against Vodka

Let It Disappear Forever Urge Leaders

A faction of the Russian revolutionists known as the Black Hundred, which is still stirring up the populace, is finding a ready weapon in vodka, the native Russian liquor exiled at the beginning of the war. In an appeal against the illicit sale of vodka by this faction the executive committee of the council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates says:

"We notice an increase of drunkenness in Petrograd and other parts of Russia. It is noticeable in the streets, railways, factories and barracks. Vodka is to be found in the villages of the interior, as well as at the front. An examination shows that many deplorable events in the last few weeks were due to drunkenness.

"Formerly the Emperor encouraged drunkenness since it helped to support the imperial throne. Now the Black Hundred is trying to intoxicate the country because it wants to create disorders, cause civil war and the return of the monarchy.

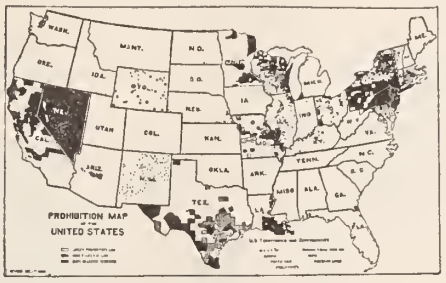
"Massacres will follow the appearance of vodka, villages will fight with each other and then the servants of the old regime will emerge from their hiding places and there will be a repetition of what happened in 1905. The work of the revolution will be drowned in blood by the enemies of the people. No one has the right to buy vodka or to drink it. Let it disappear forever, with the old regime!"

Dr. Charles W. Eliot Says:

"The greatest sap to the efficiency of an army is venereal disease. Now before prostitution always goes the saloon. It seems to me that as a military measure we want prohibition."

Border Army "on Water Wagon"

The border army district went on the water wagon May 25, when Assistant United States Attorney Crawford announced that the provision of the new army law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to soldiers and officers in uniform would be strictly enforced.



HONOR ROLL

—of—

PROHIBITION STATES AND TERRITORY AND DATE OF GOING INTO EFFECT

Maine			1851
Kansas			†1880
North Dakota			1889
Oklahoma			1907
Georgia			1908
North Carolina			1909
Mississippi			1909
Tennessee			1909
West Virginia			1914
Alabama			1915
Arizona			1915
Virginia			1916
Colorado			1916
Oregon			1916
Washington			1916
Arkansas			1916
Iowa			1916
Idaho			1916
South Carolina			1916
Nebraska	*May	1,	1917
South Dakota	*July	1,	1917
Utah	†Aug.	1,	1917
Dist. of Columbia	†Nov.	1,	1917
Alaska	†Jan.	1,	1918
Indiana	†April	2,	1918
Michigan	*April	30,	1918
Montana	*Dec.	31,	1918
New Hampshire	†May	1,	1918

*Enacted 1916. †Enacted 1917.

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1917

Iowa†† Ohio New Mexico

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1918

Utah†† Missouri Florida
Minnesota Wyoming Nevada

††Now have statutory prohibition. Will vote on constitutional amendment.

STATES HAVING TEMPERANCE DAY IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Alabama Oregon
Tennessee North Dakota
Kansas Missouri
New Mexico South Dakota

Odessa Practices Total Abstinence

"Perfect tranquility continues to prevail, although for the moment Odessa is practically without police," writes the Balkan correspondent to the *London Weekly Times*. "The whole of the former police force has been disbanded, and its members have enrolled in the army. The duty of maintaining order is entrusted to the militia, a kind of civic guard composed mainly of veteran soldiers, students and others. The satisfying absence of crime may largely be attributed to the strenuous activity that this unprofessional force has displayed in the discovery and sealing up or confiscation of spirituous liquors of all kinds, the consumption of which, though forbidden, was never completely suppressed under the old régime. Today Odessa practices total abstinence and a decrease of crime is among the happy results of enforced sobriety."

Pennsylvania Judge Bars Liquor Sales to Sailors

Judge J. Willis Martin of the license court of Philadelphia, in accordance with the interpretation of United States Attorney General Gregory that sales of liquor to sailors as well as to soldiers are in violation of the prohibition clause of the Federal Conscription bill, has notified saloonkeepers that they will be liable to a revocation of their licenses if found guilty of this offense. District Attorney Francis Fisher Kane has taken like action.

"Any breach of the law, whether federal or local, makes a saloonkeeper subject to a petition that can be filed by any citizen requiring the saloonkeeper to show cause why his license should not be revoked," said Judge Martin. "The saloonkeeper must abide by the law, whether it is on the local or federal statute books.

"Saloonkeeping is a dangerous business, like running a powder factory. The proprietor of a saloon is liable to get in conflict with the law. He knows that when he goes into the business and there is no reason why he should have special notice of any kind when a new law applying to him is placed upon the statute books."

Bishop Brent Pleads for Dry Nation as Winning War Measure

The United States must be dry to win the war, said Bishop Brent of the Philippine Islands, in an address, "The Duty of Women in the War," delivered in Philadelphia recently. In this address, delivered to women, because they are largely in control of the food situation, he said:

"If we go on with the same proportion of waste that we have now, in one year there will not be one ounce of breadstuff in the world.

"There is no alternative; the production of liquor must stop. To win this war this country must go dry for the next few years, and I venture the prediction that once dry it will never again go wet.

"Extravagance, waste or self-indulgence will from this time forth be regarded by those who see it as the taking of the bread of life from the lips of starving people.

"The war is by no means decided. We do not know who may win. But the only nation which has a deciding voice is the American nation, and she can win with only one means—universal service."

ALASKA LEGISLATURE MAKES FINE RECORD ON ENACTMENT OF PROGRESSIVE MEASURES

TWO BILLS DESIGNED TO GIVE "AID AND COMFORT" TO THE LIQUOR INTERESTS WITHDRAWN—ANTI-LIQUOR ADVERTISING AND ANTI-TOBACCO BILLS PASSED

CORNELIA TEMPLETON HATCHER, President Alaska W. C. T. U.

From the vantage point of a seat at the press table, the writer looked, daily, for five weeks, into the faces of the men who represented the people of Alaska in the 1917 session of the territorial legislature. Her mission was, primarily, to influence, so far as possible, the passage of measures of special interest to the moral forces of the territory, and to see that none inimical to our interests "got by."

Alaska's legislative record is, we believe, unparalleled in the early history of commonwealths! From platform and pulpit the writer has called the world of reform movements to witness the fact that the first bill passed by the first territorial legislature (1913) was a bill for the enfranchisement of women! The 1915 legislature gave us the prohibition referendum bill; and the 1917 session put the crowning touch to the federal prohibition bill, passed by the last session of the Sixty-fourth Congress, by enacting a stringent anti-liquor advertising law.

—*Mother's Magazine*

Alaska always has been regarded as a small part of the United States, indeed. But it isn't, as you can see for yourself from this map. The black part, which covers most of seven populous states, will give you an idea of its size.

The writer left Seattle March 16 on her annual itinerary of the coast towns en route to her home in the Willow Creek mining district, at the head of Cook's Inlet, a distance of some 2,000 miles.

The story of our successful campaign, which culminated in the prompt passage of a "bone dry" prohibition law by Congress and the special work at Washington in connection therewith, must be told to the faithful local workers who had borne so valiant a part in the fight. An average of five days was spent in each of the towns in southeast Alaska, a series of meetings being held at each place for the general upbuilding of our work.

"Withdrawn" Battle Over Prohibition Law

Arriving at the capital city of Juneau, April 1, the discovery that "mine ancient enemy," the special agent of the California Liquor Dealers' Association, was on the ground, and had been particularly active in legislative halls, led to an immediate decision to "camp on the trail." An introduction to the president of the senate and the speaker of the house, the presentation of the ex-editor's credentials as a press correspondent, and a cordial welcome to the press tables of both branches of the legislature, constituted the preliminaries in what proved to be a "withdrawn" battle over the status and integrity of our prohibition law, for two vicious measures—one designed to protect stocks of liquor from confiscation until January 1, 1919, despite the fact that such liquors, under the federal law, become contraband January 1, 1918, and another to license the manufacture and sale of "temperance" drinks, including "wines" "malted liquors," etc., containing "*more* than 1 per cent of alcohol—" were withdrawn by their sponsors after a proper amount of persuasion concerning the illegality of such measures had been backed up by a judicial opinion from Washington.

When Alaska's prohibition law was drafted for presentation to Congress it included a section to prohibit the advertising of alcoholic liquors in the territory. This section was eliminated for the reason that there were then pending in Congress two bills affecting the distribution of liquor advertising through the United States mails,—the Randall bill, which provided for total prohibition, and an amendment to the postal appropriations bill, which makes such prohibition effective only in states which have declared by statute their desire for such legislation.

It required only a careful presentation of the subject by the W. C. T. U. president, who addressed both senate and house in committee of the whole, to secure the desired enactment of a law that places Alaska on the honor roll of states wherein any publication which carries liquor advertising is barred from circulation.

The one crucial point in Alaska's campaign for prohibition was the dependence of our schools upon the liquor license revenue for support. It constituted the chief argument against prohibition, and it was the unceasing task of the prohibition speaker to point out the viciousness of a system whereby the youth of a state is educated at the expense of the morals of a community, and to reassure the timid voter that despite all dire prophecy in the matter, the schools of Alaska would not be closed as a result of prohibition. To the everlasting credit of the Alaskan voter, the majority vote for prohibition was the largest in proportion to population, ever cast in any commonwealth, despite the fact that we had no assurance that Congress would provide for the deficit in school funds occasioned by the loss of liquor revenue. At every hearing held on the Alaska prohibition bill, when the measure was before Congress, the needs of Alaska's schools were presented, and a plea made for a special appropriation to meet the emergency. Failing to secure this, a bill was introduced which provided for the transference of the control of the schools of Alaska from federal to territorial jurisdiction. On the last afternoon of the last stormy day of the Sixty-fourth Congress, when the great appropriation bills and numberless nominations were lost by reason of the great filibuster, Alaska's modest little school bill was passed, and with its passage the last vestige of the triple alliance between government, education, and the license system in Alaska went out of existence.

To the 1917 session of the legislature, therefore, fell the happy task of creating a uniform system of education for the territory of Alaska, and providing revenues for its support. The task was accomplished satisfactorily in the selection of a territorial board of education consisting of the four senior senators, representing the four judicial divisions, and the election, by them, of a commissioner of education. Appropriation was also made for the establishment of a school of mines and agriculture at Fairbanks; another bill provided for the creation of school districts outside of incorporated towns, to meet the peculiar situation of government controlled towns along the line of the new railroad, which are prohibited from incorporating as municipalities. Provision was also made for the "Nelson" or country schools, and the number of pupils required reduced from twenty to ten; and last, but by no means least, was the establishment of a system of schools of citizenship, *i. e.*, night schools for day toilers who desire the education necessary to a successful application for full citizenship in the United States. This bill was the especial pride of Hon. Chester K. Snow, chairman of the committee on Education and Public Morals, and its enactment placed the seal of "well done" upon a legislative program of education that marks the 1917 legislature as a worthy successor to its 1913-15 predecessors.

Other progressive measures there were, too, chief of which, from our organization point of view, was a bill prohibiting the sale of tobacco in any form to youths under eighteen years of age, prohibiting its use by such minors, and providing a penalty for both sale and use.

A marriage license law, drawn upon accepted standards for the safeguarding of the most important of human ties, rather staggered the several bachelor members of the legislature, but they rose gallantly to the occasion and passed the bill which marks one stage of Alaska's transit from primitive to modern civilization.

Conservation Aim of Victorious Measures

Conservation of Alaska's resources, material and spiritual, was the inspiration of various measures, from the establishment of fish hatcheries to a general eight-hour day law.

The men who were charged with the responsibility of legislating for the welfare of a mighty empire whose interests are as diversified as they are widely scattered, were, in the main, serious of purpose, intelligent in method, and self-controlled and effective in debate. The spectator at the press table, while pursuing her own special interests and aims, felt a thrill of comradeship in the work of the general program, and a sense of achievement in the passage of every measure that marked a step forward in our progress toward an ideal citizenship.

Alaska is still in a formative period—a giant in swaddling clothes, many of its legitimate functions held in abeyance by the encircling bands of governmental red tape. Mayhap we are not yet ready for the complete freedom of legislative control toward which all modern civilization strives. Be that as it may, our faces are turned toward the light, and we see the fulfillment of the prophecy uttered in a welcome address to the first territorial convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in May, 1915: "When Alaska comes into the sisterhood of states, snow-crowned, sun-kissed, she will be wearing the smile of heaven on her face, and a white ribbon on her breast."

CONSERVATION OF GRAIN THE CRYING NEED OF THE HOUR

ELIMINATE HOUSEHOLD WASTE—BUT DON'T FORGET THE MANY FOLD GREATER WASTE OCCASIONED BY THE MANUFACTURE OF INTOXICANTS

MRS. MARGARET B. PLATT

The department of Agriculture, by direction of Secretary Houston, is conducting a stupendous country-wide campaign to minimize food waste. Hundreds of thousands of posters, graphically setting forth the enormity of the annual waste are being sent out and the press is giving wonderful publicity to all plans proposed by the government looking toward conservation of food, elimination of waste, and a reduction of the "high cost of living."

It is stated that the department estimates of the national food loss reveal astounding waste. On the basis of one slice of bread wasted daily by each American family (believed to be a very low estimate) it is shown that 365,000,000 loaves of bread, or 1,500,000 barrels of flour go to waste each year. It is estimated that this is an actual waste of 7,000,000 bushels of wheat on the wasted slice of bread, and it would require 470,000 acres of ground to grow wheat for this lost slice.

These are certainly startling assertions and deserve the thoughtful consideration of every citizen. It is doubtless true that vast quantities of food are wasted because of lack of knowledge on the part of housewives and others to whom is committed the preparation of the raw material. Then, too, comparatively few understand the extent to which "left overs" may be conserved and utilized. There are many ways by which this great loss may be minimized and it is the part of wisdom to continue indefinitely the campaign of education among all our people. The National City Bank of New York considers the present food situation so serious that it has issued a bulletin in which it voices solemn warning as to the gravity of existing conditions and urges the greatest possible measure of co-operation among all our people in every way to increase and conserve the food supply. However, there are other means of conserving the food supply which are overlooked by many who are quick to call the housewife to task for her wastefulness. The Committee of Sixty, of which Professor Irving Fisher of Harvard University is president, makes the statement that immediate national prohibition of the manufacture of liquors would save "11,000,000 loaves of bread a day," and adds that "eminent men in all walks of life recognize the measure"—national prohibition—"as a natural and legitimate part of adequate preparedness for war."

Dr. Alonzo Taylor of the University of Pennsylvania, by direction of the Department of Agriculture, has been studying the liquor question and its relation to the grain supply. Dr. Taylor states that 107,000,000 bushels of grain went into the manufacture of liquor last year, or 100,000,000 bushels more of grain were wasted in strong drink than were wasted by careless housewives at the rate of one slice of bread a day. If it takes 470,000 acres of ground to grow wheat for the lost slice of bread how many acres will it take to grow the 107,000,000 bushels of grain lost in drink? Why not conserve this ground and this grain for the manufacture of food products with which to help feed the world at this crucial time. We should remember, too, that the above estimate is exceedingly conservative, as the distillers and brewers themselves admit that they are now using the trifling amount of 135,000,000 bushels, and it is only a few years since they claimed to use 600,000,000 bushels. How many loaves of bread would that make?

The government need feel no concern about the loss of revenue that might be caused by national prohibition of the manufacture of alcoholic liquors. Necessary revenue will be provided by 100,000,000 sober people. Nor need there be any alarm concerning the demand for compensation made by the brewers and distillers. Dr. Allen Rogers, Ph. D., of the American Chemical Society, in voicing the appeals of the chemists for national prohibition, says: "This is no sentimental demand, nor religious, nor even moral; it is the demand of the nation's chemists, based upon scientific analysis." Nor is the demand to close the breweries and distilleries and let them lie idle. Dr. Rogers expresses the thought in the following language: Don't close the breweries and distilleries. Transform them. Instead of making alcohol for drinks make it for the manufacture of explosives, make it for ether and other medicinal purposes, make it for fuel, make it for dyes and shellacs—make it for every use to which Uncle Sam's chemists can put it in the supreme moment when all things must go to the melting pot to be turned to the nation's greatest good."

—Sioux City (Ia.) Journal.

The National City Bank of New York says the country faces grave disaster through the failure of its winter wheat crop.

The enlistment of young boys to work upon farms or in town gardens is urged; banks are arranging for garden plots for all their clerks. Industrial employers are doing likewise and will provide seeds and instruction. Each community is advised to go ahead and work for intensive cultivation of garden tracts in and adjacent to towns in order to supplement the cereal crops by a large production of vegetables. This is well and very commendable. But why not release for bread grain now used for drink, and set the breweries and distilleries humming for the manufacture of useful articles? The Army and Navy authorities now forbid the sale of liquors to soldiers or sailors. Why should the government continue to legalize their manufacture for civilians? Will the continued manufacture of liquor help to feed the starving nations? Will it help to win the war against the enemy? Will the use of liquor help to create a better brand of patriots among our people? Will it give us a better type of manhood for national defense or better women to mother future generations? Which shall we conserve?

MEMBERS OF THE MINNESOTA UNIVERSITY FACULTY URGE PROHIBITION

"America should free its system of alcohol on entering a fight to a finish for its ideals." This is the message of Dr. L. G. Rowntree, chief of the department of medicine at the University of Minnesota, to President Wilson, in urging national prohibition during the war. Other members of the university community who have wired the president and the congressmen of the state for wartime prohibition are Dr. Cyrus Northrop, president emeritus, and Dr. Thomas Lee, professor of anatomy.

CHICAGO MEDICAL MEN ON LIQUOR EVIL

At a recent meeting of the Chicago Medical Society the scientific portion of the program was devoted to a study of "The Role of Alcohol in Human Welfare." The subject was discussed not only from the viewpoint of the medical practitioner, but others of note who have ample opportunity to observe the effects of alcohol upon the human being spoke freely of their observations, the consensus of opinion among the speakers being that "Alcohol has no place in the welfare of the human race."

Mr. John L. Whitman, superintendent of the Chicago House of Correction, has had personal observation of alcoholics for a period of more than eighteen years, both in official capacity at the county jail and in his present position. His statements should cause an arrest of thought on the part of the tax-paying public for financial reasons if for no others. Mr. Whitman stated that "The Chicago House of Correction has a daily average population of about 2,000, not less than 16,000 commitments being made in a year, and he felt justified in saying that fully 75 per cent of the inmates are suffering from alcoholism. Fifteen per cent have passed through the various stages of alcoholism and are broken down physically and mentally, to the extent that they are useless members of society, spending approximately 300 out of the 365 days of the year in either the House of Correction or some similar institution. At least 30 per cent are in an advanced stage of alcoholism and the chances of their being rehabilitated are not very good, yet there is a possibility of some individual cases being made better citizens after scientific treatment. Another 30 per cent is in the early stages of alcoholism. Among the remainder may be found those who have had little opportunity in life, some are mentally deficient and others have come from the higher walks in life. Many men of prominence gradually drift into this class because of the use of strong drink. The rest are the recruits, and those who are responsible for such institutions are interested to solve the many problems to aid in bringing to a better citizenship the 16,000 that are committed every year. "The prison is not the proper place for those suffering from alcoholism or physical disability," said Mr. Whitman, "and we look to the medical profession to help us work out the problems, but they cannot be solved until the problem of alcoholism is solved."

Dr. Charles E. Sceleth of the Sceleth Hospital of the House of Correction, stated that during the past seventeen years 40,000 cases of chronic alcoholism have passed through that institution for treatment. That did not include the acute alcoholic intoxications occurring in cases of those not suffering from chronic alcoholism. "At present," said Dr. Sceleth, "we are treating between 500 and 600 cases a month, with a traveling population of about 25 per day. Eighty-five per cent of this number are alcoholic. The mortality averages about 200 deaths a year."

Dr. Sceleth was of the opinion that no matter what measures are taken, the manufacture and sale of alcoholic poisons to a laity so generally ignorant of the harm they cause and the real anatomic changes they produce is certain to be restricted. He could not estimate the financial cost of the chronic alcoholic to society, but if the government absolutely prohibited the manufacture of alcoholic liquors he believed "the work of the police department and municipal courts would be cut in half, and that the population of the police stations, workhouses, prisons and reformatories would be reduced 50 per cent, the asylums, 25 per cent, and the poverty and misery of the world, 75 per cent."

Dr. Bernard Fantus discussed the pharmacology and therapeutics of alcohol and said that "while it is popularly classed as a stimulant, it is not a stimulant, except possibly to the stomach. It is a depressant of the central nervous system from the very beginning of its action, though this would probably be challenged by any one who has not studied alcohol from a scientific standpoint." "One of the secrets of the popularity of alcohol," said Dr. Fantus, "is that it serves as a sedative to our critical function, to the uncomfortable doubts that one may have about one's ability, and in this way it gives one confidence in oneself and enables one sometimes to do things they would not otherwise be able to do. It enables us to drown our sorrows, though it has been said it is such a good preservative that it keeps our sorrows for tomorrow. Alcohol is capable of inspiring attitudes of crime as well as attitudes of heroism, for both of these mean doing something with utter disregard of consequences to oneself, the only difference being that crime is detrimental and heroism is of benefit. Alcohol is peculiarly illusive; it seems to warm one up and yet it actually tends to lower body temperature. It is not a true stimulant." Dr. Fantus thought that poor cooking had "something to do with alcoholism, that along with a campaign to stop alcoholism, should go a campaign for better domestic cooking," and that "little can be said of alcohol as a stomachic; alcohol is not indispensable even in therapeutics. If the human race were robbed of alcohol, it would lose a consoler—but would have far less to console. It has no place in the welfare of the human race, and while its loss would lessen the sense of well-being it would increase the welfare of the race."

Discussing the general aspects of the question, Dr. H. I. Davis advanced the thought that "we do not live properly and in trying to recuperate men, we turn to alcohol. . . . There are certain things wrong in the education of our youth, in our pursuing of the almighty dollar which sends us to the whisky bottle."

Dr. Hugh T. Patrick did not agree that a great deal of present day drinking is the result of nerve strain. He believes that "in many instances inebriety is a sign of mental disorder rather than the cause." "The problem before us," said he, "is a study of the nature of the disease and the treatment of alcoholism, before it occurs, by looking after the things which bring it to pass, by thorough-going education, beginning with the child, carried through all ages, propagated by the doctors."

And so we find that, on the whole, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is in accord with advanced medical and scientific thought of the day concerning alcohol. The profession has been slow in coming to the standard raised by the W. C. T. U., but we have today no warmer friends for our cause than those found in the medical and scientific world.

The following excerpt from a communication from Richard C. Cabot, M. D., of Boston, a medical authority of high standing in the United States, evidences the trend of opinion and practice among the medical fraternity at the present time concerning alcohol. Dr. Cabot says: "I am a total abstainer and advise all others to be so. I believe alcohol has no important uses in medicine and I shall rejoice to see national prohibition come, as I believe it will, within ten years. The prohibition sentiment among physicians is growing very fast and is now widespread."

ALCOHOL AND EPILEPSY

It is admitted by many enemies of prohibition that alcohol is harmful in large quantities, but they contend that it is only in excess that danger lurks. Some even assert that "Medical science has never as yet proved that alcohol is injurious in very moderate quantities." Those makng such statement have surely never consulted the records of medical and scientific research, but have taken their cue from the advertisements of certain brands of alcoholic beverages or from the craving of personal appetite. The dictum of modern science is against alcohol in quantities large or small, and the slogan, "Safety First," can never be more applicable than when used as a warning concerning the insidious poison that in varied forms and through diverse channels proves itself the enemy that steals away men's brains. Matthew Woods, M. D., member of the American Medical Association, and the National Association for the Treatment and Care of Epileptics, after an exhaustive study of the relation of alcohol to epilepsy, stated that: "According to the observation of all epileptologists there can be no doubt as to the effects of alcohol in general, as a frequent factor in the production of epilepsy. The difference among observers is one of degree, rather than kind. Maudsley, for example, is responsible for the startling expression that epileptics, because of drink on the part of parents, are as much manufactured articles as are steam engines and calico printing machines."

Further, Dr. Woods states that "Dr. Molli of France has assured us that of all persons inheriting impaired nervous systems from drunken parents, from thirty to forty per cent of them were epileptics. . . . In 150 cases of insane epileptics at the Saltpetriere, eighty-three, or nearly sixty per cent, had intemperate parents; of 2,554 children suffering from idiocy, epilepsy, imbecility and hysteria, 1,053 were the offspring of drunken parents."

Continuing, Dr. Woods quotes Dejerine of France, who asserted that 51.5 per cent of all epilepsies in children are due to parental alcoholism. For Germany Dr. Binswanger declares of epileptics in Germany that twenty-two per cent of them have had their origin in parental inebriation while but eleven per cent were due to paternal epilepsy.

Wine and beer drinking countries are not exempt from the fearful consequences entailed upon innocent child victims of parental alcoholism. Alcohol possesses the same deadly properties, no matter in what guise presented, be it wine, whisky or beer. From the investigations of numerous cases, conducted by various physicians of high repute, evidence is adduced to justify the conclusion that even a single lapse from total abstinence is sufficient to curse the unborn child with an epileptic or insane tendency. Medical science proves that alcohol, even in most moderate quantities and at rare intervals, may produce disastrous results, if not in the person of the drinker then in his offspring. It is due the child that his parents be total abstainers at all times. No human being has any right to that personal liberty that for the sake of even the most moderate indulgence in alcoholic drink would imperil the future of his child.

THE STORY OF GREAT BRITAIN'S HANDICAP

"DEFEAT OR VICTORY" REVEALS STARTLING FACTS CONCERNING DRINK EVIL IN ENGLAND

Of profound significance to America at this time are the startling revelations made in the pamphlet entitled, "Defeat or Victory," written by Arthur Mee and J. Stuart Holden, with an introduction by Dr. C. W. Salceby, published in England for the Strength of Britain Movement. So alarming are the statements made in the little book that it was suppressed by the authorities in England and in Canada.

The loss to Great Britain in food, labor and efficiency as a result of the traffic and indulgence in strong drink during the war is graphically set forth. The assertion is made that the people of London could have been adequately fed for the entire period of time since the war began with the food wasted in the alcoholic beverage business. Every paragraph of this remarkable little volume shouts aloud a warning to the United States at this critical time in its history. The facts therein related should be given widespread publicity that they may arouse the people of this country to demand action by Congress on the prohibition question before the war has progressed farther. We quote at length from the book:

It is not possible to measure the labor drink has stolen from this country during the war, but it must be at least the equivalent of the whole United Kingdom standing idle for 100 days. If that should seem incredible, let us put it at once on the firm foundation of the government's own figures. The War Savings Committee, after spending thousands of pounds in asking women not to wear veils or buy expensive laces, woke up five hundred mornings late to the fact that our people were spending half a million pounds a day on damaging the nation. It said so in a poster, and it said this also—that not only should we save this enormous sum of money by stopping drink, but the gain in national working capacity would be even greater. The loss of national working capacity, therefore, according to this government department, is more than equivalent to the drink bill. The drink bill since the war began is nearer 450 million pounds than 400 millions, but let us call it 400 million pounds only. It is about one-tenth of the cost of the war so far—that is to say, for every sovereign we have spent in fighting Germany we have spent two shillings in fighting and weakening ourselves.

While the law of Britain makes it a crime to give alcohol to a little child, while the law makes it a crime to take a boy of fourteen inside a public house, it is within the power of a government department in this country to take our boys in their decisive years, these boys the law has saved from alcohol, and to drive them whether they will or no, into all the perils and temptations of drink. We guard them from it in their childhood, we protect them in their youth, and when the danger of life begins for them we drive them into it. So, since this war began, we have driven the young manhood of England to live day by day in the atmosphere of its greatest foe; we who say the Lord's Prayer in our churches have led into temptation and delivered unto evil hundreds of thousands of clean British lads who have never touched this thing since they lisped the Lord's Prayer at their mother's knee.

It is one of the marvelous things about the human body that when a man is facing death the sugar in his blood comes to his aid and makes him twice the man he thought he was. At the sight of danger, by the law of a higher power than man, the sugar in a man's blood is increased by one-third, as if Mother Nature knew that her son had need of strength, and it is then, and at that very hour, that the British government gives its men a drink that makes them cold, and that can only be made by the destruction of the sugar that would make them warm. It is unthinkable, incredible, but it is true, and it is not true that there is no alternative. It should be known to every man in the four corners of the United Kingdom that the Y. M. C. A., the most efficient organization in the whole area of the war, is able and ready to relieve the authorities of the labor of dealing out rum, and to supply every man in the firing line with hot tea or coffee or cocoa. There is not a physiologist in this country whose heart would not be glad at the thought of that; there is surely not a patriot who would not leap with joy if it were done.

"Prohibition must come," says the pamphlet which the British ministry suppressed. "Nero will not fiddle while the British empire falls. The nation has only to know the sinister facts. The day will come when it shall be known to all men that prohibition of the drink trade during the war would have—

"Saved in drink expenditure and its results £1,000,000,000 [$5,000,000,000].

"Added 100 days to our war work.

"Saved over 200,000,000 cubic feet of shipping.

"Set free for war work 100,000 trains of 200 tons.

"Saved the waste of 1,000,000 acres of land.

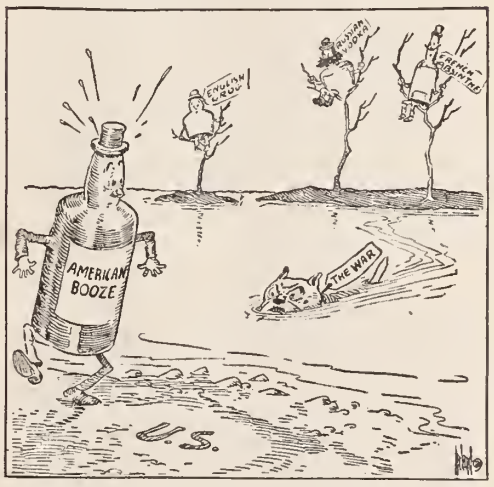
"Released man power enough to raise 60,000,000 tons.

"Enormously relieved the strain on the Red Cross.

"Released thousands of doctors and nurses.

"Saved enough food to feed the nation three months.

"Saved enough food to feed the army and navy during the war."



—*Columbus Dispatch.*

"And Now He's Coming Over Here!"

The Prime Minister has declared that this trade has sown destruction and devastation in time of peace, and in war has done us more damage than all the German submarines.

The King has banished alcohol from his palaces as a traitor to the state.

General Joffre has declared it the duty of all patriots to fight alcohol in all its forms; by diminishing the moral and material strength of the army it is "a crime against national defense in the face of the enemy."

Lord Kitchener would have nothing to do with drink during the war, and begged his men to keep fit by leaving it alone.

Lord Roberts, in almost his last message to the nation, declared that drink was prejudicial to our chance of victory.

Lord Curzon has declared that drink is a leprous spot eating into the life of our people.

Lord Rosebery warned us long ago of the time that has now come, when, if the state did not control the liquor traffic, the liquor traffic would control the state.

Mr. Chamberlain, the first of our Imperial statesmen, declared that while a priest-ridden nation was to be pitied, a publican-ridden nation is to be despised.

Mr. Bonar Law will not touch alcohol, and is believed to be in favor of prohibition during the war.

Admiral Jellicoe declares that alcohol is the enemy of efficiency and reduces the efficiency of shooting by one-third.

Lord Wolseley declared that drink kills more soldiers than all the new weapons of warfare.

Admiral Beatty has appealed to the nation to rouse itself from its languor, and it can hardly be possible that the drink trade was not in his mind when he said: "The nation is not yet roused out of its state of self-satisfaction. When our people have humility and prayer in their hearts we can count the days to the end."

We are told that not for any reason will the country tolerate prohibition. But the nation is getting rather used to prohibitions now. We are to prohibit "whatever saps our strength," and so the Board of Trade will prohibit—fairs! We have prohibition of white bread, prohibition of light, prohibition of petrol for pigs, prohibition of travel, prohibition of trading, of building and postal facilities, prohibition of cakes in theaters and chocolate tied with ribbons, prohibition of anything or everything except this thing that stands eternally in the way of Britain and of victory. We are to have beefless days and muttonless days and chickenless days —anything but drinkless days. We are not to spend more than 5 s. 6 d. on a dinner, but the drink can always be extra; you have it for breakfast and lunch and supper, too, and you can spend as much money on it as you please. Are we children, or are we fools, that governments should talk to us like this? If we can have all these prohibitions, if the people have sacrificed all these things for their country's sake, what is it that stands in the way of the protection of these islands, the protection of our army and our fleet, the protection of our food supply, from this trade that threatens us and imperils us every hour, that threatens the Allies—what is it and who is it that bolsters up this trade that hangs about our necks like a German millstone?

IF WE HAVE ALL THIS PROHIBITION OF THINGS THAT STRENGTHEN US, WHY, IN THE NAME OF HEAVEN AND EARTH AND VICTORY, CAN WE NOT HAVE PROHIBITION OF THINGS THAT WEAKEN US?

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
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Evanston, Illinois, June 7, 1917

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Washington, D. C., December 2–7, 1917

The cover page illustration this week is a reproduction of the poster for which Mrs. C. P. Lindsay of Albany, N. Y., was awarded the first prize of $15 in the recent National W. C. T. U. prize poster competition.

KEEP THE ISSUE CLEAR

It is important at this time to keep the issue before us clearly defined in the minds of the people, to consider no compromise and to use every available motive power to influence Congress to act favorably on nation-wide prohibition as a war measure. A strong effort is being put forth by the beer and wine interests to secure the passage of a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors containing *more than ten per cent* of alcohol, and a syndicate of big city dailies is giving support to this movement. The public must not be misled or confused by the arguments presented by the advocates of this measure. If by inaction we permit the passage of such a bill we set back the prohibition movement by many years. Professor von Struempell, one of Germany's noted physiologists, says of the national drink, "Nothing is more erroneous from the physician's point of view than to think of diminishing the destructive effects of alcohol by substituting beer for other alcoholic drinks." No half way measure of this character must be permitted to pass either house of Congress. It will not if the intelligent right-minded citizens of the United States are alert to the danger.

Another compromise measure that threatens to block the nation-wide prohibition movement is the imposition of a high tax upon all alcoholic liquors in lieu of prohibiting their manufacture and sale. Such a method of dealing with the liquor problem is wrong in principle and unwise in policy. If the business is vicious what right has the government to share in its profits. To increase the tax on liquors as a war revenue measure would give to the distilling and brewing interests an immeasurable advantage at the close of the war; it would afford them an opportunity of reminding the people that in an emergency the "drink trade" was an indispensable source of income which it would ill become the government to dispense with permanently.

The liquor interests have no arguments upon which to rest their case except the need of the liquor revenue. Surely at this critical time there are other things of more importance. In a heart-breaking way Great Britain is demonstrating that it is saving its liquor revenue at a terrible cost of those things without which a nation cannot continue to live. If you do not believe it read the quotations from "Defeat or Victory" by the Strength of Britain Movement.

"There are times when words seem empty and only action seems great," says President Wilson. Certainly the present emergency demands from every patriot, action, immediate and persistent. Every household in your city should be represented in telegrams and brief letters to the President, your Senators and your Congressmen. Adopt the tactics of the liquorites and make yourself a thorn in the flesh to your associates, friends, relatives, fellow-townsmen, members of your lodge, club and church until you secure their promise to send the telegram that multiplied by thousands will do the work and secure action from Congress.

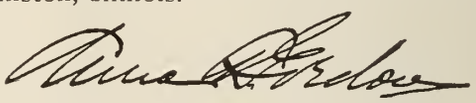
INDEPENDENCE DAY 1917

A celebration of Independence Day this year by anything less than a practical demonstration of patriotism would be sadly out of place. It is no time for spread-eagle oratory or sky-rocket exhibitions. Some communities have already expressed an intention of expending the money that otherwise would be used for an hilarious Fourth of July in the purchase of an ambulance or other equipment for hospital service. It is peculiarly fitting that the day should be devoted largely to intensive and extensive work for the securing from Congress of a war prohibition measure, unless, indeed, that body should take action before the end of this month. The observance of Independence Day as Americanization day will be in perfect harmony with the idea. It will afford an opportunity to enlist both new and long-time Americans in the prohibition movement for the safeguarding and success of our armies in the great war. Begin to plan for programs, parades, window exhibits, poster displays, with the one end in view of awakening the people to the need of bringing pressure to bear upon Congress in the interests of nation-wide prohibition. Gather the younger element among the foreign-speaking people of the town into a community chorus, orchestra or band for the musical part of the patriotic program. Arrange for a field day or street parade of the Sunday schools in which representatives of all the nations of the world shall participate, the national airs of the overseas countries being sung, and the loved songs of our own America closing the exercises. But *in* all and *through* all and *over* all stress the need of freeing our country from the slavery of strong drink, and the responsibility of all residents of the United States, native born, naturalized, and aliens, to help in the effort.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. TO SEND AMBULANCE TO FRANCE

A motor ambulance at the battle front, inscribed as a gift from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union and floating our white ribbon emblem beside our glorious flag, is a hope I fondly cherish. Such an ambulance with its blessed ministries to the wounded and suffering would emphasize in a peculiar and powerful way the mother love of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

May I affectionately entreat all members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to interest their friends outside as well as within our ranks—men as well as women—in speedily raising the necessary $1,600. For this amount a motor ambulance can be purchased, equipped, transported to France and kept in repair for a year. An additional $600 will provide for a driver for a year. I beg the privilege of giving the first fifty dollars toward a National W. C. T. U. Ambulance Fund. Send all contributions for this fund through local and state treasurers to the treasurer of the National W. C. T. U., Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, Evanston, Illinois.



President National W. C. T. U.

MICHIGAN APPROVES AMBULANCE PLAN

The first state to signify its approval of the plan of sending to France an ambulance as a gift from the National W. C. T. U. is Michigan. The matter was presented to the white ribboners of that state, in convention assembled, by Mrs. Ella A. Boole, National vice-president-at-large, who was one of the speakers on that occasion. Before the plan was given to the public through the press a telegram was received at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters from Mrs. E. L. Calkins, Michigan's state president, reading: "Michigan pledges hearty co-operation in the gift of motor ambulance to battle front."

WILLING TO PAY THE PRICE

Among the champions of prohibition there are many courageous business men who would stand just as squarely for no-license, even though it should mean lessened receipts in their business, as they do when it means increased financial prosperity. Such a firm is the Waterman-Ehrhard Co., of Menomonie, Wisconsin, who, in denying the accusation that they were in favor of license, in a letter published in a paper of the state, took the high ground that any business that might come to them because of the sale of liquor in their city was not in their eyes desirable, and that if lack of business resulted from a dry city, they were willing to pay the price because of the righteousness of prohibition.

But business depression never results from prohibition, we are happy to say, and their testimony that "1916 was the best year we ever had, with collections considerably improved," is quite in line with the experience of business firms in every dry section of the United States.

WHY DR. HARVEY W. WILEY CHANGED HIS MIND

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, former head of the Federal Health Bureau, conducts a question box in *Good Housekeeping*. Recently there was submitted to him the following question:

"Would not the reduction of the alcoholic content of our lager beer, and a consequent standardization of the same on a lower alcoholic basis, say three per cent by volume, lead to the reclamation of beer as a true temperance beverage, and the rehabilitation of the brewing industry in all the territory of the United States, as an integral and necessary factor in our economic life?"

In his reply he tells why he abandoned his half-way attitude on the liquor question and came out definitely for prohibition:

"Up to within the last five years I have always believed that the cause of prohibition should be turned into a temperance movement instead. In this temperance movement I looked to see the exclusion of distilled liquors and the standardization of fermented liquors to as low an alcoholic content as could be secured. It would be easy with our modern knowledge of pasteurization and sterilization to make a palatable beer with not to exceed two per cent of alcohol. When my efforts to secure purity of fermented and distilled liquors were negatived by executive action, I realized that no such proposition as that which I have outlined above would meet with favor. My conviction in this matter is accentuated by the fact that the last Congress passed a law legalizing adulterated wine and permitting the addition of sugar to grape-juice and fortification of sweetened wines so as to produce a beverage which in my opinion is highly intoxicating and injurious to health. I have therefore abandoned my temperance propaganda and have come out squarely for prohibition of a nation-wide character."

UNION SIGNAL QUIZ

Do You Know the Answers to These Questions? They May Be Found in THE UNION SIGNAL of May 31

Ten questions, the answers to which will be found in the preceding number of THE UNION SIGNAL, will appear each week. The use of these questions as a part of local union programs is suggested.

1. What protection from alcoholic liquors is afforded officers and men in uniform by a provision of the Army bill just passed by Congress?

2. Name the extent of territory covered by the federal anti-liquor advertising law that goes into effect July 1.

3. For what purpose has Secretary Baker of the War department asked the co-operation of the governors of the states?

4. Mention a noted Texas fort that has been made dry by order of a Brigadier General.

5. The governor of which state has recently vetoed a prohibition referendum measure? Give his reported reason for this act.

6. Why can we not afford to permit the continuance of the liquor traffic during the war, according to Major General William Harding Carter of the United States Army?

7. Tell the story of two dinners which throw light upon the much-talked-of $700,000,000 waste.

8. What department of our work is from this time forth to be centralized at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters?

9. Give the list of calamities for which Governor Capper of Kansas says the liquor traffic is responsible.

10. What lesson of war preparedness can the United States learn from the experience of Canada? (See cartoon.)

FORMER SALOONKEEPER PLEADS FOR PROHIBITION

"The little city where I kept a saloon has more than doubled in size since the saloons were voted out," declared Nelson G. Nelson, a former saloonkeeper and bartender, at a meeting in the recent dry campaign at Springfield, Ill.

"They say the saloonkeeper pays a large amount of money into a city," he continued. "Now that is not so. You know that the man who drinks does the paying. The saloon simply collects it. You have two hundred and eleven collectors here in your city; you do not need them. The little city where I had a saloon has more than doubled in size since it voted the saloon out. Show me a town, if you can, where a factory was closed on account of the saloon being closed. John Mitchell says, 'Tear down a brewery and upon its ruins will rise a factory.' The saloon is a non-producing business; it destroys health, home and happiness. I plead with you at this time when we are engaged in the war not to allow these places to run. I have seen the effects of the saloon where the soldiers were in Michigan. We must have sober men at the front and also at the rear."

FIVE HUNDRED COMFORT KITS FOR BATTLESHIP "ARKANSAS"

The Arkansas W. C. T. U. is planning and working for the protection and entertainment when off duty, of the thousands of soldiers stationed at Fort Logan H. Roots, just outside of Little Rock. A silver service for the battleship "Arkansas" is now assured by private subscriptions, and plans are being made to furnish five hundred and fifty "comfort kits," each consisting of a sleeveless sweater, mittens, and mufflers. Five hundred of these are for the battleship "Arkansas" and fifty for the submarine.

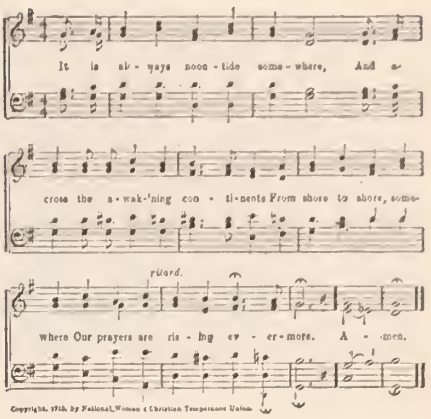
MOTHER LOVE IN ACTION

The W. C. T. U. women of Brooklyn, New York, are busily engaged in making comfort bags for the soldiers. All day meetings are held in the parlors of the Dutch Reformed church, where there is every help and convenience, including a sewing machine run by electricity. Each woman brings her lunch, and coffee and tea, which are donated, are served at five cents a cup, the proceeds being used for the purchase of materials for the bags. One afternoon a hurry call for one hundred bags for a cruiser going out in the early evening was received, and while the order could not be entirely filled the white ribboners strained every nerve to finish and fill as many bags as possible. A comrade writing of the scene, says: "Such a busy, buzzing, eager time as we had in doing the work. Every once in a while this one or that would hasten out to find or buy something extra to slip in for the dear boys. We are all eager to do our bit for these mothers' boys, and it helps more than one of us to keep our courage bolstered up about our own boys going out from home."

CAN YOU USE TWELVE-YEAR UNION SIGNAL FILE?

The kind offer of a complete file of THE UNION SIGNAL for twelve years is made by Mrs. Jane G. Braun of Springfield, South Dakota, to any one interested to send for it. Mrs. Braun desires to retain for the present the 1916 papers but will be glad to supply them later.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE



AT THE NOONTIDE HOUR

At the sacred noontide hour let the white ribboners of the land unite in prayer daily for our country and all other countries, that all may come to see the true Christian and humanitarian point of view in this world crisis; for the protection of "our boys" from the physical and moral deterioration from drink and vice that follow in the wake of war; for our President and his advisers that divine wisdom may rule every decision, that lasting peace may speedily come and the will of the Father of all peoples be done throughout the earth.

ANY SOLDIER SON TO HIS MOTHER

If I am taken from this patchwork life
By some swift outthrust of an unseen arm—
The death that strikes my comrades day and night—
I pray you make of it no cause of tears,
I beg you grieve not for me overmuch.
And for your comfort I would pen this thought:
The joy you had of me in childhood's days
When in your arms I played or cried or prayed
(Those soft, warm arms! Can you or I forget?)
Will still remain with you when I am gone.
It is so real now, that memory;
Not death itself can rob you of your child.
The boy I was, the man I grew to be,
Despite the mother's tender hopes and fears,
How distant, how detached and cold they seem.
And so, sweet mother, here I stand to meet
My fate, this night and any night; but still
Your child, imperishable whilst you breathe;
As in the cradle, so until the end.
—N. G. H., in London Spectator.

PERSONAL MENTION

Among the callers recently welcomed at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters was Mrs. S. C. Nutter, for many years president of the New Mexico W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Elizabeth E. Thayer, corresponding secretary of the West Washington W. C. T. U., who succeeded Mrs. Margaret C. Munns when the latter was elected National treasurer.

Because of ill health, Mrs. Nettie R. Chipp, president of the South Idaho W. C. T. U., at the mid-year meeting of the state executive committee, asked to be relieved from the responsibilities of office. The state vice-president-at-large, Mrs. Alice Thompson, will take charge of the work until such time as Mrs. Chipp is again able to assume the duties of the presidency.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

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TREASURER
MRS. MARGARET C. MUNNS, EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAY

June 9—Flower Mission Day—Birthday of Jennie Casseday

TREASURER'S REPORT

FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND
LILLIAN STEVENS CAMPAIGN FUND

MARGARET C. MUNNS, Treasurer

The following contributions to the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund and to the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund have been received since the last report. Contributions to the Memorial Fund are in each case $2 unless otherwise stated:

Memorial Fund

Pennsylvania: North Side $1; Oakland; Bowmanstown; Orangeville; Plumville; Blairsville; Bellevue; Wilson; Bloomsburg; Catawissa; Indiana; Pine Flats; Ambrose; Mahoning; Allegheny; West View; Millville $1; Atlantic; Aspinwall; Bethel; Springboro; Hill Top $5; Homer City; Sigel; Lititz; Millersville; Perryville Ave.; McDonald; Rundell; Linesville; Swift $5; Foster; Meadville; Titusville $10; Leola; Manheim; Gayly; McKeesport; Vrooman; Hydetown; Landisville; Columbia; Rohrstown; Denver; Harrisburg; E. Harrisburg; Kaylor; Leechburg; Dayton; Watersonville $2.35; Meade; Steelton; Little Britain; Fairfield; Queenstown; Manorville; Penbrook; Highspire; Ephrata; Octoraro; Hollidaysburg; Athens; Hummelstown; Mt. Joy; New Providence; Lansdowne $5; LeRaysville; N. Towanda $1; Bethel; Williamson School; Normal Y; New Holland; Leroy $1; Gillett $2.50; Broad St.; Rutledge-Morton; Willard; W. Willow; Wiliwana; Makefield; Swarthmore $3.75; Linwood; Quarryville; Hopeland $5; Warrington; Wrightstown; E. Lansdowne; Sharon Hill; Mt. Nebo; Terre Hill; Newtown; Langhorne; Clifton; Darby $5; E. Petersburg; Elizabethtown; Reigelsville; Bristol; Upper Darby; Chester; Lancaster; Christiana; Ellwood; Fallsington; Ridley Park; Media; Quakertown; New Castle (Central); Solebury $0.35; Yardley; Johnsonburg; Ridgway; E. Brook; Hazel Dell; Bensalem; Doylestown; Wilcox; Mt. Pleasant; Highland; Harlansburg; Richboro; Churchville; Erie county $6; Brownsville; Nassau; Plain Grove; Carversville $1; Emporium; Clarington; Tionesta; Scotland; S. Side; Malvern; Kemblesville; Endeavor; Marionville; W. Side; Willard; West Grove; Downington; Ft. London; Mercersburg; Central; Somerset; W. Chester; Dilworthtown; Dry Run; Brock; Macungie; Ashley; Lickingville; Kingsville; Carmichaels; Mt. Morris; Dallas; Kingston; Hawthorne; Strattonville; Brave; Pine Bank $2.50; Milnesville; Huntsville; Avis; Flemington; Waynesburg; Waynesburg (Willard); W. Pittston; Lock Haven; Mill Hall $1; Saltsburg; Marchand; Wilkes Barre (Central); Williamsport (Central); Kane $7.50; Bradford; Lehighton; Juneau; Concord; Crosby; Smethport; Emlenton; Oil City; Franklin (Willard); Victory; Coreyville; Delaware Water Gap; Tobyhanna; Mountain Home; Allegheny; Rocky Grove; E. Stroudsburg $4; Utica; Middle Smithfield; Clintonville; Stroudsburg; Canadensis; Siverly; Warren (Central); Norristown; Collegeville; Garland; Clarendon; Kinzua; Claysville; Shamokin; McEwensville; Eldora; Canonsburg; Washington; Watsontown; Donora; Calkins; Ariel; Waymart; Lake Como; Starucca; Galilee; Pleasant Mount; Hamlin; Beach Lake; Gravity; Pleasant Valley; Greensburg; Avonmore; Scottdale; Trafford; Monessen; Branch $1; Youngwood; W. Newton; New Florence; Seward; Austin; Coudersport; Ellisburg; Irwin; Mt. Pleasant; Harrison Valley; Ulysses; Lemon; Salina; Lake Winolia; W. Bingham; Pottsville; Falls; Lake Carey; Hanover; Cressona; Ashland; Gordon; Shenandoah; F. E. Willard; Shrewsbury; Quakake; Shrewsbury L. T. L. $1; Red Lion; Tamaqua; Schuylkill Haven; Delta; Pine Grove; Mahanoy City; Halstead; Lynn; Springville; S. Montrose; Thompson; Mifflinburg; Vicksburg; Winfield; Philadelphia (Scandinavian; Grace Peck; Logan; F. E. Willard; Faithful; Olney; Franklin; Berean; Sherwood; Memorial; North West; South West; George's Institute; Germantown; W. Philadelphia; A. E. Thomas; Frankford; German; Phila. $5; H. S. French $5; L. M. N. Stevens); McKees Rocks. Total $616.95.

New York: Blasdell; Glens Falls; Glens Falls Mission; Luzerne; N. River; Warrensburg; Avon; S. Lima Y. P. B. $1; Circleville; E. Leptondale; Middle Lope; Montgomery $2.25; Pine Bush; Port Jervis; Warwick; Walden Y. P. B. $1; Highland; Clintondale; Highland L. T. L. $1; New Paltz; Wallkill; Cortland; Apalachin; Berkshire; Lockwood; Newark Valley; Owego; Richford; Spencer; Waverly; Watervliet $1; Cold Spring; Mahopac Falls; E. Branch; Franklin; Hancock; Sidney; Stanford; Walton; Decatur; Edmeston; Laurens; Worcester; Erin $1; Ben Wood; Elmira (F. E. Willard); N. Cheming; S. Elmira; Mexico; Richland $1; Oswego $1; Boston; Buffalo (Cazenovia, Cold Spring $5; Lovejoy, Riverside, West Side $3); Clarence; Eden; Holland $1; Kenmore; Springville; Sardinia $1; New York (Harlem, Scandinavian, West End); Gloversville; Mayfield; Northville $1; Port Ewen; Argyle; Cambridge; Easton; Ft. Ann; Ft. Edward; Greenwich; Hartford; Hudson Falls; N. Granville; Bangor; Bombay; Ft. Covington; Moira; Saranac Lake; Brainardsville Y. P. B. $1; Ulster Park; Reading Centre; Tyrone; Brewster $3; Keeseville; Johnson's Creek; La Salle; Model City; Ransomville; Somerset; Wilson $3; Youngstown; Coxsackie; Elmira (Beecher Central, Post Creek); Suffern; Haverstraw; New City $2.30; Brasher Falls; Canton; Colton; De Kalb; Fine $1; Flackville $1; Gouverneur; Hermon; Henvelton; Lawrenceville $1; Madrid; Massena; Nicholville; Norfolk; Norwood; Parishville; Potsdam; Raymondsville $1; Richville; Rensselaer Falls; W. Hermon; Winthrop; Clinton; Holland Patent; New York Mills; Oriskany Falls; Rome; Sanquoit; Taberg; Utica (Somerset); Westmoreland; Asbury; Enfield; Trumbulls Corners; W. Groton $1; Elmhurst; Hicksville; Maspeth Y. P. B.; Whitestone (collection) $9.60; Ashville; Brocton; Busti; Cassadaga; Dunkirk $1; Falconer; Forestville; Frewsburg; Gerry $1; Hanover Center; Jamestown $10; Kennedy; Levant; Mayville; Niobe; Panama; Ripley; Silver Creek; Stockton; Conewango Valley $1.04; Babylon; Bay Shore; Bridgehampton; Eastport; Coram & Middle Island; Greenport; Jamesport $1; Lindenhurst; Mt. Sinai & Millers Place; Northport; Patchogue; Pt. Jefferson; Riverhead; Sag Harbor; Sayville; Riverhead (Sound Ave.); Smithtown Branch; Southampton; Southold; Westhampton Beach; Mt. Sinai L. T. L. $0.50; Stanford; Cohocton; Haskinsville $1; E. Otto; Perrysburg; Eagle Harbor; W. Kendall; Long Bridge L. T. L. $0.25. Total $379.94.

Minnesota: Duluth (Scandinavian).

Southern California: $132.55.

North Carolina: $30.

Michigan: Portland (South East).

Montana: $2.60; Culbertson $5. Total $7.60.

Tennessee No. 2: Fisk University Y. P. B. $1.

Connecticut: N. Woodbury; Stonington; S. Manchester; Stafford Springs; Stratford; Portland; E. Norwalk; Ivoryton; Milldale; Warehouse Pt.; Bantam; Mystic; Hartford; S. Willington; Wethersfield; Thompson; Chester; Torrington; Clinton; Stamford; Willimantic; E. Canaan; Scotland; Seymour; Thomaston; Ellington; Danielston; Waterbury; Goshen; Middlefield; Niantic; Mill Plain; New London; Bridgeport $5; Terryville $1; Durham $2.33; Bethel $1. Total $75.33.

Kentucky: Harrodsburg; Chilesburg; Louisville (E. End; Central $3; M. P. Hunt); Lacie; Pineville; London; Lexington (Arlington); New Castle Y. P. B. $1; Monticello; Bowling Green; Ashland (East, Central); Calhoun; Hopkinsville; Wilmore $1.65; Cynthiana; West Point; Carlisle; Moorefield; Lancaster; Grayson; Pikeville; Crestwood $1.50. Total $49.15.

New Jersey: Asbury Park (W., Strong Y. P. B., Monmouth Y. P. B.); Avon; Atlantic Highlands $2.50; Matawan (Y. P. B. $1; Lend a Hand L. T. L. $1);

(Continued on Page Eleven)

EFFECTS OF WORLD-WAR UPON CHILDREN

MINNIE U. RUTHERFORD FULLER, Superintendent Juvenile Courts, Industrial Education and Anti-Child Labor

After seeing our country for nearly three years gradually forced into this cataclysm, this brutal warfare upon the freedom of the human race, we realize that there is no liberty in the world for any people, so long as the ruler of any nation can use the entire machinery of the government for selfish ends. Granted, then, that we must enter the war, as we have —what should be our first consideration? Our people, and of that people, those upon whom the future of the nation most depends, the children. If we can but spare them as much as possible, some of the horrors of a world war will be averted. To do this will require great effort, for, as ever, the burden falls most heavily upon the weakest link in the social chain, the women (childhood's guardians) and the children.

The Nation's Special Obligation

"At the present time when war is destroying so much of its best manhood, the nation is under special obligation to provide conditions which shall enable the rising generation to grow up strong and hardy, both in body and character. It is necessary to guard not only against immediate breakdown, but also against the imposition of strains that may stunt future growth and development." "Here in America we must remember this at the start. In our eagerness to do our bit, we must not forget the children."

The above quotations are from a folder sent out by the National Child Labor Committee, the first one being taken from the report of an English Health Committee, after two years of war.

"Adopt a Belgian baby" has become a household maxim in our own country and of the French children of the war zone, it is said that theirs is the most pitiable plight of any on record. Victims of a strange mental disease which has aged and stunted them, orphaned, alone, emaciated, wounded, dazed—most of them have had "life and death revealed to them in guise so terrible that they will never be quite normal again," and these are the future men and women of France!

The segregation of our young men and boys in camps not only subjects them to evils over which their mothers have no control, and which may wreck many of them, as was the case in the Spanish-American war, but will deplete the ranks of workers just at a time when the demands upon the productive abilities of our citizenship are increased an hundred fold, and the tendency will be to force our children out of schools and into industries, thus multiplying the dwarfing processes.

Mothers Desire Absolute Prohibition

In some camps, commanders are issuing orders that young men shall not enter saloons and vice sections, under penalty of court-martial, but the mothers say that the only thing that will deliver these boys and those of the future from evil is the absolute prohibition of the saloon and the vice district. *Remove temptation* to which boys are much more exposed as soldiers and sailors than when they are leading normal lives; and all mothers know that it is no easy matter to combat these evils under ordinary conditions of life.

In an Arkansas paper recently there was printed an inquiry addressed to the state commissioner of labor by one of our great lumber mills as to the number of hours that they may require women, who have taken the places of men already enlisted, to work in the mills. This question was made necessary by the fact that there is, in this state, a minimum wage and hour law for women workers; but under the present stress, these men seem to think that they ought to be allowed to have the women work more hours a day, provided they manage to obey the law as to hours per week. In this one industry alone, in this remote section, these women, taking the places of men in our great mills, will perforce neglect hundreds of children. In a single European city there were reported at one time, 3,000 munition workers under twelve years of age; and the National Child Labor Committee says that in Berlin there were twice as many crimes committed by children in 1915 as in 1914.

When our teachers enlist, and the mothers go to work, in order to bear the financial burdens of the nation, the schools will no longer assist in the care of the children and the homes will be forgotten. England reports that at least 300,000 children who had been in school were turned out, while thousands more were permitted to leave school to go to work.

What Can We Do About It?

Keep cool heads in this hour of excitement; the spectacular thing is not always the really patriotic thing. Keep business going as usual, just as far as possible. Help enforce child labor and other laws. Register for service, *yes*, but remember that the aid prayed for by the Allies, through their representatives sent to Washington, is upon a colossal scale, a task which requires workers in the industries. If we undertake to meet these demands and at the same time release from industries more than a million men, we shall need to take care that we do not damage, more than help, the cause of human liberty, by poisoning the stream of human life itself at its very source. In any case, let us sacrifice every other form of wealth which we, as a nation, possess, before we offer up American children.

Little Rock, Ark.

CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP

EMMA L. STARRETT, National Superintendent

Department motto: "Study to show thyself approved, and worthy of citizenship in a great country."

Was there ever a time when the words, Christian Citizenship, meant so much? Was there ever a time when in the consciousness of all Christ-controlled souls, there was so great a desire to be worthy of citizenship? On every lip, and in every heart is the question: How best can I do my bit to show my love for the flag, and my belief in liberty, democracy and the lofty ideals of the fathers of my country? In the hearts of many of us who have sons we thought to raise to serve their country in peace not war, the struggle rages fiercely, and only the Most High who guides the destinies of individuals, as well as nations, can help us to give our best beloved for Christ, our King, and for our country, that He may overrule the evil of this war, and from it bring a new earth. If we are given the assurance that they will be protected from intemperance and vice, the struggle will be easier.

Every man, woman and child can help to hold fast to first things, remembering that the program of the kingdom is not changed by war, and that if our country loses her own soul she is not worth dying for. Shall we not consecrate our lives anew for service, whenever, wherever, our Captain shall call us? Let us labor to hasten the coming of His Kingdom; for only the golden rule of Christ can bring liberty, peace and democracy. We believe the prophecy, "The Lord shall be King over all the earth," is approaching fulfillment.

"The Son of God goes forth to war,
A kingly crown to gain."

Plans for Work among Indians, literature and a full department budget have been sent to all state superintendents of Christian Citizenship and also to superintendents of Work among Indians. If any have failed to receive this material, please inform me by postal card and I will send it forthwith. A new leaflet, "Woman's Influence in Civic Betterment" (per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 35 cents), is off the press. Three new ones are listed in the new catalogue: "Only One Vote," "What's the Harm in Gambling?" "Teaching of Citizenship in Public Schools." "Individual Responsibility for Law Enforcement" has been revised and changed into a six-page folder. Some of the material in this leaflet was taken from one written by Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, and through oversight we neglected to give her credit, which we regret. From the department leaflets several good programs may be evolved. Send five cents for samples. Plan of work will be sent free.

Forty-five dollars in prizes is offered for the best cartoons. A temperance cartoon contest in the public schools is one of the best ways to make sentiment for national prohibition and is of great educational value to the boys and girls. Cartoons can be planned during the summer months. They need not be submitted until six weeks after school begins in September. Send postage for full particulars. The cartoons entered in contests should be displayed in public places, at county fairs, etc. The judges will be Frances E. Beauchamp, president Kentucky W. C. T. U., Clara C. Chapin, editor of Publications, National W. C. T. U., and Julia F. Deane, editor of THE UNION SIGNAL.

Central City, Neb.

TREASURER'S REPORT

(Continued from Page Ten)

Wenonah; Eatontown; Holmdell; Keansburg $1; Huffville; Mullica Hill Y. P. B.; Westville Y. P. B.; Keyport; Marlboro $1; Matawan $2.60; Point Pleasant $3.02; Manahawken; Middletown; Ocean Grove; Wildwood; Cape May City; Red Bank; Ocean City; Ocean Grove (Willard); New Germantown $1; Lebanon; High Bridge; South Bound Brook; Peapack-Gladstone; Liberty Corner; Newton; Lakewood; Trenton No. 1 $10; Yardville-Groveville; Pennington; Cranford; Dunellen; Elizabeth No. 1; Plainfield; Rahway No. 1; Roselle-Roselle Park; Union Hill (Ellis); Bayonne; Bergen Point; Jersey City (Goodwin Y. P. B. $3); Hackensack; Englewood; Rutherford; Blackwood; Collingswood; Camden (Willard, Central); Merchantville. Total $116.12.

Ohio: Coshocton; Circleville $3; Perry Twp.; Tiro; Oak Hill $0.50; Westerville; Oceola; Wellsville; Harrisburg; Minerva; Utica; Barnesville; Concord; New Baltimore; Slope; Brookfield $1.50; Hill Top; Good Hope; Williamsport; Madisonville; Uhricksville; W. Geneva; Bellbrook (W., L. T. L. $1; Lynchburg; Burton; Vaughnsville $1.10; McCutchenville; Darbyville; Anna W. Clark; Mt. Pleasant $1.60; Walnut Twp.; Landonville; Warren; Hartville; Caldwell. Total $66.70.

North Idaho: $6.

Campaign Fund: Mrs. Walter Christie $1; Utah $10; New Jersey $27.14; S. California $14.52; Maine (Presque Isle $0.30); New York $111.36; Phelps $1; North Carolina $14.50; Connecticut $22.04; Pennsylvania $274.19; Kentucky $8.26; N. Idaho $10.

$2.50 PER DAY SALARY PAID ONE PERSON in each town to distribute FREE circulars, and take orders for White Ribbon Concentrated Flavoring. Non-alcoholic. Big demand, steadily increasing. J. S. ZIEGLER CO., 7G, E. Harrison St., Chicago.

REAPING THE WHIRLWIND

LEORA M. BLANCHARD

One of the reasons why the days of the liquor traffic are numbered is that the second generations of the families whose financial interests are largely invested in the liquor business are unwilling to be longer connected with a traffic which is becoming increasingly unpopular. They are withdrawing their money and investing it in other lines of business.

During the seven years since Mrs. Randal, the wife of the saloonkeeper of Dexter, had given up her life rather than enjoy with her husband the fruits of the saloon business, the liquor octopus, with its far-reaching tentacles, had claimed many innocent victims in Dexter. Yet still the ruby light in front of Randal's place on Main street enticed boys and young men, and the town, once safe as to home environment, had become a social menace. The so-called town benefit had become the town nuisance. Nevertheless the citizens continued to vote in favor of the dram shop as a public necessity. Mothers mourned the temptation lying in wait for their sons, children of drunkards cried for food, but the voters refused to heed the pleadings of any so long as a golden stream from the saloon flowed into the village coffers.

The saloonkeeper's only son, Will Randal, had passed through high school not without credit. He was a faithful student and a steady youth, but the stigma of his father's business clung to him. Young men of the better sort left him out of their plans and pleasures; and the girls, under parental restraint, avoided him. While tolerating the saloon as a legitimate, tax-paying business, society refused to accept the liquor dealer's son as an equal. Convention has its bounds, its inconsistencies, yet none may question its power.

Will's mother had died from a broken heart which quivered with shame that her husband should be a seller of what she considered a poison, a source of unending misery. Her people had passed into oblivion, so far as the boy was concerned. Yet the dying woman had not prayed for him in vain.

Randal since his wife's death had coarsened in spirit as well as in body, and had no compunction against keeping his son employed at odd jobs around the saloon. Accordingly the youth was growing to manhood accustomed to the rough jests and the carousing that make up the evil life of a saloon. He saw men, once staunch and noble, go steadily downward. He saw boys who had outstripped him in class honors simply through family distinction become tipplers and steady drinkers, and he had time and again conducted many to a secluded retreat upstairs where they could sleep off their debauch. He saw brawls and fights, heard bitter weeping and anathemas intermingled, until his very soul grew sick.

One night, when the drinking was at its height, and the fumes from the bar burned into his very heart, the boy crept forth from the rear door of the saloon, his brain in a tumult, his limbs shaking with fear. The steady clink of the coin as it rolled into the cash drawer, the popping of corks, the coarse songs and coarser laughter all made him so giddy and faint that he sought relief in the coolness of the night. Going out into it, he passed down the alley, out through a side street, and wandered on and on. Suddenly a child's pitiful crying brought him to a sudden halt.

In a fence corner he found her, cuddled from the wind that pierced her scant and ragged clothing.

"My papa's at Randal's saloon, and my mama is sick," the small girl told him. "I am going to fetch him home, 'cause our house is dark and Nellie's afraid. I'm lost—could you find me, please?"

Will picked up the child, and after some questioning, carried her to her home. He found the house dark, the mother sick, even as little Nellie had said. Then with righteous anger burning in his heart, he rushed back to the saloon. Nellie's father—Will knew him well—stood at the bar, drinking a noisy toast with his boon companions. He approached him and whispered in his ear. Mr. Cole swore loudly, and shook off the hand the boy had placed upon his arm.

"Your wife is sick—dying, perhaps—"

"Let her die," the tipsy husband exclaimed with another oath. "I'm tired of her everlasting nagging and fault-finding"

"But little Nellie, sir—"

"Nellie's an angel" The man turned in indecision, but the revelers closed in on him for another drink, and poor Nellie was forgotten.

Will now approached his father. "Cole's house is dark and cold, his wife is sick—"

"Well, I can't help it," retorted Randal, "I have all I can do to attend to my own business."

Will withdrew to one side and looked on. He knew that Cole had just drawn his week's wages, and that they were rapidly being transferred to his father's till. A game of cards was on, and Cole was betting freely. He lost, and as his last dollar passed over the bar for drinks, Will crept cautiously behind the counter. Watching his chance, he secured a handful of coin, and quietly left the saloon.

Later, with the Midas touch of money, the Cole residence was warmed and lighted, a doctor was secured and a new little life was ushered into the world.

That night in the "wee sma' hours" as Will tossed upon his bed, he seemed to see again the sad face and the drooping frame of his mother. Again he was kneeling at her side as in his childhood, her slender finger pointing to God's law in His holy Word, as she said: "It cannot prosper, my son. God's woe is upon it."

The money that had clothed him, fed him, educated him, was blood money—the price of human souls. He had reveled in fatness, while little "Nellies" had starved and suffered. He had eaten the bread that a cruel saloon had snatched from baby fingers and had grumbled at the hardness of his lot. Sorrow and horror were woven into the woof of his clothing, and the beautiful house that sheltered him was splashed with human blood. God saw the crimson stains, even if men did not. The boy shuddered—the soft coverlet he pulled over his ears felt like the silky hair of little Nellie, and with a scream he thrust it away and leaped out of bed.

His cry aroused the house, and old Nora, the servant, caught the fever-crazed boy as he dashed down the stairway. He was forcibly put back to bed and a physician quickly summoned.

"Typhoid—and a bad case,"declared the doctor.

So Will went down amid the shadows, and the river of death rolled darkly at his tired feet; but the mother had not prayed in vain, neither for naught had she taught this pallid, suffering boy. Slowly, very slowly, his grasp on life strengthened, the terrible fever subsided, the fearful fantasies left his brain, and he returned to the activities of Dexter, chastened in spirit, and with a new purpose of life forming within his mind.

Winter passed and the spring election drew near. A fierce fight was on, for the people of Dexter, at last goaded to action, had risen in rebellion against the saloon. While party bosses laughed in derision and artfully handed out candy and cigars, women prayed and carried on the fight. The night before election Will strolled downtown. A crowd of roisterers was in front of his father's saloon, and whisky and beer flowed freely. Wily politicians were at work, booze was gratuitously supplied, and Randal alone was reaping a harvest. The boy was about to turn away in disgust, when from far down the street there came strains of sweet music. Heads turned in surprise, and the clamor about the saloon grew strangely quiet.

On came the little procession, brave with banners and gay bunting—school children marching two by two with solemn tread, their sweet voices chanting the strains of a temperance song, and behind them, a long line of silent women robed in somber black. "Vote To Save Us," Will read on the white banners. Leaping upon an overturned whisky barrel, he raised one arm to command attention, and cried out: "Vote to save the women and children, men. Outlaw the saloon and give the weaker fellows a chance to regain their manhood and self-respect. When you point to the paved streets of Dexter, don't forget the miserable hovels that line her alleys. Don't continue to pour good money into the saloonkeeper's till and get in return liquid fire and damnation, while women's tears and babies' cries are going up to heaven! God's righteous judgment is coming—'Woe to him that buildeth a town with blood and establisheth a city by iniquity!' Vote out the saloon! The streets of Dexter reek with the blood of martyred women and babies; even the new city hall is founded upon depraved manhood. Vote out the saloon!"

"How about your own duds?" a voice interrupted with tipsy gravity.

Will glanced at his spotless broadcloth, and a red stain crept across the whiteness of his cheek. His father had appeared in the doorway of the saloon; the boy saw him and the sarcastic grin on the bloated face of the man who had asked the question stung him to sudden fury.

"Do you think I care for this raiment of purple and fine linen? I tell you I hate it as I would filthy rags. I'm the saloonkeeper's son; the taunt of that title has rung in my ears ever since my childhood. It has darkened my youth and spoiled my life. My mother—" his voice choked in sudden anguish, and he stretched appealing hands to the now silent crowd that had gathered about him and his queer platform—the whisky barrel. Randal drew nearer, and an evil glitter shone from his eyes. Will continued:

"My mother was a noble woman, a Christian, as many of you know. She felt that in living on the proceeds of father's saloon she was his ally in wrong-doing; so she died of a broken heart. You call me the saloonkeeper's son; but from this night on, you shall know that I am also the son of my mother. And—men, tomorrow, in God's name, let us cast the ballot that will close up the doors of this wretched business!"

The words were still on Will's lips, when the crowd heard a muttered curse from the saloonkeeper. There was a hasty movement of his right arm, and a whisky bottle whirled over the heads of the crowd and crashed full in the boy's face.

For a moment the people stood petrified with horror, then pandemonium broke loose. While the poor victim was being carried tenderly away, angry men rushed upon the saloon and its keeper in suddenly aroused fury. The plate-glass windows were stoned into frag-

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

O bright flag, O brave flag,
O flag to lead the free!
The hand of God thy colors blent,
And Heaven to earth thy glory lent,

To shield the weak, and guide the strong,
To make an end of human wrong
And draw a hundred million human hearts
To follow thee. —*Henry Van Dyke*

TESS AND TED, GARDENERS

MRS. CARL BILBY

When they saw Uncle Frank coming up the front walk, mama and Ted and Tess rushed to open the front door and nearly suffocated him with affectionate greetings. They were so glad to see this big, fat, jolly uncle at whose farm mama and the "kiddies" had spent their summer storing up energy and coats of tan.

"But what's the matter with you, sis? The h. c. of l. about to get you?" demanded the visitor, holding mama off at arms' length and regarding her with shrewd blue eyes.

"Why, nothing. I'm all right. But why do you ask?"

"Well, I thought, somehow, maybe it's because I haven't seen you for some time —that you are rather thin and sallow. My, these youngsters are looking fine, though! Fine! Fine! Much better than I expected to see them!" Here Ted and Tess came in for more kisses and another big bear hug. This was two weeks before Christmas and Uncle Frank helped poor, tired mama tremendously by entertaining the children while she did Christmas shopping and made other preparations for the holiday. He nearly exhausted his stock of exclamations, though, when he heard papa tell mama what the week's grocery bill was, or when mama came in with some article of food of which he inquired the price.

When a ton of coal was delivered he was quite speechless. "Why, that's burglary! A straight holdup!" he vowed.

They all tried very hard to coax their guest to remain at least until after Christmas, but he insisted that he must spend that day with grandma at the farm. Many and genuine tears were shed at his departure, and when mama and the children returned from the station they discovered several five dollar bills sticking about in mysterious and unexpected places.

"Just like Uncle Frank!" laughed mama. "He knew that if he let us have it before, we'd be likely to spend it for Christmas. Now it's too late and we can have it for other expenses."

At intervals all through the rest of the winter came boxes, by freight, express, or parcel post containing such things as beans, potatoes, apples, nuts and many other good things from the farm.

About the middle of March Uncle Frank made another visit. "Just thought I'd run up to see if old h. c. of l. had left you alive," he explained.

Returning from down town one day he bore a mysterious present for Ted. A sack of candy? Oh, no. A "lady's set" of garden tools, consisting of a fork with broad, flat tines and spade-like handle, a rake and a hoe. "Now, Ted, see if you can't turn that back yard out yonder into a fine garden. I'll send you some high grade seeds and expect to find great results when I visit you again next fall."

A few days later there arrived by mail a beautiful little book entitled, "Small Gardens for Small Folks," which so enthused Ted that he at once set to work with his new tools, forking and spatting the soil so that when the seeds were planted the roots could grow down and the plants could grow up.

Oh, there were many, many secrets which Ted and Tess learned that summer from Mother Nature who has no end of them. Said their little book, "Mother Nature is a wise old lady, too, for she does not tell her secrets to those who do not ask her, and sometimes we even have to tease her a bit to learn them."

Because coal was so expensive the family had used some wood for fuel. The wood ashes were used to sweeten the soil. From a nearby barn the children secured manure for the garden, and they made compost all during the season by saving

"Don't You Want a Garden, Too? There is Still Time if You Hurry!"

the grass cuttings and vegetable tops and stacking them in a heap to decay.

When the soil was in shape the young gardeners, for of course Tess insisted upon helping Ted, and Ted insisted upon helping her, by the aid of sticks and line did their planting. They made the first line very straight, for they knew all the other lines must be measured from it. Then they drew the handle of the hoe along the line making a dent in the soil about an inch deep. This they sowed with radish seed, the soil being lightly drawn over and firmly spatted down by determined little palms.

Six inches from the radish row was placed a lettuce row, seeds covered, and soil smoothed down. Then followed onions, lima beans, beets, sweet corn. Then came a row containing hills of cantaloupes, watermelons, cucumbers and pumpkins.

Every morning the children ran out to see if the seeds were "coming up." How delightful it was to find the tiny plants peeping through and expanding above the soil. Having attained two pairs of leaves the plants were properly thinned out and cultivated, "for," quoth Ted, "we want short, stocky, dark-green plants, not tall, sickly, yellowish things that can't hold their heads up!"

Later, several rows of potatoes were planted and tomato, cabbage, and pepper plants were set out and carefully nurtured. Along the edges of the vegetable beds Tess planted a border of flowers, lovely cosmos, marigolds and nasturtiums.

When the rows of little green plants began growing in earnest the gardeners' enthusiasm knew no bounds.

"O mama, just come out and see the garden," or "O papa, you must see the garden," at evening. Papa was a mill worker who was wont to eat supper and go "down town" to meet "some of the boys." Usually they met at "Mike's Place" and papa frequently came home rather late, red-eyed and cross and departed the next morning with a grouch.

The gardening proved infectious. At first papa went to view the garden to please the children and would "duck" as soon as possible. Then he began to be irregular and late in his arrivals at "Mike's Place."

"One of the boys," calling one evening, found him with hoe in hand industriously working. "Is this the way for a poor, tired working man to spend his leisure?" demanded the caller, half jokingly.

"It beats any way I've found yet," responded papa quite soberly. Then mama came out and the caller departed unaccompanied. Every evening after that there was a backyard family reunion till dusk, when the family all cuddled up in the big porch swing in front.

How proud and important Ted and Tess felt all that summer when mama served vegetables from their garden and what wonderful letters they wrote to Uncle Frank and grandma about it. "Well, I see old h. c. of l. hasn't got you yet," was Uncle Frank's greeting that fall.

"No, and he's not going to, either. Just see what we've got in the pantry!" Ted proudly led the way.

"Your garden paid pretty well, eh, Ted? How much did it cost you?" Ted scratched his head. "I guess not anything but work."

"That garden is the greatest institution we ever had," declared papa.

"It certainly is!" chimed in mama.

REAPING THE WHIRLWIND

(Continued from Page Twelve)

ments, and the interior of the whisky palace reduced to a mass of ruin. In the melée, Randal escaped and fled toward the house on the hill. Making a hasty change of garments, he went skulking through the alleys, alone, friendless, despised. Out into the night of oblivion he went, the brand of Cain upon his brow. He had chosen the glitter of dross, and the fruits of unrighteousness, and verily, he received his reward.

In the morning the polling places were crowded early with a host of eager voters, and Dexter went dry by a sweeping majority. A few days later willing hands finished the despoliation of the saloon, and the village was cleared from the stain of its existence.

Will Randal did not die. With the disfiguring scar of a whisky bottle upon his face, he fights on, and on; and men today have forgotten that he is the son of a saloonkeeper.

POST THE
NEW ILLUSTRATED POSTER
(Facsimile of cover page)

Our Government Rests Upon Home—School—Ballot

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC
DESTROYS HOME
HINDERS CHURCH
ROBS SCHOOL
CORRUPTS BALLOT

This poster is printed on a flag blue background. Size 28x42.
Price, 10 cents each; 3 for 25 cents.

POST IT EVERYWHERE

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Evanston, Illinois

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(12 Inches Long)
On one side is the text
TOTAL ABSTINENCE THE ONLY SAFE RULE OF LIFE
On the reverse side
RULE OUT ALCOHOL
HELP MAKE A SOBER NATION
Price, 5 cents each; per dozen, 35 cents; per 100, $2.50.

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A Century of Drink Reform in the United States, Aug. F. Fehlandt. Price, $1.00.
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Rest Cottage Spoon, sterling silver oxidized. (Rest Cottage in bowl.) Price, $1.50.
W. C. T. U. Teaspoon, sterling silver. (Crusade Church in bowl.) Price, $2.

REST COTTAGE SOUVENIR

A Terra Cotta Placque, with Rest Cottage in bas relief, hand carved, hand tinted. Price, $2.00.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

AMONG OUR WORKERS

The spring institute of the Essex county (N. J.) W. C. T. U. was held in South Orange, May 17, with Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, National lecturer, as the speaker at the afternoon and evening meetings. The children of the Loyal Temperance Legion presented Mrs. Armor with a bouquet of flowers and sang in her honor an original welcome song. As a result of her exhortations many telegrams were sent to President Wilson asking for national prohibition as a war measure. Mrs. Armor made three addresses in Newark and one in Summit while touring that part of the state, and aroused great interest everywhere she spoke.

Miss Lillian M. Phelps on May 23 finished a two weeks' series of meetings in Washington county, N. Y. On this, Miss Phelps' first visit to this county, she was well received. The treasury was enriched by $30 and new members were gained. "Miss Phelps is a clear and forceful speaker and the work of the county has been advanced by her addresses," writes our local correspondent.

The Maryland tri-county union of Talbot, Dorchester and Caroline has recently organized two live Branches, one in Easton with Miss Margaret Clark as president, the other in Ridgely, under the leadership of C. Wilson Jackson. There is also promise of an organization at Royal Oak very soon, as eight have expressed a desire for it. At a union meeting held in Easton, May 22, it was decided to raise $25 to rent an electric fan at the Fort Bliss hospital.

A correspondent from New Hampshire writes: "Mrs. Ida Van Valkenburg did such good work in our state in her five weeks' campaign there that she has been engaged for another term of six weeks. She arouses great enthusiasm, wherever she goes, which reaches even the pocketbooks of her audiences. She is a success in making prohibition sentiment and in organizing. Possessed of an ardor which no untoward circumstances can dampen, she seems to be able to make much of any field. Her tireless energy has resulted in the formation of eight L. T. L.'s and one union with many members from places where it is not possible to organize."

At a meeting of the three local unions of Frewsburg, Falconer and Jamestown (Swedish), held at Frewsburg, N. Y., May 1, Mrs. Addie B. Parsels, National organizer and vice-president of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U., made a telling address and welcomed a company of white ribbon recruits.

Miss Mary E. Brown, National superintendent of Moral Education and Race Betterment, spent one week in Sunnyside, Washington, in active service for her department. She addressed the Woman's Club, visited the schools, and spoke several times each day. An informal dinner, at which fifty were present, was given in her honor.

Wyoming county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. held an enthusiastic and successful institute at Silver Springs on May 15. Mrs. Addie B. Parsels, National organizer, was present and delivered a most interesting address at the evening meeting. A number of new members were secured.

Mrs. Florence Maskrey, a white ribboner and medal contest worker of Iowa, while in Tangipahoa parish, Louisiana, recently, took charge of the medal contest work of the parish. Under her direction each of the six unions has held a silver medal contest and on April 26 a double gold contest was given at the parish meeting in Hammond. Another double gold medal contest is planned for July and possibly a third a little later, so that the six winners of gold medals may compete in a grand gold medal contest at the state convention at Lake Charles this fall.

Each contest, except that held at Independence, made expenses and put money in the treasury. At Independence, an Italian town with no newspaper or Protestant church, posters were printed in both Italian and English.

Mrs. Maskrey has made a total of ninety-two addresses during her stay in Louisiana.

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Use it in your
FOURTH OF JULY DECORATIONS

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Against Its Greatest Foe
THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC
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A Stainless Flag

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AMONG THE LATEST PUBLICATIONS are

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Which Boy Shall It Be?
Why Should We Join the W. C. T. U.?
Why Compensate the Liquor Dealers?
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Can the United States Afford to Relinquish the Liquor Revenue?
Booze and Babies (Cartoon)
Price, per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents.
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Evanston, Illinois

ILLINOIS' PATRIOTIC PROGRAM OF SERVICE

HELEN L. HOOD, President Illinois W. C. T. U.

Illinois' patriotism is finding expression in many and varied activities. The chief thing on our service program is the making of comfort bags for the boys who are in training at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station near Chicago. There are over 7,000 jackies now stationed there and the government is making this one of the greatest training camps in the country. These boys are being sent in relays every week to the different battleships. We feel, therefore, that to supply their needs is the duty first at hand. Fort Sheridan, which is also near Chicago, is a training center for the officers of the army, though at present not as many men are there as are found at the Naval Station. We are making the bags of blue denim and filling them with the necessary articles, including a Testament, literature, and a motherly letter. Complaint that some of the bags have been overfilled has been made, so that now we are censoring every bag that leaves our headquarters to make sure that it is not oversupplied and that all of the articles in it, such as needles, pins, etc., will pass inspection and be accepted.

Mrs. Almena Parker McDonald, president of Cook county W. C. T. U., and many unions of the county have loyally co-operated with Miss Epha Marshall and the state W. C. T. U. president, who have charge of the work, by cutting bags, making them, and in every way giving valuable and enthusiastic help. Each of the fourteen states over which the Naval Training Station has jurisdiction sends its boys that are enlisting for the Navy to this station, so we feel that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has a splendid opportunity to do a great work by supplying these young men with the comfort bags, which will be of great help to them. Already letters of appreciation for these gifts have been received.

MOSLEM WOMEN LIFT VOICE AGAINST POLYGAMY

In Tomsk, Siberia, a mass meeting of Moslem women was held recently, says a cable from Stockholm, in which the abolition of polygamy as a tenet of the faith was demanded. A society has been formed which may prove the entering wedge to deliver hundreds of millions of these co-religionist women from this inhuman custom. "In Russia the Moslems loom larger than is generally realized abroad," says the cable. "They form twelve per cent of the empire's population, while the Jews constitute only five per cent. The Russian Moslems have the highest percentage of marriages in the empire, even exceeding that of the orthodox church. I have found mosques in almost every Siberian town I have visited and also in many villages. They are also found in most of the big cities in Russia.

"The Moslems are most numerous in east and south Russia, the Caucasus, Siberia, Turkestan and Bokhara. They include almost all the Tartars."

MEMORIAL FOR EX-GOVERNOR ST. JOHN

Friends and admirers of the late ex-Governor St. John are planning to honor his memory by the erection of a great memorial structure to be built at Olathe, Kan., his home for fifty years. The St. John Memorial Association has been organized and incorporated for the purpose of realizing this ambition. The building will be dedicated "to the cause of prohibition in the United States."

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REGAIN your health, poise and figure. *I can help you. I know* I can. Not one drop of medicine.

My way is the *natural* way—a scientific system, combining *exercise, bath, diet, sleep* and *deep breathing*.

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I have won their friendship and respect because I have made them well, taught them how to *keep* well, reduced and increased their weight, given them perfect figures—all in the privacy of their rooms—and I *have kept their confidence*. May I help *you?*

Physicians approve my work; their wives and daughters are my pupils. Medical magazines advertise my work.

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You Can Be *So* Well! You Can Weigh What You Should!

It is *easy* to be free from nagging ailments. Even the most *chronic afflictions*, in nine cases out of ten, are vastly benefited by my help.

If you have any of the following derangements, mark an X after it and send to me:

Excess flesh in any part of body	Lack of Reserve Nervousness
Thin Bust, Chest, Neck or Arms	Irritability
Round Shoulders	Constipation
Incorrect Standing	Indigestion
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Poor Circulation	Rheumatism
Lame Back	Colds
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You thoroughly enjoy my simple directions and you feel so satisfied with yourself.

Write to me! Ask for my Booklet No. 24 — sent you without charge. Let me tell you all about my wonderful experience! Then you will understand the great work I am doing for womankind and how *I can help you*

Susanna Cocroft, Dept. 37, 624 Michigan Ave., Chicago

EXPLODED ARGUMENTS!

"States which have already adapted themselves to prohibition can smile at the arguments advanced by its opponents in New York, for they have already been exploded," says the *Portland Oregonian* in a discussion of the likelihood of prohibition in New York.

"The lost revenue is already made up by other forms of taxation without hardship or complaint, especially as the effect of prohibition is already becoming apparent in a diminution of crime and insanity and consequently of public burdens. Breweries are applied to other uses than making beer and other retail business has occupied vacant saloons. Former employes of breweries and saloons have found other occupations, for there are practically no unemployed in Oregon who wish to work. States and cities have learned that they can get along without liquor revenue, capital has learned that it can find profitable use for property which was formerly applied to production of revenue and workingmen have found other jobs. The liquor traffic has disappeared and we have quickly closed the gaps which it left."

When a paper formerly opposed to prohibition makes such statements as these in its favor it speaks well for the future of the United States when it shall have secured National Constitutional Prohibition.

OREGON CONFISCATED LIQUORS DESTROYED IN PORTLAND

Two thousand quarts of confiscated whisky, beer, cordials and wines were recently destroyed in Portland, Oregon, by the sheriff and district attorney. This liquor, the result of various raids under the new "bone dry" law of the state, splattered the stone paving of the courtyard of the Multnomah county courthouse, and the atmosphere for blocks was heavy with the aroma as the intoxicants made their way into the sewer. Mrs. Adah Wallace Unruh, National lecturer, assisted in the "bacchanalian massacre."

IS IT ANY WONDER?

"The *Chicago Tribune* kept a record for ten years and found that 53,556 murders were committed by men under the influence of drink.

"Nathan F. Simpson, warden of the state penitentiary of Michigan, says, 'We find that ninety-two per cent of the men now confined here used liquor to some extent and seventy-five per cent attributed their downfall directly to drink. Of the men who violate their paroles approximately seventy-five per cent do so by frequenting saloons.'

"Mary C. Johnson, superintendent of the Michigan Industrial Home for Girls, Adrian, Michigan, says, 'During the ten years past the number of inmates received was 1,276. Of this number 595 had fathers who drank and 131 had intemperate mothers, a total of 726.'

"The Detroit House of Correction had 3,376 inmates in one year. Only 67 of them were temperate. The other 3,309 were booze drinkers."

Is it any wonder that state after state is voting out booze? The above sentences were published in the *Kansas City Star*. We reprint them because they reflect just the sort of fact that is drying up the United States a good deal faster than one could have prophesied a dozen years ago. —*Collier's Weekly.*

MINNEAPOLIS BUSINESS MAN ENDORSES NATIONAL PROHIBITION

E. C. Warner, president of the Midland Linseed Products company of Minneapolis, endorses national prohibition.

"I am satisfied national prohibition would do much to promote military and economic efficiency," wrote Mr. Warner to Secretary of Agriculture Houston, "as well as commercial efficiency among army officers, corporation officers and also among laboring classes, materially increase the quantity of food, preserve food supplies, and provide many a destitute wife and mother with the necessaries of life that she otherwise would not have.

"Prohibiting the manufacture of liquor of every kind and description during the war would do much good and partially accomplish the same purpose."

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WHAT AN ARKANSAS FRIEND THINKS OF THE QUIZ

Why does total abstinence appeal to men as a sensible course of action? What is the attitude toward alcohol in athletic circles according to the statement of an athletic director of the University of Chicago?

Why is national legislation needed to deal with the liquor evil?

How does the personal license of the parent affect the personal liberty of the offspring?

Is the Gothenburg system of regulating the liquor traffic a success in Norway and Sweden?

What two prominent state capitals voted dry in the April election? Can you mention the prominent city in Minnesota that, after a year's trial of prohibition, voted for its retention by a greatly increased majority?

Has prohibition been instrumental in any way in bringing about the Russian revolution.

What action has been taken looking toward the adoption of national prohibition as a war measure?

In what line of service in the present war is the W. C. T. U. planning to assist?

Would you not like to be able to answer the above questions? Would you not feel that you knew a great deal if you could give an intelligent answer to them?

I can tell you how you can do it. Become a reader of THE UNION SIGNAL. How can you afford to be without it? If you realized how much good you would get out of it, you would not wait another day to send in your subscription.

If you realized how anxious I, your friend and comrade, am for you to take it you would yield for that reason, if for no other. You see, I know what it would mean to you. I have not missed a copy of the official paper since the day I enlisted in the W. C. T. U. army nearly thirty years ago.

The questions are asked in one issue and answers are found in the preceding one.

—Arkansas White Ribboner

CAN'T KEEP HOUSE WITHOUT IT

"Enclosed find one dollar for one year's subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL and please continue from the date the last paper was received. I can't keep house without it. After reading the papers myself I give them to the library and can thus reach the most people."

THE OPINION OF ONE FAR-SIGHTED SUPERINTENDENT

"I am making a specialty of putting the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL in the homes outside the W. C. T. U. I believe that issue put in one hundred homes is better than the weekly edition in twenty-five, although I take the weekly when I can get it.

"I am trying hard to get a large order and I desire all the credits possible, as from now on I want so much to have enough to present to every new little country union a subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL."

SANITARY DRINKING FOUNTAINS

¶We make a large variety of ornamental Drinking Fountains for man and beast.
¶Special Prices to Charitable and Temperance Societies.

THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS
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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

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SUGGESTIONS FOR PATRIOTS

Let all patriots learn the words and music of the old American songs: "The Star Spangled Banner," "America," "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," "Dixie" and "Old Folks at Home." By familiarity with these melodies they can add to the fervor and volume of patriotic music at religious gatherings and mass meetings.

Organize the children of the Loyal Temperance Legions and Sunday schools into "Feed Yourself Clubs." That is what they are doing in South Carolina. In connection with this movement, they are drilling the children, using for the purpose hoes and rakes instead of rifles and bayonets.

"If there isn't a thinker in your kitchen these days," says Herbert Kaufman, "there may be a hungry family at the table before the year is over."

"It may be necessary this year to make this a 'drying nation' in the matter of food preservation, as well as a dry nation in the matter of booze," remarks Mrs. Anna B. Scott, the food expert of Philadelphia.

"No empty tin cans this year," is the slogan being urged upon housewives by the agricultural school of the Pennsylvania state university. Through its department of home economics there is being carried on a state-wide campaign to encourage the preserving of garden products by canning and drying.

Canning centers will open in the domestic science rooms of some of the Chicago public schools as soon as homegrown vegetables are ready for canning. These centers will be continued all summer.

TEXAS' WAR-TIME SERVICE

From all over Texas telegraphic protests against the use of grains and fruits in the manufacture of alcohol have gone to President Wilson from W. C. T. U. women.

The state W. C. T. U. is also co-operating with the University Extension plans for conserving the food supply in Texas by cultivating every available plot of land and canning all surplus fruit and vegetables. As individuals the white ribboners are enlisting for service in Red Cross work.

WHAT OTHERS ARE DOING IN THE INTERESTS OF CONSERVATION

La Crosse county, Wisconsin, is assured of abundant labor to harvest its crops, says an article in the La Crosse *Tribune*. Lawyers, physicians and business men in all walks of life have promised the needed help by their signatures to a petition circulated by the Chamber of Commerce which reads: "We hereby agree, when called, to give voluntarily one day's services in labor to the farmers in this vicinity to help harvest the crops for the season 1917."

The Chicago Branch of the Woman's Peace Party is co-operating in the national war-time conservation program by urging the organization of groups of children to plant gardens and raise chickens, rabbits, pigeons and other game and fowl, the observance of rational economy in the use of food and the study of food economy by groups of women meeting for this purpose. A course of lectures on this subject will be given each week at Hull House, Chicago.

The Pennsylvania State College is offering early in June a ten-day course in farming for high school boys who are to work on farms this summer.

Women are being employed to do manual work at the Baltimore and Ohio railroad shops in Cumberland, Md., to take the place of men who have been called to other duties because of the war, it is reported. The women wear overalls while performing their work, which includes cleaning along the tracks, assorting scrap, cleanlng and sweeping about the shops and assisting the machinists' helpers.

Sanitary Drinking Fountains

Also Drinking Fountains for Man and Beast.

Special prices to W. C. T. U. and all Charitable Societies.

This Fountain was erected by the W. C. T. U. of Luray, Va.

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NEW YORK

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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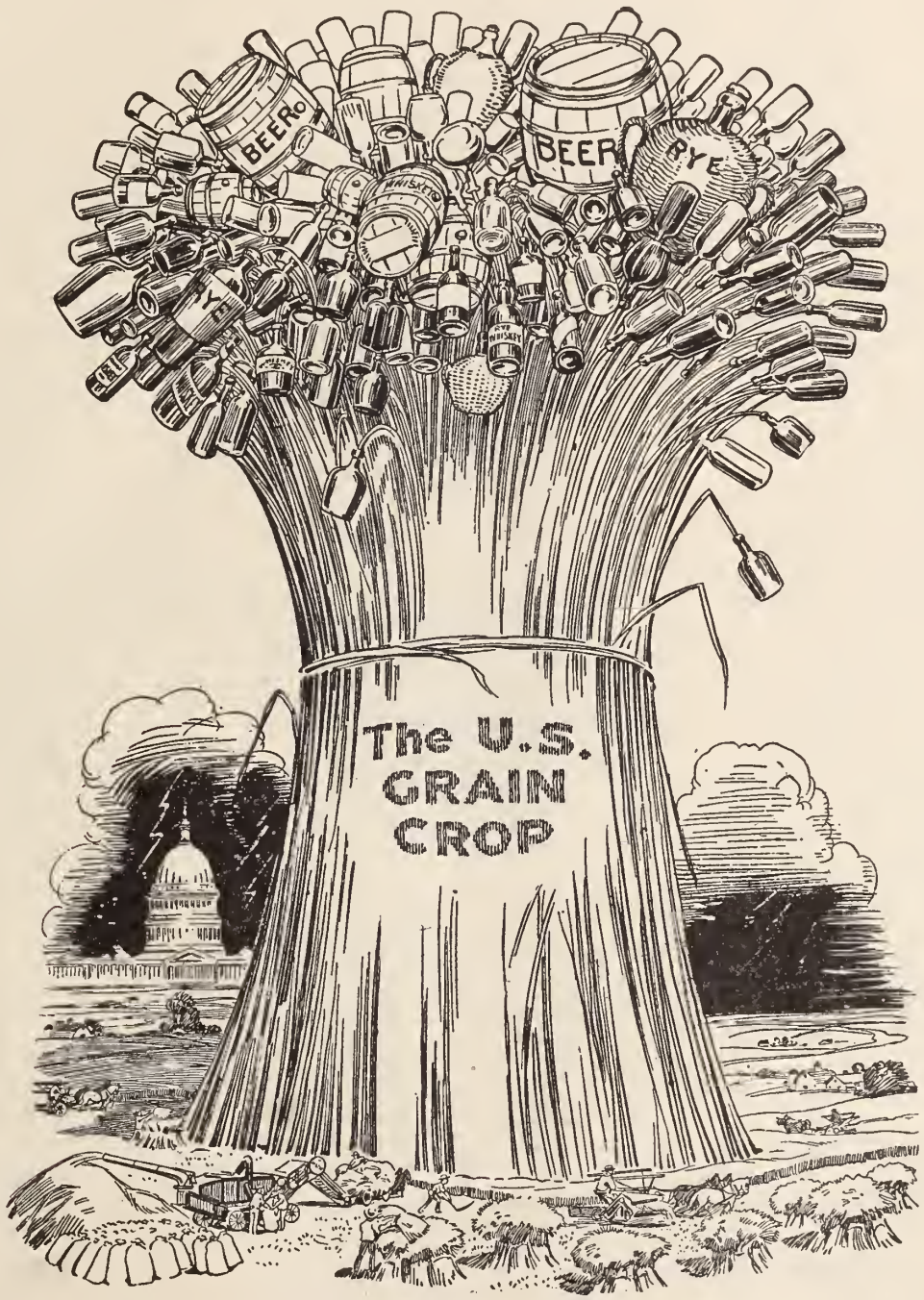


Shall It Be Grown For This? —*Science Service.*

Let Us Continue Increasingly and Unceasingly to Urge Prohibition as a War Measure Through Telegrams and Brief Letters to President Wilson and to Members of Congress.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

CONTINUE TO HAMMER AT THE GATES OF WASHINGTON FOR PROHIBITION AS WAR MEASURE—BOMBARD YOUR SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES WITH TELEGRAPHIC PETITIONS AND LETTERS

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Washington has been given over to the Confederate veterans this week, 25,000 having visited the city to attend their annual reunion. As I write strains of martial music come to my ear, for this is the day of the great parade and veterans old, bent, and feeble have marched up Pennsylvania avenue, accompanied by the District of Columbia militia, the reserve corps from Fort Myer, high school boys, artillery and infantry, besides many automobiles filled with men not able to do much walking, and matrons and maids from the southland, all passing the White House, where President Wilson, Vice-President Marshall and other notable men reviewed them. It was a pathetic sight to see the men file by, bearing the one flag of a united people.

The Senate and House adjourned for two days to show respect to the visitors. Senator Bankhead of Alabama, in putting the motion to adjourn, in a touching way alluded to his part in the struggle of the Sixties, saying, "I take the liberty of offering this motion since I am the only remaining Senator who served four full years as a Confederate soldier. Think, Senators, of the significance of a spectacle like this. A little more than half a century ago these same men in arms were hammering at the gates of Washington in an effort to sever their relations with the national government. Marching Thursday, with broken body and faltering step, on a mission of peace and love, not of hatred and bloodshed, but in a spirit of resolute reconciliation and absolute loyalty to our flag, they will voice in vibrant tones to all the world an indissoluble Union of the United States. I am grateful that God has spared me to see this day. For four years I marched and fought under the Stars and Bars. Five immediate members of my family are now enlisted under the Stars and Stripes, a son, two grandsons, and two nephews. They will even up our records."

The Senate Finance committee has inserted a clause in the war revenue bill which gives approval to war prohibition if such provision is made by Congress in the way of a prohibitive tax.

On top of the present tax of $2.20 per gallon on liquor, a tax of $20 per bushel upon all grain, cereal or other foodstuffs used in manufacturing whisky, or other distilled spirits for use as beverages, was adopted.

Prohibitive taxes upon whisky and other distilled spirits for beverage purposes, with an embargo on importation, were agreed upon. Taxes fixed by the House on beer and wines were left as they are, for the time being.

Increased taxes of $5 per gallon upon molasses, sirups, and substitutes used in distilleries for beverage purposes were agreed upon. But the amendment makes no provision for 211,000,000 gallons of whisky and other distilled spirits now held in bond which should be re-distilled for munition purposes. The strongest provision in the amendment prohibits the importation into the United States, Porto Rico, and the Philippines of distilled spirits made from any foodstuffs except for industrial, mechanical, or experimental purposes.

What we must have is the Thompson-Webb bill, or one identical with its provisions, viz.: "For the prevention of the waste of the food products of the United States during the period of the war and to prohibit their manufacture into alcoholic liquors, except in certain cases, and to provide for the distillation of liquors in bond or heretofore manufactured," for munition purposes.

Letters, resolutions and petitions for such a measure must continue to pour into Congress in care of your Senators and Representative. The splendid response to our appeals for letters, etc., on the part of temperance friends is being felt, and the country at large must let those in authority know what the wish and desire of the people is. We believe a large majority of the people are in favor of prohibition as a war measure; then let them say so in terms that cannot be misunderstood. The President must continue to be bombarded with communications; as I have said before, a few scattering letters or telegrams will amount to nothing, but a flood will make a stir and cause even the wheels of government to respond. Remember, two letters, resolutions, or petitions are needed when writing Congress, one to a Senator and one to your Representative. Please use pen and ink, or better still, the typewriter. The most excellent letter or petition loses force when written in pencil.

A recent editorial in a leading Washington daily concerning "The President" has some points that are worth our consideration. It says: "A man occupying the White House is at a disadvantage respecting the public. He is seldom in touch with it. He is hedged in by ceremony—he is in a stilted position. So many persons approach him for favors. All manifest in some pronounced way respect for his office. He gets too many rosy accounts of things. Every effort is made to shut out the disagreeable, when at times it is important that he should know the very things being concealed from him.

"If this is true in times of peace, it is doubly true now. Surely the President stands in need of the fullest possible knowledge, not only of what is going on, but of popular interpretations of public performances. So much centers in him. So white a light beats upon his every word and act. So heavy is the burden he bears and necessary is it that he be kept well advised of currents of popular thought."

We are fortunate in having two more men in Congress who favor prohibition, Senator McNary of Oregon, to succeed Senator Lane, deceased, and Representative Burroughs of New Hampshire, who succeeds Cyrus A. Sulloway. Senator McNary says, "I shall advocate national prohibition and national suffrage."

Registration Day was observed very rigidly in Washington, nearly 35,000 young men registering. Miss Gordon, Miss Elizabeth Gordon and I visited one of the school buildings for awhile and watched the procedure. At the entrance to the school yard were two policemen and a military man to keep order, but no disturbance occurred during the day. At the inner entrance stood two young soldiers and sitting at a table was a lady representing the American Suffrage Association, who gave to each man a copy of the President's "War Message." In the room assigned the registrars were two tables, one for each. As the young men entered, each in turn took a chair beside one of the tables and with firm voice answered the many questions propounded. What impressed us very forcibly was the lack of chaffing, so common among young men, and their manly dignity; the solemnity of the occasion seemed to be felt by each individual. In a few instances mothers accompanied their sons and stood by with earnest face as the lads manfully gave their answers; then taking the arms of their sons they walked away with heads erect, proud of the boys at their side, but we knew they carried aching hearts. Five members of the White House force were among those who registered.

An opinion by Attorney General Gregory, made public June 8, declares that the prohibition provisions of the new Army law apply to the Navy and Marine Corps on land or sea, as well as to the Army. Secretary Daniels has telegraphed the ruling to the officers commanding all naval posts.

The law forbids the sale or possession of liquor at military posts, except for medicinal purposes, and makes it unlawful to sell intoxicants to any officer, soldier or sailor in uniform.

Senator Sheppard gave a luncheon at the Capitol recently, to which numerous Senators were invited, to demonstrate a "war bread," for the purpose of conserving wheat. Bread having fifteen per cent of cotton-seed flour mixed with wheat flour, baked at the Bureau of Chemistry, was served and eaten with relish. By using the cotton-seed flour, Senator Sheppard said 115,000,000 bushels of wheat can be saved annually, and the nutritious properties of bread doubled.

Sequoyah, once a leader of the Cherokee Indians and today the most famous son of that tribe, came into his own this week when the Oklahoma delegation in Congress presented a statue of him to the United States. The gift was made in behalf of the state of Oklahoma under the act of Congress authorizing each state to place two statues representing distinguished men in Statuary Hall. Oklahoma, in choosing a statue of Sequoyah as the first to be presented by her, hailed the great Indian as her favorite son. The ceremonies took place in Statuary Hall. Speeches were made by the Oklahoma delegation in Congress and Speaker Clark accepted the statue in behalf of the United States.

Sunday, June 3, a great mass meeting under the auspices of the various temperance societies of the District of Columbia was held in the First Congregational Church, Miss Anna A. Gordon, president of the National W. C. T. U., presiding. The speakers were United States Senator H. L. Myers of Montana, Representative M. Clyde Kelly of Pennsylvania, Dr. Clarence True Wilson of the M. E. Temperance Society, Dr. W. F. Crafts of the International Reform Bureau, W. J. Calderwood, War Prohibition Committee of Sixty, E. G. Dinwiddie of the Anti-Saloon League of America. Senator Myers said: "The result of the war rests with the people. It will depend upon how soon the people force Congress to pass a national prohibition war measure. If the people demand it, they will get it. How shall the people let grain be used," he asked, "in liquor or bread?" A word to the wise is sufficient.

National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Hotel Driscoll, Washington, D. C., June 8, 1917.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION PASSES ANTI-ALCOHOL RESOLUTION

DR. C. H. MAYO, PRESIDENT, DECLARES NATIONAL PROHIBITION WOULD BE WELCOMED BY MEDICAL PROFESSION

The house of delegates of the American Medical Association, representing a membership of 80,000 of the ablest physicians and surgeons of the United States, went on record, at its annual meeting in New York, last week, against alcohol as a beverage or a therapeutic agent.

After some discussion over the wording of a resolution presented by the council of health and public instruction, of which Dr. Frank Billings was chairman, the house of delegates voted in favor of the resolution as quoted herewith.

Dr. Mayo Favors National Prohibition

"Alcohol's only place now is in the arts and sciences. National prohibition would be welcomed by the medical profession," declared Dr. C. H. Mayo, the noted Minnesota surgeon, in his speech before the association upon the occasion of his being installed as its president. The applause of the audience which he addressed indicated its approval of his words. In leading up to his outspoken commendation of prohibition, Dr. Mayo said:

"We must aid in all that will elevate the general standard of and conserve the American citizen. Prohibition is a war measure, the value of which is beyond discussion. Medicine has reached a period when alcohol is rarely employed as a drug, having been displaced by better remedies."

Frequent references to the liquor question were made by speakers. The Rev. Charles Stelzle, field secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, said the toil of 75,000 farmers for six months is required to furnish the grain used to make the country's liquor. He declared 300,000 persons in America serve the liquor traffic whose services are now needed "for the legitimate work of the country."

Dr. Haven Emerson, New York City's commissioner of health, said the nation requires today three times as much alcohol as formerly, but needs it for munitions. "We want it," he added, "to explode in the enemy's trenches and not in our own stomachs."

RESOLUTION

Whereas, We believe that the use of alcohol is detrimental to the human economy, and whereas its use in therapeutics as a tonic or stimulant or for food has no scientific value, therefore

Be it resolved, That the American Medical Association is opposed to the use of alcohol as a beverage; and

Be it further resolved, That the use of alcohol as a therapeutic agent should be further discouraged.

VAST QUANTITIES OF FOODSTUFFS USED YEARLY IN BEER DECLARES WOMEN'S WAR PROHIBITION COMMITTEE IN OPEN LETTER TO ALL PAPERS AND PEOPLE THAT BELIEVE THE BEER FALLACY.

While we understand that the idea of abolishing distilled liquor but of keeping wine and beer sounds well, we believe that study of the facts will convince the open-minded that we should be little if any farther along with the drink evil, if we adhered to this beer policy.

In London, 1916, Lord D'Abernon, chairman British Board of Control, found that out of 903 cases of drunkenness, 40 per cent had become drunk on beer or stout alone.

Joss, in careful experiments made with students, found that one to two glasses of beer reduced the capacity of students to do mental arithmetic 12 per cent.

Georgia (1908-1916) tried the experiment of forbidding distilled liquor but allowing light or near-beer. It failed. Judge Broyles (then of the Police Court, Atlanta) said: "A near-beer law is practically unenforceable as you cannot have a chemist with every barrel to see that the beer is light. Besides men can get drunk on 2 per cent beer if they take enough of it."

Massachusetts tried a beer experiment 1870-73. In 1869 the state was under prohibition. In 1870 beer was allowed. Drunkenness and crime rose at once. In New Bedford, 1872 (year in which beer saloons were opened), number of crimes increased over 68 per cent, cases of drunkenness over 120 per cent.

One great trouble was that beer saloons would sell whisky, too, and there seemed no way to prevent it.

In Germany, about 1850, the upper and middle classes shifted to beer. The result was, that while distilled liquor consumption only slightly declined, beer drinking has risen enormously. Kraepelin says, in Munich, "daily amount runs from 4 to 8 quarts of beer a day." You see men drink for "the kick," and to get it one must drink such quantities of beer that there comes not only drunkenness and brutality, but disease. Out of 5,700 autopsies at the Pathological Institute, Munich, Bollinger found that one out of every sixteen males had died of beer-drinker's heart.

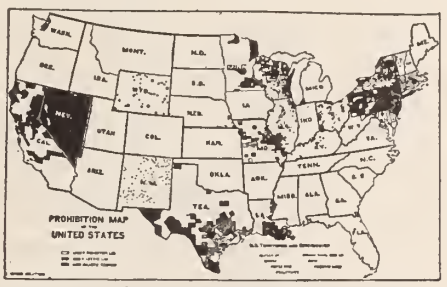
Prof. von Struempell, Germany's noted physiologist, says: "Nothing is more erroneous from the physician's point of view than to think of diminishing the destructive effects of alcohol by substituting beer for other alcoholic drinks."

Professor Mobius of Leipsic says: "I know little of whisky or wine-drinkers. With us it is beer that ruins the people."

The fact is beer is no cure for the drink evil. History proves it and we beg you not to keep back the only thing that history shows to have been effective—the ideal, *total abstinence supplemented by prohibition.*

As for saying the workingman would revolt if you take away his beer, it is a libel on the workingman. He will co-operate like any other good citizen.

Again, over 3,000,000,000 pounds of food stuffs go yearly into beer. Let us go by history in this matter of war prohibition and not by snap-shot judgment, for only by keeping close to the facts can we be of service to our country in this crisis.



HONOR ROLL

—of—

PROHIBITION STATES AND TERRITORY AND DATE OF GOING INTO EFFECT

Maine			1851
Kansas			1880
North Dakota			1889
Oklahoma			1907
Georgia			1908
North Carolina			1909
Mississippi			1909
Tennessee			1909
West Virginia			1914
Alabama			1915
Arizona			1915
Virginia			1916
Colorado			1916
Oregon			1916
Washington			1916
Arkansas			1916
Iowa			1916
Idaho			1916
South Carolina			1916
Nebraska	*May	1,	1917
South Dakota	*July	1,	1917
Utah	†Aug.	1,	1917
Dist. of Columbia	†Nov.	1,	1917
Alaska	†Jan.	1,	1918
Indiana	†April	2,	1918
Michigan	*April	30,	1918
Montana	*Dec.	31,	1918
New Hampshire	†May	1,	1918

*Enacted 1916. †Enacted 1917.

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1917

Iowa†† Ohio New Mexico

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1918

Utah†† Missouri Florida
Minnesota Wyoming Nevada

††Now have statutory prohibition. Will vote on constitutional amendment.

ALCOHOL LESSENS ENLISTMENT

Nearly every man failing to pass the physical examinations on application for enlistment in the United States Marine Corps, says the *Christian Science Monitor*, is refused partly because of conditions directly traceable to the use of alcohol before maturity, according to Lieut. W. Randolph Angell, U. S. N. R. F., examining officer of the Boston recruiting station of the Marine Corps. The adverse effects of even the moderate use of intoxicants are revealed in the examinations, he says, and he is right when he declares that the conditions which make such a state of affairs should be abolished at once.

CHICAGO CLUBS REQUESTED TO BECOME DRY

The Illinois branch of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, in accordance with resolutions adopted by its executive committee, has requested every club in Chicago to refrain from selling liquor during the war. The clubs have signified their willingness to comply with any governmental request of this nature. If no such request is made and a majority of the clubs on their own initiative go dry, there will be no hangers-back. The resolution, a copy of which was sent to every club in the city, was as follows:

"Whereas, This nation is facing a period wherein it must feed not only its own people but the greater portion of the world, and,

"Whereas, We are being urged by those in authority to conserve all foods, particularly grains, and,

"Whereas, A large amount of grain so needed for food is consumed in the manufacture of alcoholic liquors, and,

"Whereas, By the terms of the conscription act men in uniform who must bear the heaviest burden of the war may not be served with alcoholic beverages;

"Therefore Be It Resolved, That we, the executive committee of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, Illinois division, request all clubs, on the grounds of economy and justice, not to serve alcoholic beverages during the war times."

CHANGING ATTITUDE OF THE WORLD TOWARD ALCOHOL

IRVING FISHER, Professor of Political Economy, Yale College

The day will come, I believe, when alcohol, as a beverage, will be practically abandoned. There are at any rate, several good reasons to hope so. In the first place, social ideals are changing. Alcohol won its popularity in those bygone ages when the ideal life was supposed to be a life of leisure. But in this modern age, when the ideal life is recognized to be a life of work, alcohol is sure to become less of an "institution." When leisure was the great object, bacchanalian revels were a crude and primitive way of enjoying it; and the use of alcohol, therefore, gradually became a kind of social badge, to prove that the person indulging in these revels had the leisure to do so. There was a time when the English gentleman thought that to prove he *was* a gentleman he must get drunk at least once a week. Thus he showed that he had the time to spare for lordly amusements. Those were the days when the royal courts were scenes of conviviality and when a king regarded it as beneath his dignity to do any useful work. But today the highest classes in all lands are workers; and while there is still a class of idle rich who drink and carouse, they are looked down upon by the real leaders of the world. Kings and presidents and nearly all who set the fashions for mankind now have no time for much drinking; and what is more important, they do not wish to waste their working power in this way. Today the man whom men most admire is not the strutting, leisurely tipsy "gentleman" who has nothing to do but "enjoy himself"; he is rather the leader in industry or in politics,—firm-limbed, clear-headed, useful, efficient, who lets alcohol severely alone.

Since the war began King George in the interests of greater working efficiency among employes making armaments, set the example of total abstinence to England. So also, the Kaiser of Germany and the Czar of Russia, have encouraged the anti-alcohol movement; the Kaiser, even before the war, spoke against alcohol, gave it up himself, and selected the university to which to send his son on the basis largely of the fact that that university had less of the fashion of beer drinking than any other university of Germany. Ex-President Taft has become a total abstainer. President Emeritus Eliot, of Harvard University, has taken a strong position against the use of alcohol, even "in moderation."

The universities are moving in this direction. At Cornell, the senior classes the last two years have voted for dry banquets, which almost established that practice as a "tradition." At Yale, Sigma Xi and Phi Beta Kappa have recently excluded alcohol from their banquets. Five of the secret societies at Yale have abolished its use within their walls. At the banquet of a leading Yale journal a short time ago no alcohol was served except the "Rhine" glass. This was a distinct departure from old traditions. The use of alcohol in fraternity houses is not generally allowed at the University of Minnesota, and it is as a rule omitted from the banquets of graduating classes and from the banquets of returning classes. At Chicago there is a rule which forbids the use of alcoholic liquors in the fraternity houses and in connection with any secret societies. Also, there is no liquor served at the general meeting of the alumni, which is also true at Yale. The University of California seems to have gone the farthest in this direction and it has made this progress under student government. The students themselves have prohibited alcohol from the campus entirely. There seems to be a tendency against alcohol at all of our colleges.

The present war in Europe has given an impetus to the movement against alcohol. The ban on vodka by the Russian government and the almost desperate attitude of the English government are evidences of the direction in which the world is now moving. The war has forced the governments into legal prohibition of the waste now going on through alcohol. During times of peace the nations did not feel that their lives were threatened because of the use of alcohol, but now that the demands are so great upon them, every leak must be stopped and the leak caused by alcohol, being so enormous, is one of the first attacked.

(Continued on Page Five)

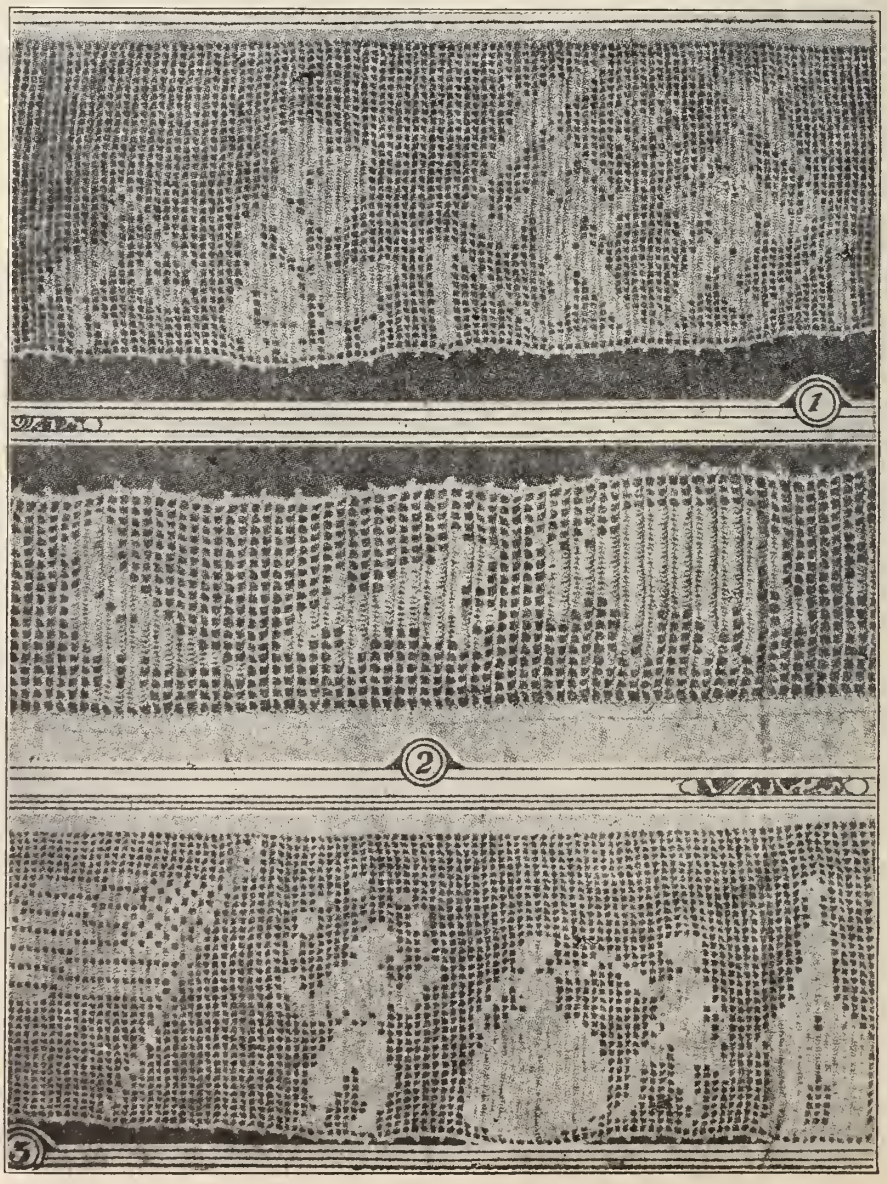
OREGON LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS PICTURED IN LACE BY STATE W. C. T. U. PRESIDENT

A unique record of the 1917 session of the Oregon legislature is that worked into lace by Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, president of the Oregon W. C. T. U., as she listened to the discussions in senate and house. The lace, which now adorns a dresser scarf, contains in all thirty-four figures. Among those especially interesting to white ribboners are the Carrie Nation hatchet, representing the "bone dry" law, and the double cross which symbolizes the anti-cigaret measure, or rather the fact that it was amended in opposition to the wishes of the backers of the measure. The lace has attracted considerable attention and more than one of the legislators would have been glad to purchase it. The picture shows a few of the figures, as follows:

1. Stork, representing illegitimate child act; woman bending over washtub, representing widows' pension act; two rival gubernatorial candidates disporting themselves before the other members.

2. Chinese pheasant, representing legislation on that subject; the sheep-killing dog, against whom severe restrictive legislation was enacted; and the livestock that was prohibited from running at large.

3. Our flag, which represents spirit of legislators on severance of diplomatic relations with Germany; member in attitude of juggling bills; male members dancing around Mrs. Thompson, representing their attitude toward the only woman legislator; the church, which it was proposed should pay taxes.



WOMAN AND WAR

DEBORAH KNOX LIVINGSTON, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Franchise

The cataclysm of horror into which the world has been plunged during the past three years has involved man, woman and child alike, and yet in a very real sense woman has borne the most sacrificial part in the great war.

It is a war that will go down in history as disproving not only the divine right of kings but the divine right of sex. In this titanic struggle for a world-wide democracy over an old world autocracy women are coming into their own, and all the previous prejudices that have divided the sexes are being obliterated in face of the fact that woman is meeting every demand that is being made upon her, physically, mentally and spiritually.

When the war broke out the women of the world were in a state of unrest. They were struggling for political rights, as they had struggled for the right of education, for the right of organization, for the right to a place in the industrial world and in the professions and arts—rights hitherto enjoyed largely by man.

The call to arms in the great warring nations of Europe and Great Britain, was as surely a call to women to rally to the defense of their country, as to men. Thousands and tens of thousands of women immediately assumed the responsibilities laid down by men, and for every male who left the farm or the factory, the mine or the munition plant, a woman stood ready to take his place, that the necessities for war might continue to be provided. Who of this generation will ever forget the unparalleled heroism of the women of France, who in the autumn of 1914, against tremendous odds harvested that great crop? Or who will be able to describe for future generations the magnificent self-sacrificing efforts of the women of Russia and Great Britain to do "their bit" for the defense of their country. One wonders if the story of the women of Belgium and Poland can ever be written in words sufficiently adequate to portray their matchless sacrifice. Courage and fortitude, under terrific strain and stress, self-renunciation even to death, are not qualities peculiar to one sex as against the other, but are common to both man and woman alike.

One of the arguments long held by those opposed to woman suffrage has been that as women could not bear arms, they had no right to the suffrage; in other words, ballots were dependent upon bullets. The present world war has forever shattered that opinion. We have learned that the man who digs the trench in which the gun is placed is dependent upon the man (or woman) who digs the trench in which the potato or grain is placed. The armies who go forth to battle are dependent upon the armies who remain to plant, produce and manufacture that which is necessary to make possible the support of the regiments at the front, and many women have enlisted in this service. Women are taking the places of men everywhere in the warring nations. More than that, women have given to the world the men who are fighting the great fight for democracy. We recall the famous words of Lucy Stone: "Women have borne the armies of the world; let men bear the arms." But in this great conflict women have had to bear arms also, that they might defend the sanctity of their homes, the sacredness of their persons and the lives of their children.

What effect will the war have upon the political freedom of women is a much asked question. That it will have a tremendous reflex influence for good we confidently believe. This great struggle for democracy, which means "government of the people, for the people, by the people," cannot exclude women. The British parliament is now fully awake to that fact and full parliamentary suffrage will soon be conferred upon the women of Great Britain. Province after province of Canada has granted suffrage to women since the outbreak of the war, and two of the three leading parties in Russia are committed to the granting of political rights to women in the establishment of the new government. Even Germany, in its long promised extension of the suffrage, is being forced to consider the necessity of granting some form of it to the women of the empire.

The mighty conflict which now rages and must continue until justice and equity are once more established upon the earth, will insure for woman, as well as for man, larger opportunities for service. It will demand a recognition of the contribution which woman can and must make to government for the welfare of the race.

Great problems will confront us at the close of the war, which can only be solved by government enactment, and as women will be vitally affected they should be given a voice in their solution. There will be the adjustments in the industrial world, the settling of social questions, the care of dependents, which class will be greatly increased by the ravages of war. All the issues with which women are concerned today—the conservation of public health, food production, food preparation, food consumption, etc.—will gain in importance. There are today between ten and twelve million women in industry and in the next year as men leave the field of industry for the field of war, countless thousands will be added to the ranks. What shall be done with these women when men return to the peaceful pursuits of commerce and industry? Great social questions will arise which it will be peculiarly the duty of women to face. Widows and orphans, and others who will become dependents—all these will be the care of the government, and women will desire to share in that care.

No war in the history of the world will bring such great problems or lay such grievous burdens upon woman as the mighty conflict in which we are now engaged, and her best and greatest service will be required to meet the situation when the war ends.

As a matter of efficiency, economy and preparedness (words much used in these days) the women of the United States should be granted all privileges of the franchise equally with men. The number of voting women in the United States is 8,557,308. Of the forty-one legislatures that have convened, or are scheduled to convene, in 1917, thirteen have already taken favorable action. Seven (North Dakota, Ohio, Indiana, Arkansas, Rhode Island, Michigan and Nebraska) have passed presidential suffrage; five (Vermont, Indiana, North Dakota, Arkansas, at primaries, and Nebraska) have passed municipal suffrage measures; seven (Iowa, North Dakota, Oklahoma, New York, South Dakota, Michigan and Maine) have passed constitutional amendment measures. In New York and Maine the measure goes to the voters this autumn; in Oklahoma, Michigan and South Dakota in 1918. In Iowa and North Dakota the amendment must pass the next legislature before the voters can act upon it. The Florida legislature, which convened in April, has suffrage measures before it. Georgia's legislature, which convenes in June, still has a chance to distinguish itself on the suffrage question.

It may not be wise to force action at this special session of the 65th Congress, but with the opening of the regular session in December we must renew our efforts for the submission of a Federal amendment as a "war measure." Women will not be less, but better and more intelligent patriots, if they are voters. In this world-wide struggle for democracy let the republic of the United States be the first great nation of the earth to grant to its women full suffrage, that for all time man and woman may share equally in the affairs of government.

SUFFRAGE STATUS

States and Territory Where Women Have Full Suffrage:

WYOMING	KANSAS
COLORADO	OREGON
IDAHO	ARIZONA
UTAH	NEVADA
WASHINGTON	MONTANA
CALIFORNIA	ALASKA

Presidential and Municipal Suffrage:

ILLINOIS	NEBRASKA
INDIANA	NORTH DAKOTA

Presidential Suffrage:

MICHIGAN OHIO
RHODE ISLAND

Suffrage at Primaries:
ARKANSAS

Municipal Suffrage:
VERMONT

States Which Will Vote:

MAINE	SOUTH DAKOTA
NEW YORK	OKLAHOMA
MICHIGAN	

THE CHANGING ATTITUDE OF THE WORLD TOWARD ALCOHOL

(Continued from Page Four)

Whatever degree of power alcohol still possesses is kept alive chiefly by the force or inertia of old traditions, by the assumption that so prevalent a practice must have virtues, by the fear of individuals to break away from custom, and by the well known difficulty of emancipating one's self from any drug habit. If we look at the alcohol-habit squarely, we see that it is merely one of the harmful drug-habits—like opium in China, hasheesh in Turkey, cocaine, etc. Alcohol is a poison, and its evil effects are so great that every courageous man should help to eliminate them.

If personal hygiene is a duty, it is the duty of every man to recognize the danger from alcohol to himself and to society. Instead of copying the habits of others, he may consider the responsibility of causing others to copy his. Today this requires very little courage. For so far has the anti-alcohol movement in the colleges proceeded that a man who frankly opposes the use of alcohol is more respected than the man who condones it.

BOOZE OR BREAD

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, former government food expert, in an address in Atlantic City recently, made a plea for national prohibition as the greatest practical stroke for economy and the solution of the food problems of the day.

"Food for the allies is as important, and perhaps more so, than new forces of trained men for the battle fronts, so why threaten the supply by waste in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages?" Dr. Wiley asked.

"Booze or bread; there stands your selection. In view of the fact that the latest scientific investigations show that alcohol is never helpful, not even in small quantities, we should, without question, choose the bread end of the conundrum.

"The argument I make here is not the ethical or moral argument in favor of prohibition, strong as these points are, but simply a plea for efficiency in the food supply of this country and for the allies."

National General Secretary
MARY FRANCES WILLARD ANDERSON
79 Trowbridge St., Cambridge, Mass.

"Attempt Great Things for God. Expect Great Things from God."

National College Secretary
CHRISTINE I. TINLING
605 Westover Ave., Norfolk, Va.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR PATRIOTIC AND CHRISTIAN SERVICE BY THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

MARY FRANCES WILLARD ANDERSON

Through the open window near my desk comes the sound of drum beats, the bugle's blare, the tramp of feet and voices shouting, "Left! Right!" The boys from the grammar and high schools are drilling. The younger members of these schoolboy units will not be called for military service at this time, but there they are with heads erect, shoulders squared, and with all the enthusiasm of youth, preparing with patriotic ardor for the future.

It is a great object lesson for us who are fighting for the annihilation of the "great enemy that has destroyed more lives than war, pestilence and famine combined." At this time of national crisis, when many of our own Young People's Branch members are being called to the colors there is need of greater activity among our membership. We must not only fill the places of those who are leaving, but we want to work untiringly to fortify the hundreds and thousands of young men outside our ranks by pledging them to total abstinence and purity. There never was a time in the history of our Y. P. B. when greater patriotic and Christian service could be rendered than at the present moment. The following paragraph from *The North American Student* emphasizes the vital need: "To say that for men of the army every temptation of ordinary life is multiplied a thousand fold and that many new ones will make their appearance is simply to state the facts. The experience of the armies of Canada and the European combatants proves that the moral courage and endurance of the men are tested far more severely off the battlefield than on it."

From every village, town and city in our land mothers' sons will soon be going. In the name of our Master let us see to it that the boys are pledged to total abstinence from all that would defile and with their promises and our prayers let us help keep them pure and strong.

Our loved Frances E. Willard's words come to mind at this time: "We wage a war fiercer than that of bullet and bayonet and far more vital to human good. It is a struggle whose echoes reach the stars and enlist the hosts of heaven. Step to the front and give yourself, your powers and your means to stay the enemy of God and man."

We cannot rest until national prohibition has been won, and the promise has been given, "Through God we shall do valiantly, for he it is that shall tread down our enemies."

A Crisis, a Need and a Call

ELLA A. BOOLE, National Vice-President-at-Large

A pedestrian stood on a corner. Finally he attempted to cross the street. Autos were whizzing by in both directions; a taxi approached from one side, directly in his path, and a truck from the other. Bewildered and afraid, he lifted his eyes only to be confronted by an aeroplane hovering over him. Unable to turn in any direction, he saw what he thought was an open manhole and jumped into it only to be run over by a subway train and killed.

King Alcohol is being hemmed in on all sides. State after state has driven him out. Big business has no use for him. "Safety First" has said to the laboring man that he must give up his allegiance to King Alcohol. Public health boards have attacked him on one side and efficiency experts on the other. Patriotism asserts that loyalty to the flag means a citizenship of men and women with strong bodies and clear brains as the result of total abstinence. Where can King Alcohol flee? He appeals to public sentiment, but that, too, is ready to crush him.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been in the forefront of the prohibition movement. Filled with that new patriotism born of a great conviction and the knowledge of an enemy in our midst, it appeals to the young men and women trained in our public schools, and being prepared for leadership, to join the hosts who are attacking King Alcohol, for we are determined to continue our warfare until the liquor traffic is dead and buried through a prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The Young People's Branch is training young men and women not only as helpers but as leaders, and every community should have its recruiting station for our great reform which needs the young people and which the young people need, and it is only through such an organization as the Young People's Branch that definite training is accomplished.

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR JUNE

First Meeting

(Program in charge of Flower Mission and Medical Temperance superintendents.)

Song—"Day by Day," page 11.

Previously ask each member to bring flowers or some delicacy and after the song and business meeting, have members arrange bouquets for the Flower Mission committee to carry to the sick or aged of the community.

Plan a program to be given at the old people's home, hospital or alms-house. This is "Scatter Sunshine" month. Let every Y. P. B. help.

Part II

Signs of Victory—"The Decrease in the Use of Alcoholic Medicines." Invite interested physician to give fifteen minute talk on this phase of medical temperance.)

Symposium—Members, "One Widely Advertised Medicine I Know to be Injurious."

A talk or paper on "Harmful Summer Soft Drinks" might be substituted.

Second Meeting

Study Review.

Department—Anti-narcotics.

Social—Reception to W. C. T. U.

HAVE YOU?

Have you paid your Y. P. B. dues?

Have you subscribed for THE UNION SIGNAL?

Have you put up any of our attractive posters in public places?

Have you had a young people's temperance meeting with the young people's church societies?

Have you given the young people of the town anything helpful as a substitute for the pool-room, saloon and other harmful places of amusements?

Have you enclosed any of our Y. P. B. leaflets in your letters to your friends?

Have you planned that temperance picnic?

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH NOTES

Ohio's energetic Y. P. B. secretary reports twenty new Branches as April's gain. Three cheers for Ohio!

The Florida Y. P. B. camp is now in session at Coronado. For ten days the young people are to enjoy the Y. P. B. classes and entertainments. We feel sure this is one of the best ways in which to train workers for future service.

The eighth annual convention of the New York state Y. P. B. federation is to be held July 2-7 at Ithaca. A most interesting program has been prepared.

Ohio's summer Y. P. B. encampment is to be held at Lakeside, July 16-18.

Missouri, Kansas and Southern California Y. P. B's. are planning summer conferences.

"Let us move directly to train boys in habits which conserve their fitness and fit them to serve." "Abstinence will add

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

ISABELLA

A MESSAGE FOR THE SWEET GIRL GRADUATE

CHRISTINE I. TINLING

Brothers are not in the habit of paying compliments to their sisters; flattery usually comes from another quarter. So, in "Measure for Measure," when Claudio praises his fair sister Isabella he is evidently telling the simple truth, and indeed, poor fellow, he is in too much trouble to speak otherwise than in sincerity. Hear what he says:

"In her youth
There is a prone and speechless dialect
Such as moves men; besides she hath prosperous art
When she will play with reason and discourse
And well she can persuade."

The first of these statements is true of every girl; the second is specially true of the college graduate. All have in greater or less degree the power of personality; college training gives the added power of logical thought clad in persuasive speech. You are to be congratulated on this double possession. But now, pardon the question, to what end will you use it? Have you a purpose? Power without a purpose is like a pile of bricks without an architect. Nothing comes of it.

You can "move men" and you *will* move them. Will you move them only or chiefly to admiration of yourself, of your gifts and graces and your womanly charms? Or will you lift life's standard so high and hold it so steadily that they will be moved to follow, even into the thick of the fight, for right against wrong?

We have come to a crisis in our country's history. The battle for National Prohibition has reached its climax. All the reserves must be brought up. Will you take your place and do your part or will you be left out? Your country needs you, needs the influence of your winsome personality and the force of your trained and well-stored mind. You can go straight out from college into society, into the church circle, into professional life, to "move men" to vote right and to outlaw once for all the traffic that is such a deadly foe to women and children and the home.

Do you, like Isabella, feel afraid of failing? She dared not claim the ability that was attributed to her and cried in her hesitation, "What poor ability's in me? My power? I doubt . . . ." Then came the answer:

"Our doubts are traitors
And make us lose the good we oft might win
By fearing to attempt."

We should do well to remember this. There is no harm, however, in doubting our own power if we rely instead on a higher Power. Indeed, that is what every one of us needs continually to do if we are at all to move mankind to nobler living. Take heart, then, and work for the betterment of humanity, realizing always that it is God that worketh in you.

And since union is strength and comradeship brings cheer and joy, will you not unite with those other women who have the same high ideal and the same bright hope, and identify yourself with the local Woman's Christian Temperance Union or its Young People's Branch? Thus, by the "speechless dialect" of your sweet young womanhood and by the "reason and discourse" with which you are equipped by education, you will help America to win the priceless boon of National Constitutional Prohibition.

Young Women Members of the Liberty (N. Y.) Y. P. B. Who Represented Red Cross Nurses in the Memorial Day Parade

The fifty young men members of the Y. P. B. marched with the high school forces in order that the school ranks might not be too greatly depleted. The young women of the Y. P. B. also assisted the white ribboners in serving dinner to the veterans and soldiers on this occasion. This was the first public appearance of the Liberty Y. P. B. and the first time the banner of the organization was shown.

THE I. P. A. AND THE W. C. T. U.

The occasion for patriotic service in the prohibition field comes with renewed emphasis to college women this year.

As young men leave for the front a proportionately larger share of the burden of conserving, back at home, the health and strength of the nation falls upon young women. This is true in the prohibition movement as in other fields. That this movement, so vital to the safety of the nation, may go forward to full completion, greater service must be rendered, and a greater share of the positions be "manned" by graduates of this year than has ever been required before.

From the origin of the temperance movement women have been prominent among its leaders. At times and in certain spheres they have been almost its only leaders. The one great outstanding organization, world-wide in its sweep, perhaps the greatest organization of women in the world, is the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, reaching in its scope. It is and has been for years permanently represented in the legislative councils at Washington; its educational work has given a rock foundation in every community throughout the nation to the prohibition cause of today.

To college women graduating this year, this organization offers a field of practical service, universal, near at hand and sure to yield early results. Student life has its organizations keyed to the psychology of student life. The I. P. A. is a student organization which can do little work beyond college life. But where the work of the I. P. A. ends that of the great temperance organizations begins, and to the fruitful field offered by the W. C. T. U. the I. P. A. commends the young women of our prohibition leagues. To this they may well add, when returning home, the educated enthusiasm of the student who has had the privilege of college life and the activities peculiar to college life.—*Intercollegiate*

RAVAGE WORKED BY ALCOHOL AMONG STAR BASEBALL PLAYERS

In the *Farm and Fireside* are figures gathered by Hugh S. Fullerton which show the ravage worked by alcohol among the star players of big baseball leagues. He eliminated the hard drinkers from his experiments and confined himself to the "bottle of beer" man.

He kept tab of the records and batting averages of thirty-two moderate drinkers and twenty-four players who did not drink. After eleven years only two of the original thirty-two drinking players are on the diamond, while eight of the twenty-four non-drinkers are still playing. Furthermore, only five of the drinkers are prosperous as opposed to fourteen of the non-drinkers. Six of the beer contingent are down and out, eight are dead and one is missing—but only three of the non-drinkers are either dead or ruined.

The non-drinkers have won more games and pitched more games, stolen more bases and kept up a better batting average, although at the beginning of the eleven years the drinkers surpassed them.

It was his knowledge of such facts as these that led Connie Mack to say: "Alcohol slows a man down. I don't bother

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National W. C. T. U. Convention, Washington, D. C., December 2–7, 1917

AMBULANCE FUND GROWS

The plan of sending to France a National W. C. T. U. ambulance is meeting with hearty approval. Michigan, Illinois, Colorado, Minnesota, Utah and New York have promised co-operation and the county presidents' conference of the Iowa W. C. T. U. has wired a contribution of $100. It is hoped and expected that within a few weeks not only the necessary $1,600 for the purchase, equipment, transportation to France and upkeep for a year of a motor ambulance will have been raised, but an additional $600 secured to cover the service of a driver for one year.

IS IT IN YOUR LIBRARY?

Our attention has been called to the fact that the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association is furnishing the public libraries with copies of "The Anti-Prohibition Manual," a neat little booklet filled from cover to cover with misrepresentations, false statements and misleading half truths and statistics. The book is an interesting piece of literature for the prohibition campaigner, who should be informed concerning the character of the ammunition used by our opponents, but such a compilation of falsehoods ought not to be left within easy reach of the young patrons of public libraries. A word to the wise is sufficient!

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, 561 Thirty-third St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

DO YOU REALIZE?

That the beer interests and their friends are trying to influence Congress to enact prohibition legislation that will affect only the distilling interests and exempt the brewers;

That efforts are being put forth to secure the imposition of an increased tax on liquors, especially whisky, such a measure to take the place of an out-and-out national prohibition law;

That through the influence of the liquorites a petition signed by 2,000,000 men *purporting* to come from the ranks of labor has been presented to President Wilson, requesting that he refuse to take from them their beer, etc.;

That the liquor interests through lobbyists, petitions, letters, telegrams and in every other way are besieging Congress and the President to enact no prohibition measures;

That the efforts of these anti-prohibitionists may be successful if you and other intelligent, conscientious citizens do not act and act immediately and energetically in arousing the public and bringing pressure to bear upon Senators and Representatives and upon President Wilson in favor of national prohibition as a war measure;

That it is your duty as a patriot and a Christian to mobilize your club, your church, your business associates and get them to co-operate with you in bombarding Washington with telegraphic petitions and letters urging prohibition as a war measure.

ONE HUNDRED PER CENT PATRIOTS

If there are any below-par patriots in your community, Independence Day will be an opportune time to bring their devotion to country up to the 100 per cent average. How can it be done? There is, we believe, one virtually infallible recipe for its accomplishment!

Get in communication with the new Americans of your town, especially the younger ones, who perhaps through lack of knowledge are still what President John Adams termed only eight per cent patriots. Stir within their souls a sense of responsibility for helping to make this nation victorious in the great war for democracy, by means of war prohibition which will transform it into a sober and therefore an irresistible national force. Organize these new citizens into community musical societies and enthuse them by getting them to sing our national melodies, and our prohibition songs, that without realizing it they may come to think of prohibition and patriotism as synonymous. Secure their participation in prohibition parades, field day exercises and similar demonstrations suitable for the Fourth of July, Americanization Day and Prohibition Rally Day.

Enlist the interest of native-born Americans who through indifference, inertia or prejudice are perhaps only ten per cent patriots, and by argument and persuasion make them realize their obligation to help win prohibition as a war measure. Call attention to the long list of great men of every class who are lending their influence to this movement and make them ashamed not to be one of this notable company.

Harness the sky-rocket, fire-cracker patriotism of your neighborhood and your city to the great cause of prohibition and through the enthusiasm and energy generated by the Independence Day demonstrations assure the success of the movement.

A WORD OF EXPLANATION

There has been an unavoidable delay in the shipment of orders for white ribbon pins coming to your publishing house. This is due to the manufacturer's disappointment in receiving enamel promptly, also to the loss of workers by enlistment. They are doing their best to get our work out and within a very short time all orders will be taken care of and goods delivered.

We appreciate the patience of our customers and assure you that every effort is being made to care for orders at the earliest moment. Unprecedented conditions prevail throughout our country and when a delay of this kind occurs it should be understood that it is not due to carelessness, but is occasioned by circumstances over which we have no control, and that we are making every effort to serve you as promptly as possible.

FEAR AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE

It is a matter of history that from the beginning of anti-liquor agitation friends and promoters of the drink traffic have persistently fought every effort made anywhere to allow the people to decide the question of saloon or no saloon. No sooner is a measure introduced in any law-making body looking toward the curtailment or abolition of the traffic than the trade summons its cohorts to the battle. From even the most local of local option or local regulations on to state prohibition no victory has ever been won over the beer barons and whisky lords without the most strenuous and persistent agitation and endeavor before the people could even secure the right to be heard. Above all the traffic has feared a fight in the open and more than all else has dreaded such action as would permit the people to say by their ballots whether they would or would not have the saloon to reign over them. Beyond doubt, millions of dollars have been expended by "the trade" in efforts to persuade legislators that a traffic which lives and grows rich by debauching, degrading and defrauding men, women and children should at all hazards be protected from the just indignation of its victims.

But why should any legislature deem it a part of its duty to protect the alcoholic liquor traffic from an appeal to the people? Is the business afraid to come out in the open, stand upon its record, state its merits (?) and fight for its life? Why should it cringe and skulk and barricade itself behind a few recreant legislators? Right never fears to fight in the open, appeal its case to the world and await a just decision. But the alcoholic liquor traffic knows too well its own shame, its abominations, its hatefulness, the devastation and ruin it has wrought, and it dares not face the verdict of the people. A legislature may again and again deny the voters of a state the right to judge the case of the people vs. John Barleycorn, but despite his trickery, chicanery and ruthless disregard of right and decency, his doom is sealed. His epitaph will soon be written and among the other titles on his tombstone none will speak more truly than the word, "Coward."

CONCERNING W. C. T. U. COMFORT BAGS

There seems still to be some misunderstanding about the need of the comfort bags made by the W. C. T. U. being standardized according to Red Cross rules. We therefore repeat what has been stated heretofore, that only hospital supplies come under this rule. In the matter of making and filling comfort bags the W. C. T. U. follows its own plans and specifications, and the bags are not required to pass through the Red Cross society before delivery to the recipients.

FOOD CONSERVATION THE VITAL ISSUE

In a recent issue the Seattle *Daily Times* observes:

"National prohibition will come just so soon as Congress is made to understand that all food products must be conserved for human use and that this country cannot exert its maximum powers during the war if the sale of intoxicants is permitted. Food conservation is a vital issue now. After the government has taken a food census of the country and has obtained definite figures on output, reserve stocks and consumption, both the Senate and the House may be forced to concede the necessity for even more stringent legislation.

"However, even if the food situation does not prove sufficiently serious to force action this year, the necessity for increased efficiency in industry may spur Congress on to the passage of prohibition legislation later in the year. The demands upon America's mills, factories and shipyards are increasing daily. By midsummer, production will be at high tide, with labor in demand everywhere and increased output the slogan of the nation.

"Britain's experience furnishes proof that liquor and efficiency never go hand in hand. The experience of such states as Washington furnishes proof that prohibition and efficiency do go hand in hand. A realization of these circumstances is certain to strengthen the hands of the dry advocates in Congress, both at this session and at every other held during the continuance of the war."

We venture to commend to Congress the thoughtful consideration of these statements as indicating the sentiment of a very large proportion of the press of America, with the people saying "Amen."

THROUGH THE JACKIE MILL

A prospective jackie at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station is put through a rigid "course of sprouts" by the recruiting officer in charge. Among the commands brought home to the would-be navy recruit is one to the effect that while he is at the station alcoholic beverages and "coffin nails" must be eschewed by him. Following his written application the youth is sent in to the doctor for a physical examination. Upon his return from the medical examiners, and after having taken the oath, he is sent to detention, which, under normal conditions, would extend over a period of two weeks; but, at present, because of the necessity of preparing men for battleship duty in the shortest possible time, the jackie is not kept in detention longer than a day.

Picture a vast crowd of young men of all types—some from the sunny south, others from the west, city boys, country boys, those who have come up from the race tracks—herded together in a great hall.

"Line up in three ranks," comes the command. A man who carries a huge basket is talking.

"While you men are at the training station you are not allowed to possess cigarets, liquor, or loose matches."

The boys are to make their first sacrifice for their country. Cigarets and matches are tossed into the basket as the recruits file by.

"Come forward when your name is called," is the second order.

"Horton Coon! What is your religion? Protestant or Catholic?"

"Protestant, sir."

"Step over to the right."

After the men have been classified according to their religion and assigned to companies they are taken to the disposition tent. Here they dispose of their civilian clothing. Some of the lads send their togs home; others leave them with the officer in charge. In this event the clothes are given to charity.

"Now go over to West G."

Here the lads pay their respects to the doctor. Every one is given a thorough bath. In many cases this is welcomed: in other instances it is a disagreeable feature. A bugle sounds.

"Fall in," is the command. "You men are now to be outfitted."

How proud they are in the new uniforms! They are at last real sailors!

MAKING UP THE FLAG

A flag was raised over the Jamestown worsted mill. From the owner of the mill itself we learn:

The flag was made of wool from American sheep.
Sorted by an American.
Carded by an Italian.
Spun by a Swede.
Warped by a German.
Dressed by an Englishman.
Drawn in by a Scotchman.
Woven by a Belgian.
Supervised by a Frenchman.
Inspected by an American.
Scoured by an Albanian.
Dyed by a Turk.
Examined by an Irishman.
Pressed by a Pole.

Where else could this be true except in the "land of the free and home of the brave?"—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

UNION SIGNAL QUIZ

Do You Know the Answers to These Questions? They May Be Found in THE UNION SIGNAL of June 7

Ten questions, the answers to which will be found in the preceding number of THE UNION SIGNAL, will appear each week. The use of these questions as a part of local union programs is suggested.

1. How much would Great Britain have saved in money if it had prohibited the sale and manufacture of alcoholic liquors at the beginning of the war?

2. How many days of labor would such a course have added to its war work?

3. State the energy in man power that might have been thus released for legitimate work.

4. For what period of time could the Army and Navy of Great Britain have been fed on the money wasted in the alcohol traffic?

5. Tell why the argument that Great Britain will not tolerate prohibition is unreasonable at this time.

6. What is the direct issue before the people of the United States at this time?

7. In what way is an effort being made to cloud it?

8. Suggest two themes especially desirable for Independence Day programs and plans.

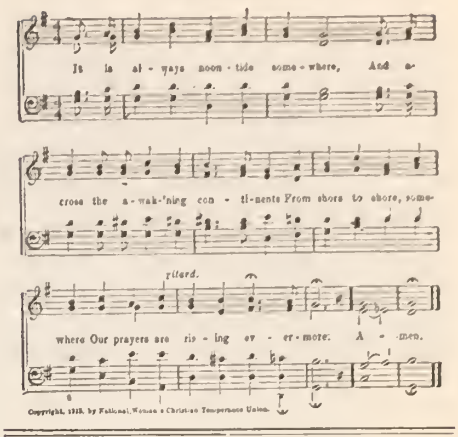
9. What new war relief enterprise of the National W. C. T. U. has just been announced?

10. Give opinions of prominent physicians concerning the relation of alcoholism to epilepsy.

PATRIOTIC PROGRAM OF WELLESLEY GIRLS

Nearly 1,000 Wellesley girls are enlisted in a campaign of economy and self-discipline for the period of the war. Among other things they have pledged themselves to eat no candy, ice cream or other delicacy between meals, to practice economy in dress, to wear no high-heeled shoes, to work eight hours, sleep eight hours, use eight hours for recreation, and take up Red Cross first aid, navy league or special welfare work during part of the recreation hours. Weekly drill and daily flag ceremonies are included in the plan.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE



AT THE NOONTIDE HOUR

At the sacred noontide hour let the white ribboners of the land unite in prayer daily for our country and all other countries, that all may come to see the true Christian and humanitarian point of view in this world crisis; for the protection of "our boys" from the physical and moral deterioration from drink and vice that follow in the wake of war; for our President and his advisers that divine wisdom may rule every decision, that lasting peace may speedily come and the will of the Father of all peoples be done throughout the earth.

TEMPERANCE PIONEER PROMOTED

Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, a well known pioneer temperance worker of the country, and for forty years president of the Central union of Chicago, passed on to the other world on June 3. For over a year she had made her home with one of her sons at Park-Hill-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., and her death took place at his residence. During her long life of eighty-three years Mrs. Carse had been active not only in work for the temperance cause but in other reforms. She was one of the first women members of the Chicago board of education and was a member of the women's board of managers of the World's Columbian Exposition. She founded the Bethesda and Talcott Nurseries and the Women's Temperance Publishing Association, having served for many years as the president of the last named society. She is probably best known for her connection with the Woman's Temple of Chicago, to which she devoted much of her life. She was laid at rest in Rose Hill, a service being held at the time of the burial and a memorial service taking place later at the North Shore Congregational Church, of which she was a member.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF MISSOURI ENDORSES PROHIBITION

The Episcopal church of Missouri in convention in St. Louis recently endorsed national prohibition. Bishop Coadjutor Frederick Foote Johnson, in his annual address, appealed to the delegates as Christian men to do all in their power to bring about the end of the liquor business. He deplored the custom of social drinking. "If it takes nerve to stop this practice have we less nerve than the men in the Barnes Hospital unit, who left a week ago for France?" demanded the bishop.

"Moral suasion for the drinking man,
Mental suasion for the thinking man,
Legal suasion for the drunkard-maker,
Prison suasion for the statute-breaker."

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAY

July 4—National Independence Day—Americanization Day.
July 21—Loyal Temperance Legion Day—Birthday of Anna A. Gordon.
July 31—White Ribbon Missionary Day—Birthday of Mary Allen West.

COLORADO'S RESPONSE TO CALL FOR WARTIME SERVICE

ADRIANNA HUNGERFORD, President Colorado W. C. T. U.

Colorado white ribboners are alive to the need of increased production, discriminating economy, no waste and general all-around sacrifice in response to our country's call to patriotic service. Some of the women have opened their homes as registration centers, paid "voluntary military poll tax" for the benefit of enlisted men or are making hospital supplies. One W. C. T. U. worker represented many others when she said, "I am trying to do my bit; I have a garden, am helping with Red Cross work and have purchased a liberty bond."

Definite suggestions have gone to every union that all work for soldiers and sailors be done through the department whose superintendent is Mrs. Rose Carlson, for two years the "first lady" in our state. There is to be co-operation with local Red Cross chapters when practical. Remote places are to report to the state superintendent the number of women who desire to do sewing or knitting in the home and the amount of money that will be raised to pay for material which will be supplied at cost from Red Cross headquarters and which will be sent to localities asking for it, with patterns or definite instructions for cutting, making or knitting.

Special emphasis is given to the preparation of absolute necessities for hospitals as the need for it is so great. It is also recommended that unions supply the boys from their communities with comfort bags to be made according to W. C. T. U. instructions. The state union will furnish a testament, "Red, White and Blue Songster," pledge card and leaflets for every receptacle made by a local union or an individual member.

Miss Winona R. Jewell, state Y. P. B. secretary, is in the field organizing, winning recruits and stimulating activity. These new demands of patriotism have gripped her imagination and she is enthusiastically and successfully helping to meet them and persuading others to do their share in that direction.

WAR EMERGENCY ACTIVITIES IN ALABAMA

Alabama W. C. T. U. is entering heartily into the movement for universal patriotic activity. Mrs. Mary T. Jeffries, vice-president, writes: "We have sent to our local unions a 'service program' for work among soldiers and sailors, following National plans and suggestions culled from state plans published in THE UNION SIGNAL. Jefferson county at its recent convention voted to send 1,520 Bibles to the First Alabama Cavalry. This was done at the request of General Bibb Graves."

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA'S PATRIOTIC PURPOSES

MARY HELEN McLEAN, State Superintendent Press and Publicity

In California the efficient superintendent of Work Among Soldiers and Sailors, Mrs. B. F. Willhoit of San Francisco, has her work well in hand. She has sent two letters throughout the state, the first to county presidents, and the other, in which she was joined by Mrs. Sara J. Dorr, to local presidents, urging every local and county union to take up this department and push it. Every county which has held its spring convention has appointed such a superintendent, and many local unions also have taken similar action. Letters asking for instructions are coming to Mrs. Willhoit by every mail. Besides the comfort bags, our women are making the tray cloths, napkins and substitutes for handkerchiefs.

We are also planning on saving all we can, but we cannot reason out why the women should save every spoonful of milk while the men continue to turn themselves into human chimneys, or why the women should save every crust of bread when the men will not save 11,000,000 loaves a day by stopping the manufacture of alcoholic beverages during the war.

The white ribboners are also planning to put up jams, jellies and fruits, and later to dry fruits for use in the hospitals as the season advances.

Many pathetic appeals from mothers have been received at the state headquarters, 3 City Hall Ave., San Francisco, asking that the W. C. T. U. women find their boys and help keep them safe from the pitfalls of a great city. Mrs. Willhoit, Mrs. Frances C. Gilmore, county president, and others will visit the Presidio and other military posts and get in touch with the young defenders of the nation. Many of the San Francisco women are planning to open their homes one night each week to the soldier and sailor boys.

One hundred thousand women were represented at the meeting at which the organization of the California division of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense was completed. A president was elected and two vice-chairmen, one of whom is Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, president of the Southern California W. C. T. U.

The California W. C. T. U. is striving to do its part in this terrible war, that the peace of our Lord Jesus Christ may come more quickly.

ARIZONA WHITE RIBBONERS MEET IN CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

The state convention of the Arizona W. C. T. U., held at Globe, re-elected the officers of the past year, as follows: President, Mrs. Imogen La Chance; vice-president, Mrs. Florence L. Day; corresponding secretary, Mrs. F. B. Stevens; recording secretary, Mrs. E. E. Morrison; treasurer, Mrs. Hattie E. Buck. Among the interesting features of the program were the day and evening addresses by Mrs. Grady Gammage, state organizer, and one of the foremost workers in driving the liquor traffic from the state; a paper on "Suppose America Goes Dry," by Mrs. Noble of Douglas, an address by Rev. Riddle, and readings by Mrs. Boone and Mrs. Roberts. A beautiful memorial service was conducted by Mrs. E. E. Morrison, state recording secretary, and the state song, composed by the corresponding secretary, Mrs. F. B. Stevens, was sung by Rev. Herbert E. Nixon, a temperance worker of Arizona who was about to leave the state to help in the prohibition campaign in Ohio. Resolutions commending Mr. Nixon to the Ohio workers and praying that the state may this year be added to the dry ranks were adopted. The visiting officers and delegates were most graciously entertained in Globe, and it was a pleasure to award to the Globe union, for a 60 per cent membership increase, the banner which had formerly been held by the Cochise union. Excellent lunches were served by the Epworth League.

AMONG THE LATEST PUBLICATIONS are

Colorado's First Year on the Water Wagon

Achievements of the National W. C. T. U. (Revised)
Price, per 50, 50 cents; per 100, 90 cents.

Prohibition's Onward March (Revised to May 15). Price, per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 40 cents.

Which Boy Shall It Be?

Why Should We Join the W. C. T. U.?

Why Compensate the Liquor Dealers?

Truth About Cider
Price, per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 35 cents.

Directions for Making Comfort Bags

Can the United States Afford to Relinquish the Liquor Revenue?

Booze and Babies (Cartoon)
Price, per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents.

Do You Love Babies?

Different and Yet the Same

The Grain Saver's League

Stop Letting Drink Alone!

Russia's Health-Conserving Experiment

An Example of Law Enforcement
Price per 50, 10 cents; per 100, 15 cents.

Franchise Poster, "S. O. S."
Price, 5 cents each; per 100, $3.50.

Poster, "Our Government"
Price, 10 cents each; per 100, $7.00.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

THE LAST TRENCHES

GEORGE STEWART, Jr.

In the forward movement of any cause there is an area, apparently impregnable, given us by God to test our arguments and to challenge our faith. The eastern seaboard of the United States, and of New England especially, presents such an area to the cause of prohibition.

Two difficulties present themselves in this region. First, a large population of Slavic, Teutonic and Latin stock, who are accustomed to drink a great deal of beer and light wines. In these states there is a considerable portion of the factory population of the whole country. These people are not well trained in political economy or personal health and to them prohibition appears an imposition on personal liberty.

The second difficulty is that the native population is jealous of their ideals, yet unwilling to exchange the old order for the new. This sentiment is crystallized in the great universities and colleges of the east, such as Dartmouth, Williams, Amherst, Harvard, Yale and Princeton. For years many of their class reunions have been disgracefully marked by drunkenness. Graduates and undergraduates have either lacked the initiative to resist or have been ignorant of the issues involved. The western and southern colleges have looked to the historic New England college in vain for leadership in this matter. However, the old order changeth.

A tremendous movement has started at Yale. The senior class in Yale Sheffield Scientific School, by an overwhelming majority, has passed a resolution, by means of a petition, abolishing the serving of liquor at all class functions, such as banquets and reunions. The senior class in Yale college, by a vote of 169 to 41, has done away with the use of class funds for liquor at banquets and reunions.

A "White Book," containing the communications, editorials and articles which have appeared from time to time in *The Yale Daily News*, *The Yale Record*, *The Yale Sheffield Monthly*, and other papers, has been sent to the graduates, and a letter explaining the action of the undergraduates and urging the graduates to a similar move, has been sent to the 19,000 men now living who have received Yale degrees. This letter is signed by a "Committee of Seventy-one" undergraduates and alumni, who are not only willing to speak upon the proposition embraced in the letter, but are willing to support it. William Howard Taft, ex-president of the United States, is chairman of the committee, whose members include many of Yale's most distinguished sons. With the letter, when sent out, is enclosed a postal card with several votes on it; for instance: "Should class funds be expended for liquor at class functions?" These cards, when returned, will be filed for reference, thus forming an index of the opinion of the entire Yale body on the liquor question.

"Tad" Jones, the famous Yale football coach, writes concerning the movement at Yale:

"If there were any arguments in favor of the use of alcohol one might set down some objections; but morally, physically or socially there is nothing in its favor. How ridiculous to hear a mentally sound man say that it is necessary to drink to be sociable, or that a person would be dead without liquor! If the success of a class party is dependent upon the amount of alcohol consumed, then I should say that it would be far better to cut out class parties."

Float of the North Avalon (Pa.) W. C. T. U. in the Pittsburgh Charter Centennial Parade

In the center of the float Madam W. C. T. U. was working on a large prohibition map of the United States. The states which are soon to vote on prohibition stood about her pleading that she paint them white on the map. The women representing these states were dressed in white with black sashes on which were the words, "Make Me White."

ference in the land the liquor issue will be adequately presented. The Intercollegiate Prohibition Association has done a monumental work—a work which will go down in history.

To take the last trenches every man must act, not merely sympathize.—The North American Student.

WHAT THE FISK UNIVERSITY Y. P. B. IS ACCOMPLISHING

STELLA C. BUCKNER, Vice-President Y. P. B. Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

In the fall of 1907 the National superintendent of Work Among Colored People organized at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., a Y. P. B. Ever since that time the organization has continued steadily at work. The young men and women are received on equal terms of membership. The dues received from the men, however, are not sent to the National W. C. T. U., but are used in other ways by the society. It has usually been the custom to have a young woman as president and a young man as vice-president, but this year the custom is reversed.

There is one feature in the nature of our organization that has proved a binding link, insuring the continuity of the work, in spite of the changes in membership that come in any student body from year to year. This is the fact that we have one of our faculty members as an advisor. She is deeply interested in the Branch and supplements the young people's initiative with suggestions and advice.

During the school year the regular meeting is held on the first Sunday evening of each month. Friends of the society, as well as the members, are always welcome and the attendance is usually large. It is a fact of which we are proud that during these ten years not a month has passed without our coming together. We have had several speakers from outside the university address our meetings and these talks never fail to prove helpful. The usual program consists of discussions on the various phases of the temperance work—the medicinal value of alcohol, its effect on the working efficiency, physical and mental; and other topics. On several occasions the Y. P. B. has assisted the local W. C. T. U. in its programs.

On New Year's day, it has been our custom to have a social to which all the students are invited. Pledges and literature are circulated and "temperance" [illegible] torical contests has never been pushed on account of the many other demands for student activities along similar lines, but there is no reluctance in writing on the subject; for example, year before last, the prize graduating essay was on the subject of temperance.

Last year our total paid membership was sixty. For this year it is fifty to date, but there are quite a number of pledge-signers who are not at present dues-paying members.

As we strive for the growth of our organization, thus preparing more stu[illegible]nts for active work in their home communities, we also extend our best wishes [illegible]r continued growth and success to the other Y. P. B.'s throughout the country.

PROHIBITION FANS

not only cool the air but tell the wonderful story of prohibition progress.

On one side appears the map showing the dry states; on the reverse side the pertinent slogan—

PROTECT OUR
AMERICAN YOUTH
by
PROHIBITING THE LIQUOR
TRAFFIC

Place these fans in your churches, your Chautauqua assemblies, your homes, and send them to the sick soldier boys in camps nearest to you.

Price, per dozen, 35 cents; per hundred, $2.00; per five hundred, $8.00.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

For Soldiers and Sailors

To Place in Comfort Bags or for Distribution

Songsters. Each, 7 cents.

Pledge Card, with stub and bearing a profile of Frances E. Willard. Each, 2 cents; 50, 25 cents; 100, 40 cents.

Directions for Comfort Bags. Each, 2 cents; 50, 15 cents; 100, 25 cents.

Protecting the Home Folks (a warning against vice). Each, 2 cents; 50, 25 cents; 100, 40 cents.

Rally on the Flag (for veterans). Each, 2 cents; 50, 20 cents; 100, 30 cents.

Testament and Psalms, 12 cents.

Testament, 10 cents.

Gospels, Matthew, Mark, Luke or John. Each, 3 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

TWO CASES WON

ANNIE M. BARNES

"Then it's 'yes,' Nellie?"

The young man's voice vibrated with happiness.

"It is, Arthur; a big, glad yes."

Her eyes, a woman's heart shining in them, steadily regarded him. Suddenly she bent toward him and drew his cheek to hers.

"I am going to tell you the reason for my answer, Arthur, a most unusual thing for a woman to do."

"But this young woman is herself most unusual," he declared proudly.

"Arthur, I have something to say to you." She sat down opposite him.

"Is this a court of inquiry?" he asked lightly, but the emotion that stirred him at that moment, with those pure eyes looking straight down into his soul, was nothing less than deep.

"Perhaps it is overstepping the bounds, Arthur," Eleanor Curtis began, "for a woman to declare her affection as frankly and as completely as I am doing now. I do love you, as a woman loves the man who has become all in all to her. And I love you not alone because you are good to look upon, straight and lithe of form, bright and clear of eye, with the wholesome hue of clean living in your cheeks; but I love you for your qualities of heart and of mind; for your strength of character, the sterling reputation you have among men; your gentleness, your chivalry to women."

"O Nellie! Nellie!" the young man cried, covered with confusion, yet glowing with pleasure. "You are giving me far more praise than I deserve."

"No. This is no fulsome tribute. I am just showing you what in my heart I know you to be; what others as well as myself, have had proof that you are. Listen, Arthur:

"Years ago, before I had reached the portals of womanhood; when I had the customary dreams of the romantic girl, and before my mind's eye passed the pictures of the one I was to meet and love and finally marry, it was always a man whose clean life showed in his clear, frank eyes, in his steady hand, and in lips unstained by the pollution of alcoholic liquor."

"Liquor!" echoed Arthur Vance quickly. "Why should a young girl be thinking of a thing like that, Nellie. Why should you be thinking of it now, dear?"

"Why, Arthur? Because it is the blackest cloud that can gather upon the horizon of a woman's life; the sharpest sword that can hang above her head; the one thing that can most quickly steal the roses from her cheeks, sap the life blood from her heart; bring her down into the very dust of humiliation and woe."

"Eleanor!" the young man ejaculated, astonished by the emotion that rang in the girl's voice. "I did not dream that you felt so strongly on the subject."

"Could a woman feel it too keenly, Arthur? Could she set herself too resolutely against an evil that has wrecked more lives, sent more men to prison, stamped more brows with the brand of Cain, made more orphans, and desolated more homes than any other malevolent agency with which the world is cursed?"

"O Arthur!" She stood up before him, her fingers clinched tightly against her palms. "O Arthur, my beloved, tell me now, candidly, truthfully, as we both have to stand before the great Judge at the last day, is my confidence in you in any degree misplaced? Is there anything in your life that—that is not—is not—"

"That is not fit for your pure eyes to look upon?" he finished for her. He had gotten quickly to his feet and taken her hand, his big, strong fingers gently straightening out her slender, clinched ones. He looked into her eyes with his own steadfast and fearless. "No, no, no, Eleanor, as God is my witness! By God's grace and help I have had manhood sufficient to keep myself clean for the woman I love.

"It is true," he continued, and now his eyes fell for a moment, "that there have been times in years past when I have not held out against temptation; when there have been sins indulged in; when my lips have been tainted by liquor, for there was a weakness there, dearest"—his voice was trembling now. "I have had to fight against it hard, *hard*, Nellie, with all the strength of my manhood. But for three years my feet have walked a straight way. The life I offer you now, dear, is clean, as clean as your own. If it were not, I would not dare look into your pure eyes."

Arthur Vance left the home of his betrothed walking buoyantly, his heart beating with a tumultuous happiness. The future gleamed rosily before him. He was young, he was in fine health, he had a splendid law practice, he was immensely popular; and now the supreme joy of life had been granted him, the love and confidence of the woman he adored. With such incentives as these, what might he not accomplish? Even the district attorneyship might not be beyond his grasp. He thought of it with a flush of pride. There had been assurances given him by men of political influence. There seemed good ground for hope.

He reached his office, a suite of rooms on the third story of one of the city's prominent buildings. They were comfortably, even handsomely furnished, giving evidence of the firm's prosperity. In fact, the law firm of Vance and Nichols had usually about all the cases it could handle.

Arthur entered to find Lemuel Nichols, his junior partner, busy at a desk in the outer office.

"Sorry to have deserted you this morning, Lem," he said, smiling upon the young man; "but there was a very urgent matter I felt couldn't well be delayed."

Lemuel looked up with a grin, and nodded knowingly. He thought he could venture more than a guess as to the nature of the business which required Arthur's personal attention, especially as an hour ago he had seen the young man turning in at the gate of the Curtis residence.

"Got the papers ready in the Lester case?" Arthur asked, as he hung up his coat and hat.

"Ready to a T. I'll bring them in to you."

Arthur passed on into the private office. The room had recently been swept and put in order. A cheerful fire burned in the grate. He threw himself into a lounging chair, and stretched out his feet to the blaze.

There was a knock, and young Nichols entered with the papers.

"Put them there on the desk," Arthur directed; "and see here, old man, don't let me be disturbed unless—well, unless it is really urgent. I must concentrate on these notes for the Lester trial."

Nichols left the room, but, as time passed on, Arthur made no movement toward the papers on the desk. He was still enthralled by happiness; a prisoner in the custody of remembrance. His blood glowed; every nerve in him was thrilled as he recalled the words the dearest lips in the world had uttered, the soft fire that had been in her eyes, the sweetness of the curved red mouth that had voiced her faith in him.

There was another knock at the door.

"Come in!" he called, somewhat impatiently.

Lemuel Nichols stuck his head through the opening.

"I hate to disturb you, but it seems unavoidable. Mr. David Haley is here, and will take no denial. Says it is urgent, and that he is not going away till he sees you. I think it must be about his son. I forgot to tell you that young Fred got into a nasty scrape last night."

David Haley, his father's friend and his own, the man who had given him more than one friendly lift, was not to be denied.

"Tell him I will see him, Lem."

Arthur rose and stood waiting for Haley to enter. He came in, his face white and haggard, his shoulders bowed in grief. He caught Arthur's hand and clung to it, the tears rolling down his cheeks.

"It's our boy, Arthur, our only boy. He's been getting into bad company and going at a rapid pace of late. We didn't dream of such a thing, though we saw something was wrong. Last night he was in a gambling den. A row arose that ended in a bloody fight. One man was killed and two badly cut up. Now they are accusing my boy of doing the killing. It's a frame-up, Arthur; not only I, but others think so—a frame-up on the part of the men who are really guilty. I've come to you, Arthur. You must save my son!"

Arthur Vance drew a chair forward; his hand rested affectionately upon the shoulder of the trembling man.

"Sit down, old friend, and tell me all about it, as clearly as you can."

Even when related by the father, circumstances seemed very much against the boy, as Arthur had to admit when the story was concluded. It was a case with many snarls to be disentangled—a case calling for a mind with more skill in the technique of the criminal court than Arthur felt he possessed.

"Old friend," he said at length, "I will be perfectly frank with you. While my sympathy and interest are with you—you know that without the telling—and I would do anything in my power to clear your boy, yet candor compels me to say

THE MOTHER ON THE SIDEWALK

The mother on the sidewalk as the troops are marching by
Is the mother of Old Glory that is waving in the sky.
Men have fought to keep it splendid, men have died to keep it bright,
But that flag was born of woman and her sufferings day and night;
'Tis her sacrifice has made it, and once more we ought to pray
For the brave and loyal mother of the boy that goes away.
There are days of grief before her, there are hours that she will weep,
There are nights of anxious waiting when her fear will banish sleep;
She has heard her country calling and has risen to the test,
And has placed upon the altar of the nation's need, her best.
And no man shall ever suffer in the turmoil of the fray
The anguish of the mother of the boy who goes away.
You may boast men's deeds of glory, you may tell their courage great,
But to die is easier service than alone to sit and wait,
And I hail the little mother, with the tear-stained face and grace
Who has given the Flag a soldier—she's the bravest of the brave.
And that banner we are proud of, with its red and blue and white
Is a lasting tribute holy to all mothers' love of right.

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O bright flag, O brave flag,
O flag to lead the free!
The hand of God thy colors blent,
And Heaven to earth thy glory lent,

To shield the weak, and guide the strong,
To make an end of human wrong
And draw a hundred million human hearts
To follow thee. —*Henry Van Dyke*

to you that you need far greater skill than mine. You must go to Reuben Connelly. He is the greatest criminal lawyer in the state. He will free your son, if any man can."

But Haley shook his head emphatically, a sudden gleam coming into his eyes.

"No, Arthur; I don't place my boy's life in the hands of a man who is in the power of the whisky devil."

"What do you mean?" asked Arthur, amazed.

"Just what I've said. Reuben Connelly has recourse to liquor when he wants to be buoyed up for his hardest cases. It was suspected for some time; it has come out now since that recent fiasco in the Morrowtown court room, when he completely lost himself while pleading in the Dandridge case, and had to be led out, too drunk to walk straight by himself."

"Why, I hadn't heard of that!" Arthur exclaimed. "It surely is astounding. I didn't dream Connelly ever touched the stuff."

"Seems that he didn't in the days of his first great cases. But, after a time, when he got all fagged out, and he had to go into the court room with a tired feeling, he'd flirt just the least bit with the fiery beverage, take a cautious amount as a bracer. But the habit grew on him; he began to imbibe more and more liberally till it ended as I have told you. There you have the tragedy, Arthur, as great as any ever enacted on the stage, the foremost legal mind of the state wrecked by the curse of whisky. But come and see my boy and talk to him. If anybody can save him, it's you, Arthur, with your clear head and your senses unbefogged."

Arthur found young Fred Haley in a dazed and frightened condition from the terrors of the night and dread of what yet lay before him.

"I didn't do it, Mr. Vance!" he cried. "As God is my witness, I didn't! But how am I going to prove it with all those fellows against me? They're a cunning set and they are standing together in their testimony."

"You had been drinking?" Arthur queried crisply.

"Yes, I had taken a glass or two," he admitted, "so I don't remember altogether clearly what did happen. But I know I didn't do what they said I did."

The longer Arthur talked with the boy, the more he became convinced that he was innocent; yet the evidence, as it had been piled up against him, was so strong, it was going to take master strokes to clear him.

Arthur worked on the case, worked harder than he had ever worked on one before, night and day. He dared not slacken his energy, for each time he felt the inclination to pause in his work, to seek relaxation, the grief-stricken face and bowed shoulders of the father, and the tears and pleas of the boy's mother would come before his mental vision to hold him to his task.

The trial was but two days off. Arthur felt that he had well in hand every point that could be used in the boy's favor. One of his first moves had been to place under espionage the men who had used Fred to shield themselves, and in this way some very strong evidence had been gathered. But it all depended upon the skill with which the presentation was made to the jury.

The morning of the trial had come. In his private office Arthur sat crouched over his desk, for the first time in his life a prey to nerves. He had worked too hard; he had drawn too lavishly upon the stores of brain and body. He could see it plainly now. In an hour he must be in the court room. His notes lay before him, and he took just pride in the fact that he had worked out a strong case.

But now he felt no enthusiasm with which to present it; no touch of that exhilarating knowledge that always quickened his pulse and put fire into every vein, the knowledge of the gift of eloquence, the power of presenting even the most ordinary fact with compelling force.

WHAT ARE YOU DOING FOR UNCLE SAM?

What are you doing for Uncle Sam?
Canning fruit or making jam?
Or doing the same thing that I am—
Giving advice to Uncle Sam?

What are you doing for U. S. A.?
Raising corn or making hay?
Well, I'll tell you, it's not the way—
Just give advice to U. S. A.

What are you doing to help the French?
Joining the troops in sloppy trench?
Giving advice in such a pinch
Is what **I'd do to help the French.**

Giving advice,
Giving advice,
Oh, how easy, and oh, how nice.
Mice like rice,
And cooks like spice,
But what I like is giving advice.

—*S. A. S., in Southern Ruralist.*

He was listless, there was no energy in his body; his hand shook. Dared he go into court in this depleted mental and physical condition, when a man's life hung in the balance?

He straightened suddenly, reached for a pad on his desk, scribbled a few lines, folded the sheet, put it in an envelope, sealed and directed it. Then his teeth gripped hard upon his lip; he walked to the door, opened it and peered out.

"Lem," he said, "take this note down stairs to Jim Austin, and bring me as quickly as you can what he will give you."

In a moment he would have the bottle of magic power, the liquid that could put life and glow and vitality into a man, give wit to his brain and nimbleness to his tongue. How many times in the old days, after one glass, he had received round after round of applause from his mates for a brilliant flow of words!

Suddenly the face of the woman he loved seemed to reproach him. But a life depended upon it, he argued with himself. One glass now, and another just before he started his main speech for the defense, and the jury would be won. Fred Haley would be free.

Resting in the confidence of the effects of the stimulant, he threw himself on the couch for a moment's relaxation, as he waited for Lem to return.

The court had convened. The trial was under way. The evidence was in. Arthur Vance had begun his cross-questioning of the chief witnesses; but somehow he was not doing it with the success he had expected. What was the matter with him? Why was his brain so sluggish? Why had that drink, instead of putting fire into his veins, given him a benumbed feeling? He must take another at the first opportunity.

Now the current was running through him, little devils were dancing in his veins, for he had taken not only the second but the third drink. Yet the effect was not at all what he had hoped. Instead of seeing clearly, he was dazed. Instead of his mind acting quickly, there was a weight holding it down. Not only was his brain warmed up, but it was on fire. And here he was at the most critical moment in all the trial, the time for the summing up for the defense.

He had not proceeded far when he realized that instead of bringing to bear upon judge and jury clear and convincing points of argument, what he was saying was having just the opposite effect. He could see it in the puzzled face of the judge, in the perplexed faces of the jury; in the wondering glances cast at him from various parts of the court room; in the despairing look in the face of David Haley, as he sat beside the bowed figure of his boy. Then the sickening truth dawned upon Arthur Vance. He was not only wandering helplessly in a maze himself, but he had others wandering with him.

Now it was over. He knew what the verdict would be before the jury brought it in, which they did in barely an hour's time. It was guilty with a recommendation to mercy, because of the youth of the accused, and his previous good character. The boy would get a life sentence, or at least twenty or thirty years. And he, Arthur Vance, had done it by the liquor he had poured down his throat to steal his brain, to take away his manhood and leave in its place a maudlin idiocy. He must get quickly away, anywhere, so that he might hide himself for a time at least, from the eyes of self-respecting men and women. And what was he to say to her, the girl of his heart, the woman who had loved and trusted him, into whose eyes he had looked fearlessly in the strength of a clean manhood?

He passed out by a side entrance, and there came unwittingly upon a scene which piled agony upon his already heavy burden of misery. They were taking the boy back to prison. His mother was clinging to him frantically, seeking to wrest him from the law's officers, and calling heaven to witness that he was innocent, and that it was the law's blunder that had condemned him to a wrecked life.

The father stood near, his face working convulsively. Arthur held out his hand to him.

"I am so sorry," he said. "This is most painful to me. God knows I would have saved him if I could."

The hand was knocked aside.

"Get out of my sight!" David Haley cried in a frenzy. "I never want to lay eyes upon you again, you imposter, you cheat with the face of an honest man! I put my boy's life into your hands, and how have you repaid the trust? By yielding to the whisky devil and betraying

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

MISSOURI'S PATRIOTIC AND PROHIBITION ACTIVITIES

Special Correspondence

Our first concern just now is to follow out Mother National's instruction to secure national prohibition as a war measure. The loyal women of Missouri are sending telegrams, letters and petitions and keeping the public generally stirred up to do the same. Kansas City W. C. T. U. and church federation circulated 1,500 petitions Temperance Sunday and other counties and local unions are equally active.

No Booze to Guardsmen

When Camp Nichols was first established in Kansas City, Mo., two months ago, the police commissioners issued an order to saloon men forbidding them the privilege of selling liquor to National Guardsmen in uniform. The mothers of the city urged that the order be applied to all soldiers.

"Bartenders Enlist"

David E. Allan, bartender, Kansas City, sent this communication to the public through the *Star*. "We make this suggestion to the brewers, barkeepers and their helpers: Inasmuch as the country at this great crisis needs all her available men and needs them sober and efficient, with all their faculties intact, and, whereas, heretofore, our business has just about cost the United States $3,500,000,000 annually (the amount now desired by Uncle Sam to put his Navy in fighting shape) that we in one body offer ourselves to Uncle Sam in this hour of our country's peril." Verily Kansas City is on the map of prohibition progress!

Missouri Division of Council for National Defense

The Missouri W. C. T. U. is a part of the state division of the council for national defense, with Mrs. Nelle G. Burger as one of the vice-chairmen. The W. C. T. U. will do such work as comes to its peculiar field of endeavor. Mrs. Burger in her characteristically thorough manner has portioned out the relief activities, making it possible for each union and individual member to do her part intelligently. The state superintendent of Work among Soldiers and Sailors, Mrs. Inez Keepers of Carthage, with years of experience, is instructing and inspiring the women in this patriotic service. A stirring appeal is being made to Missouri women to join the W. C. T. U. and aid by their loyal service in this national crisis.

Newspaper Publicity

Prohibition plate matter is published in one paper in each of the ninety-eight counties of Missouri. This is done through an arrangement made by the state and National W. C. T. U. Publicity Bureau. This plate service does not interfere with the National W. C. T. U. temperance column on the ready-print sheet of county papers because the plate matter is used by the large papers in the counties which do not use the ready-print sheets. This plate service is in addition to ready prints used and the many columns edited by the local and county Press superintendents, which amounts to several thousand columns a year.

Institutes

Many admirable spring institutes have been held in Missouri; Mrs. E. A. Gough, Press superintendent of Bates county, sends a fine report of their county institute held in Star church near Butler. In addition to the talks by delegates from local unions, the Rev. Hillard, president of Lone Oak Y. P. B., made an address. They were fortunate in having Mrs. Nelle G. Burger for two addresses. The Loyal Sons Bible Class of Butler (15 members) sent a letter of commendation to the W. C. T. U. Petitions and letters for prohibition to state senators and President Wilson were sent out from the meeting. Mrs. Greenup of the Virginia union gave a fine paper on "The Prohibition Situation in Missouri." Other topics were "The Cause of the 1916 Wet Vote," "What is the Church Doing?" "Push the Temperance Work in Sunday Schools," "Growth of Prohibition Sentiment in the Business World," "THE UNION SIGNAL in Each Home." Many interesting and instructive incidents were given from Rich Hill and other unions. The severe rain did not dampen the ardor and dry spirit of this fine county institute.

Y. P. B. Convention

Columbia, the home city of our state university, will be hostess to the eighth state Y. P. B. convention, June 19-21. An unusually attractive program is arranged and "the best ever convention" is expected. The Y. P. B.'s of the state are responding beautifully to the call to come to the nation's defense against the deadly enemy, John Barleycorn. It is a young people's fight, and the Y. P. B. recruiting stations of Missouri are sending the call to young people all over the state to enlist *now*.

The St. Louis (Mo.) federated W. C. T. U. had printed 2,000 copies of the message which appeared on the cover page of THE UNION SIGNAL of May 3, urging the fathers and mothers of this country to appeal to the president in behalf of their boys. These were sent to the pastors of St. Louis with blank petition forms asking that the petition be presented to churches, Sunday schools and affiliated societies.

TWO CASES WON

(Continued from Page Thirteen)

him! His wrecked life be upon your head, Arthur Vance!"

Arthur turned away, sick and dizzy. He felt now that he was the criminal and not the boy who was being led away. If he had what he deserved, the handcuffs would be snapped on *his* wrists.

The spectators were coming down from the gallery. They, too, used the side entrance. Despite his efforts to slink away, Arthur was caught in the throng. He heard his name spoken and lifted his head. The woman he loved was standing there beside him. He had not known that she was in the court room. Her face was white and quivering, her eyes the eyes of the accusing angel.

"That boy is innocent," she said with pallid lips. "You know it, and you could have saved him, if—if you had not been drunk. You are drunk now. O Arthur! Arthur! how ruthlessly you have betrayed my faith! You have broken my heart! You have ruined both our lives!"

This was more than he could bear! He turned and pushed frenziedly through the throng. Anywhere now, so that he could get beyond the torture of those accusing eyes.

He reached his office at last. On the threshold of the outer room he paused, stricken motionless by a fresh horror. Lemuel Nichols sat there with his head prone upon his desk, his shoulders heaving convulsively. The boy was crying. Never before had Arthur seen that strong young form bowed in tears. He raised his face, pallid with emotion, in his eyes the look of one who has seen life's highest ideals shattered.

"You lost the case!" he cried. "O Arthur, how did it happen? You were surely not yourself!"

Beyond the power of speech, Arthur passed on into his private office. He could endure no more. His nerves were at the snapping point. Only one thing left in life for him now—whisky—whisky—his very soul was on fire.

A hand had fallen on his shoulder. Some one was calling his name. It was Lemuel Nichols.

"Why, Art, you've been asleep! It's almost time you were in court. There's a lady at the telephone calling for you. I put the stuff you sent for in the top drawer of your desk."

Arthur Vance rose dazedly. He passed his hand swiftly across his eyes. So, all that horror, thank God! had been but a dream.

He was still white and shaken when he went to the telephone.

"Yes, it's Nellie, Arthur. I am so happy! I wish you could see my 'shiney eyes,' as my little niece Nellie would say. There is to be a big prohibition rally at the court house Friday night, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union insists that *you* make the principal address. Oh, I know you are going to cover yourself with glory and make me proud, my big, eloquent boy! Come around tonight, Arthur. I've got some things to tell you that will help you give some smashing blows to old John Barleycorn."

"There will be no need for you to tell me, dear," Arthur murmured as he turned away; "*I know!*"

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

The address of Mrs. W. A. Loyne, National superintendent of Work among Lumbermen and Miners, has been changed from Warren, N. H., to 10 Brown St., Methuen, Mass.

"SONGS AND SAYINGS" is a rare book of thrilling reading and of soul-moving songs. It contains "Jim and Me," "A Saloonless Nation 1920," and other very fine songs. You need it, your W. C. T. U. needs it, your prohibition campaign is not complete without a supply of it. Price, 25c, 5 copies for $1. Order today of Rev. L. L. Pickett, Wilmore, Ky.

$2.50 PER DAY SALARY PAID ONE PERSON in each town to distribute FREE circulars, and take orders for White Ribbon Concentrated Flavoring. Non-alcoholic. Big demand, steadily increasing. J. S. ZIEGLER CO., 7G, E. Harrison St., Chicago

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Production and consumption of food is controlled by Government.

CLOTHING THE CHILDREN
Manufacture from raw material to finished product is controlled by Government

HOME-MAKING AND HOUSEKEEPING
Sanitation, health, taxes food, clothing, education are all controlled by Government

Women Must Have the Vote

* * *

S. O. S.

SUFFRAGE
has been granted to women in twenty states and in Alaska—why not in this state?

OPPORTUNITY
belongs to women equally with men in Education and Business—why not in Government

SERVICE
is demanded of women for
Children
Community
Country

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Size 19 x 25. Printed in black on yellow paper. Price, 5 cents; per 100, $3.50.

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WYOMING WILL WIN!

LORA S. LA MANCE, National Organizer

Wyoming is a great wet island surrounded by dry Idaho, Colorado, and Nebraska, with Utah, South Dakota and Montana drawing near to the time when their prohibition laws will make them delightfully arid. Bad men and bad women are coming across the line into Wyoming. Newcastle is gasping for breath, its saloonkeepers re-enforced by the wholesale liquor dealers coming in from the Black Hills of South Dakota. Cheyenne is swamped with undesirables; Sheridan, Buffalo, Sundance, Gillette all feel this influx of "toughs" and ne'er-do-wells, who are fleeing from the dry states.

As one man put it, "Wyoming *has* to go dry. It means suicide if she does not."

It is the common opinion of both wets and drys that Wyoming will vote out John Barleycorn in November, 1918, and in this over-confidence of the drys lies the only chance of the retention of the state by the wets.

Mrs. Anna Allison, president of the Wyoming W. C. T. U., does not intend to be caught napping. She is already stirring the over-confident people to vigorous action.

In May Mrs. Lottie Hannon visited the southern part of the state. She is a great favorite in the Rocky Mountain region, and has the enviable reputation of never having lost a campaign. Despite bad weather she has done good work and will give further service.

The writer was sent to the northeastern part of the state. A more disagreeable May was never known in Wyoming. When it did not snow it rained, and winds and blizzards were stirred in for good measure, the gumbo mud helping to make things cheerful.

For the journey from Ranchester to Dayton, a distance of seven miles, it took two hours and a half each way. Even with four horses we all but stuck in the mud! It took one straight day, with double teams, to go from Upton to Sundance, thirty miles, and as long to get back. Whenever the route lay away from the railroad it rained, except at Buffalo, and that enterprising place, the only one that missed having rain and snow, got up a dust storm!

Nevertheless, one union, that at Moorcroft, was re-organized, and three new ones started at Ranchester, Gillette and Sundance. Except for rain at least two more unions would have materialized.

A number of mining towns with insufficient workers to maintain individual unions will co-operate with nearby unions, arrange for speakers and distribute literature. Carneyville, Monarch, Dietz, mining towns out from Sheridan, have promised, in addition, to do work among soldiers and sailors and report it to the state W. C. T. U. superintendent of the department.

Sheridan, Buffalo, Ranchester, Gillette, Moorcroft and Sundance are each planning to supply an electric fan for the soldier boys.

Cambria is a coal mining camp with a population of about 1,200. It has inhabitants of fourteen nationalities. The managers are prohibition men and allow no saloons in the town. Those in Newcastle, four miles away, are a constant menace. While rain washed away any chance of organizing a union, the leading Cambria women stand ready to do house-to-house work and distribute literature printed in fourteen languages, according to the W. C. T. U. plans. It would have delighted Mrs. Ella B. Black, National superintendent of Work among Foreign Speaking People, to have seen the Decoration Day parade at Cambria. Up the narrow shoestring streets came a half dozen societies marching in the rain and mud, the Italian Masons in the lead, immediately after the band, every division headed by a large American flag. Their enthusiasm was unmistakable. These foreigners were a clean, well-dressed, open-faced set of men. It pays to work to win naturalized citizens such as these to the idea of a dry state. Sheridan has quite a number of colored residents. The writer was honored by being chosen as one of the speakers at the annual celebration of the colored Odd Fellows. Their attitude toward prohibition is very friendly. Sheridan also sent the speaker to the railroad shops and to six of the schools.

Wyoming intends to win and she surely will.

W. C. T. U. AND Y. P. B. ACTIVITIES IN PENNSYLVANIA

Venango county (Pa.) W. C. T. U. is making heroic efforts to reach the standard of excellence set by the state. Posters have been secured and sent to every local union, and June 30 will probably be widely observed as Poster Day.

Mrs. S. Canfield Wilson, Pennsylvania state organizer, spent a week in Venango county in May visiting the unions at Rouseville, Cooperstown, Franklin, Bradleytown, Polk, Rocky Grove and Victory. The membership of each of these unions was increased, the gain being nearly one hundred in all. An institute at Victory, conducted by Mrs. Eliza Smith, president, was attended by a large company of busy women, including the county president and corresponding secretary. Mrs. Wilson addressed a large audience in the County church in the evening. At this meeting twelve new members were added to the previous enrollment of 138. This union was organized about two years ago with a membership of eight. Willard, the oldest and largest union in the county, was also increased by twelve members.

The Alice Dunbar colored union of Oil City held its first institute in April at which time a fine program was carried out. The young people of the Harper colored union of Franklin, assisted by the county corresponding secretary, are preparing a temperance program including the playlet, "Yesterday and Today."

Mothers' meetings are being held once a month in the Salvation Army barracks in Oil City. The federation of the five Oil City unions held its third institute May 25, under the direction of the president, Mrs. Alice R. McWilliams. Arrangements are being made to have Mrs. Addie B. Parsels, National organizer, in the county several days in June.

Columbia county, Pennsylvania, recently enjoyed the services, for a week, of Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, one of the National Y. P. B. field secretaries, and New York state Y. P. B. secretary. She spoke before the United Young People's societies in the Presbyterian church in Bloomsburg, the high school both there and at Millville, the Normal school of eight hundred young men and women, and the graded schools of Catawissa; also addressing several church services in these and other places. Lightstreet, Espy and Berwick were also visited by her and at the second named place she organized a Young People's Branch, with Miss Dorothy Edgar, a capable young worker, as president. The Branch is gaining in membership and bids fair to make a fine record. "Mrs. Perkins is so popular with the young people because of her ability, enthusiasm and charm of manner that her work is of a lasting quality," writes a white ribboner of Columbia county. "High commendation of her work has been expressed by pastors, educators and individuals." It is hoped to have a county Y. P. B. rally in June, with the thought of organizing the county for more effective work.

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Against Its Greatest Foe
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WARTIME PROHIBITION RESOLUTIONS

"We have got to cut out rum, abolish alcohol entirely, if we are going to win this war," declared Governor Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania, recently to a Philadelphia audience. "I hope the president will see fit by some means to free us of its curse and protect our young soldiers and sailors from its damnable temptations."

The American Society for Clinical Investigation at a meeting in Atlantic City, May 1, adopted a resolution recommending that the manufacture of alcoholic beverages and their importation to the United States be prohibited for the duration of the war and for at least one year thereafter. This action, it is reported, was based solely on medical grounds as it was felt that the present time affords an unprecedented opportunity for inaugurating a convincing demonstration as to the value of abstinence from alcoholic beverages.

The Woman's Bar Association of Illinois, Catharine Waugh McCulloch, president, has gone on record as approving "national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage, as a war measure, also the establishment of a white zone about every military camp."

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

THE UNION SIGNAL . . . . $1.00 a year
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NECESSITIES OR LUXURIES—WHICH?

VIDA THOMPSON, Circulation Manager

JUST NOW WE ARE ALL thinking how best to reduce expenses. We are asking ourselves what are the necessities which we must have and what are the luxuries we may lay aside. In which class do our papers and magazines belong? Do you say luxuries? Doesn't it depend upon the paper? Dare we class as simple luxuries those publications which are influencing us and others for good, and which are broadening our lives, giving us the information we need, and helping us to do for others intelligently?

Read What Others Have to Say

Following are a few of the many statements about THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader* which are received daily. The writers evidently do not call these papers merely luxuries:

"I make *good use* of THE UNION SIGNAL and often have in three different newspapers extracts copied from THE UNION SIGNAL."

"I have been away and have neglected sending for my dear paper, but I *must have* it as I pass it on to others. It is full of good things."

Old Copies Used

"I have been sending my old copies of THE UNION SIGNAL to the Sunday school of my district as I am temperance superintendent."—MRS. JENNIE BRONG, *Saylorsburg, Pa.*

What One Y. P. B. Member Did—What Have You Done?

"Please send one year's subscription to the Y. P. B. Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL to each of the 42 persons named on the enclosed list. These names were obtained by one member of our Y. P. B."—MISS MARGARET TOWNSEND, *Schultz Y. P. B., Whitestone, N. Y.*

"Enclosed find one dollar for THE UNION SIGNAL. I am growing old with the paper but I have had some victories. I can only half see but the paper will be read and I place each issue where it will do the most good."

Do YOU know some "mother's problem" the solution of which would be helped by subscription to a clean story paper?

"Enclosed find one dollar for which please send *The Young Crusader* one year from date to the persons named. The first one is a lad who has lately learned to smoke and is his mother's problem; the rest are my school pupils, the parents of whom I hope to awaken more keenly to temperance truths. Not all of them read English well, so the children may read to them from *The Crusader*, you see."

Why not subscribe for THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader* for the invalids of different ages in your community? What could be a better contribution for the different wards in the hospital?

"Enclosed find 25 cents for a subscription to *The Young Crusader*. I am sending it for one year to a brave neighbor boy who was working in a field with a team and three miles from home broke his leg. He has been attending our Sunday school."

Prizes Its Influence

"I am getting *The Young Crusader* into as many homes as I can as I am sure it will be read by some of the older people as well as the boys and girls. I am glad to recommend such a good paper to the children."

A BAD DRINK

Recently a representative of a temperance society was speaking to the juvenile Sunday school.

"I will now," he remarked, "place the letters of the alphabet upon the blackboard. As I write each letter I wish you to tell me the name of a bad drink that begins with the letter I put on the board."

He then chalked the letter "A," and one of the children called, "Ale!" Next "B," and a youth volunteered, "Beer."

A silence when he wrote the letter "C" caused the lecturer to ask, "Is there nobody here who can name a bad drink beginning with 'C'?" He pointed his finger at a small boy in the front row and said encouragingly, "There is a little man who can tell me the name of a bad drink that begins with 'C.'"

To which the youth replied: "Sure I can. Castor-oil!"

—*Harper's Magazine*

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HELP MAKE A SOBER NATION
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Evanston, Illinois

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S. S. "Missouri" also makes a special trip each week to **Onekama, Frankfort, Glen Haven** and **Glen Arbor**, leaving Chicago Saturdays at 4:00 p. m.

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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLIII EVANSTON, ILL., JUNE 21, 1917 No. 25

Form 260

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT BELVIDERE BROOKS, VICE-PRESIDENT

RECEIVER'S No.	TIME FILED	CHECK

SEND the following Telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

President Wilson and the United States Congress:

In the interests of conservation of food and of the health and efficiency of the men in our Army and Navy, we urge immediate national prohibition of the liquor traffic as a war measure.

PATRIOTIC CITIZENS

Let Us Continue Increasingly and Unceasingly to Urge Prohibition as a War Measure Through Telegrams and Brief Letters to President Wilson and to Members of Congress.

CAMPAIGN EDITION

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION SURE TO COME—CONTINUE TO DELUGE THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS WITH APPEALS FOR PROHIBITION AS WAR MEASURE

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

The Senate Judiciary Committee on Monday, June 11, voted 14 to 3 to report favorably to the Senate the Sheppard amendment to the Federal Constitution. Senator Sheppard, in speaking of this action on the part of the committee, stated to a fricnd of temperance that he had every assurance that the amendment would be agreed to by the present Congress, if not at this extra session, certainly at no distant date. In predicting the passage of the amendment Senator Sheppard has the support of many members in both houses of Congress.

National Prohibition Bound to Come

Senator Overman of North Carolina, for the Judiciary Committee, made the report to the Senate in which the committee stated that the time for national prohibition "seemed to be at hand," and that every means should be exerted to put all the nation's energy into the prosecution of the war. "In years past," the report goes on, "the people have waged a fight for nation-wide prohibition, but without encouragement of national legislation. The efforts of the state and local forces to make prohibition really effective have been weakened by this lack of national law that would put the force of the government behind it." The majority of the committee believes "that the minds of the most careful and conservative students of the liquor problem are rapidly coming to the conclusion that this national evil must and only can be removed by national legislation, enforced by the national will, in co-operation with the states."

The three dissenting members of the Judiciary Committee were Senator Culberson of Texas, chairman of the committee, Senator Reed of Missouri and Senator Brandegee of Connecticut.

Continue to Work for War Prohibition

We are certainly rejoiced at this clear understanding of the need of federal action on the part of this committee, but we must not lose sight of the fact that ten more states are needed to ratify the amendment, after a two-thirds vote in each house of Congress to submit the question to them. All of this will, of necessity, take time and in the interim we must have prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages as a war measure. For this we must **continue to deluge the President,** as well as senators and representatives, with our appeals by telegrams and brief letters. A letter received this morning from a mother who has five sons the government can claim, says, "To just write a letter to those in authority seems such a little thing to do," and my heart responded: Yes, one snowflake is a very little thing, but one at a time, falling so quietly but so persistently, can stop the swiftest express train. These persistent appeals from the mothers who are yielding up their sons, the boys for whom they have given their young womanhood, their freshness and strength, who have sacrificed and loved and cared for them, must be heeded. These mothers have the *right* to *demand* of the government protection for their boys who will fight for their flag in this country, or, if ordered to European battlefields, protection there from this enemy which ruins body and soul.

Senate Agricultural Committee Agrees to Fundamentals of War Prohibition Bill

The Senate Agricultural Committee, Senator Gore, chairman, agreed to the fundamentals of a war prohibition bill based on the policy of conservation of food and food products. The terms of the measure will be offered as a substitute for all pending bills relating to food conservation and prohibition and will prohibit the use of non-perishable foods and foodstuffs in the manufacture of intoxicants. The President will be empowered to prohibit the use of perishables in the manufacture of intoxicants. He also will be authorized and directed by the bill to commandeer all stocks of distilled liquors in the United States for military usage, if this is necessary.

The Senate Finance Committee has further increased the tax on foodstuffs in the manufacture of liquors and written it in the war tax bill. The new rate is $60 per hundred pounds, instead of $20 per bushel. Rates on distilled spirits, malt liquors, wine and soft drinks would raise an aggregate of $166,000,000. These bills as introduced by the committee must be acted upon by Senate and House and there will be time for protests against a tax on any intoxicating liquor, if sent speedily.

Kansas Refuses Youths for War or Farm Service Unless Grain Used in Liquors Is Conserved

Kansas has served notice on Congress that it will not send its youths to the war or to the farms to increase the product of food crops if the grain produced is to be used by the brewers and distillers in making liquors. Petitions signed by about 30,000 people have already been sent to President Wilson, urging that the manufacture of liquors be prohibited during the period of the war and now the college men of the state, and particularly the officers of the college, are sending in their protests against the proposed plan to double the tax on liquors during the war.

A resolution passed by the Federal Trades Council of Colorado Springs was read in the House on Monday, urging a prompt and favorable report on the suffrage amendment by the Judiciary Committee. It calls attention to the fact that "as the United States has entered into an international war to fight for democracy, it is imperative that we first establish democracy in our own country by giving political freedom to our women citizens."

Hereafter in filling clerical positions in the government departments, preference is to be given women. Conditions governing the employment of women in Europe are to become common in Washington at once. The War Department in making the change reversed a custom of long standing. Up to February 1 of this year, out of 212 persons appointed to clerical positions, there were 211 men and one woman.

Why the Navy Desires Secrecy

A query comes to my desk from a distressed mother as follows: "Why did the Navy issue the order that our sons may not tell of their surroundings, their health, or those things a mother is most interested in knowing?"

This is the explanation: The Navy Department has reason to believe that information valuable to the enemy, and which might prove most disastrous to the Navy, has in some way reached the enemy. Therefore, it was found necessary to issue the following order:

"Officers, enlisted personnel and civilian employes are directed not to discuss any question relating to the disposition, movements, or proposed movements of naval or military forces (including personnel), at any time except officially, either among themselves, or with any person outside the naval service. It should be clearly understood that families and relatives are to be considered as outside the naval service."

As will be seen, this order enters only into the military life of the sailor and does not affect his personal affairs.

National W. C. T. U. Ever at Its Post in Washington

As the question of prohibition has come more and more to the front in the halls of Congress, the work of the National W. C. T. U. department of Legislation has grown by leaps and bounds and is far in excess of what it formerly was. For several years Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon spent some time in Washington during the sessions of Congress, especially when a particular piece of legislation was under way, that they might hold interviews, attend hearings, etc. Toward the closing weeks of the last Congress, when the work kept piling up, Miss Anna A. Gordon, our president, realizing the situation, came to Washington early in the winter, since which time she has given much of her time, strength and influence in helping to carry forward the work at this pivotal point. We were exceedingly fortunate, also, in being able to secure the aid of Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, president of the West Virginia W. C. T. U., who was able to leave her home and spend most of the winter in Washington. Her experience during the campaign for state-wide prohibition in her own state, in which she was the acknowledged leader, makes her specially well fitted to help in the prosecution of our work.

When the United States entered into a war with a foreign foe and an extraordinary session of Congress was called, again these trusted, tried women came to the fore and in season and out of season have worked for the "cause that needs assistance." When we realize that there are upwards of five hundred men in Congress, many of whom are strangely ignorant concerning reform work, it behooves us to be ready, as Miss Willard said, "To meet argument with argument, denunciation with kindness, misjudgment with patience, and all our dangers and difficulties with prayer."

National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Hotel Driscoll, Washington, D. C., June 15, 1917

JOHN BARLEYCORN AND THE MEDICAL MEN

"The Anti-Prohibition Manual for 1917" tells a touching tale of "One boy that prohibition did not save," because his physician, in dry Oregon, could not get the brandy he wanted to give as a medicine, and as a consequence (so the story goes) the lad did not survive. The most charitable interpretation of the incident is that the physician was woefully behind the times. He was deplorably ignorant of the action taken by the National Pharmacopoeia Committee of 1915 in striking from the new edition of the pharmacopoeia, whisky and brandy. He should have attended the recent meeting of the American Medical Association in New York City, representing over 80,000 able and reputable physicians, at which it adopted a resolution to the effect that "the use of alcoholics in therapeutics as a tonic or stimulant or for food has no scientific value."

In view of the present attitude of the medical world toward John Barleycorn the less said by the liquor interests concerning the medical value of alcohol the better for them.

"BOOZE" CORNER IN DRUG STORES CONDEMNED BY NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DRUG CLERKS

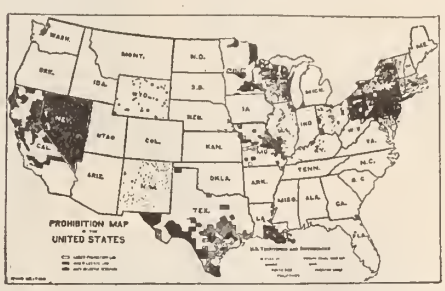
The National Association of Drug Clerks, in convention in Chicago, passed a resolution condemning the "booze" corner in drug stores. In commenting on the action of the convention, Paul Mandelback, who introduced the resolution, is reported by the Chicago papers to have said, "The liquor interests must not be allowed to turn drug stores into grog shops."

PROHIBITION SENTIMENT IN PORTO RICO SHOWS ENCOURAGING INCREASE

In an interesting article in *Record of Christian Work*, Rev. A. R. Thompson of the Porto Rico Presbyterian Mission tells of the remarkable movement for prohibition in the island, both inside and outside the churches. The approaching election on July 16, at which time the people will vote on prohibition, has brought the question definitely to the minds of the citizens, and they are showing a truly commendable desire to be forever done with the drink traffic. Mr. Thompson describes the movement of sentiment as a prairie fire. In Yauco a mass meeting on the public plaza was attended by thousands, all in favor of prohibition. At Mayaguez a number of meetings have been held, one of them being so crowded that a number of the people had to stand and an overflow meeting was held on the plaza. The following night 800 attended the meeting. At a meeting for women in the city hall an enthusiastic member, wife of a former island Congressman, made the motion that a letter be sent to the distillers asking them to take no action against the extermination of liquor in the island and pledging the Porto Rican women to indemnify them with their savings in dress and otherwise. The socialists and the federation of labor are both on fire for prohibition, the latter threatening to tear down any platform built for liquor speakers. The article in the *Record of Christian Work* says further:

"The *Puerto Rico Evangelico* prints a page of similar items. At Barranquitas almost the whole town will vote dry. A paper signed by the Protestant pastor, the Catholic priest and the liquor sellers themselves (!) comes out for prohibition. At Hatillo the prohibition committee has on its membership the judge, chief of police, principal of the schools, secretary of the municipality and collector of internal revenues. In the Caguas District the enthusiasm is declared to be tremendous. Gurabo, Juncos and Aguas Buenas, towns of the vicinity, have gone on record for prohibition. Students in the high school of Caguas are collecting money, holding meetings and publishing articles favoring a dry Porto Rico. At Juana Diaz the *alcalde* and other dignitaries are strong partisans of the prohibition movement. The propaganda committee is proposing to extend its labors to all the villages of the neighborhood. The Catholic priest of that town is active.

"Such news coming from all over the island seems to indicate that Porto Rico, which spends $14,000,000 in alcoholic drinks yearly, while her people are in many places on the edge of chronic famine, is to enter upon a new era of temperance and prosperity."



HONOR ROLL

—of—

PROHIBITION STATES AND TERRITORY AND DATE OF GOING INTO EFFECT

Maine		1851
Kansas		1880
North Dakota		1889
Oklahoma		1907
Georgia		1908
North Carolina		1909
Mississippi		1909
Tennessee		1909
West Virginia		1914
Alabama		1915
Arizona		1915
Virginia		1916
Colorado		1916
Oregon		1916
Washington		1916
Arkansas		1916
Iowa		1916
Idaho		1916
South Carolina		1916
Nebraska	*May	1, 1917
South Dakota	*July	1, 1917
Utah	†Aug.	1, 1917
Dist. of Columbia	†Nov.	1, 1917
Alaska	†Jan.	1, 1918
Indiana	†April	2, 1918
Michigan	*April	30, 1918
Montana	*Dec.	31, 1918
New Hampshire	†May	1, 1918

*Enacted 1916. †Enacted 1917.

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1917

Iowa†† Ohio New Mexico

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1918

Utah††	Missouri	Florida
Minnesota	Wyoming	Nevada

††Now have statutory prohibition. Will vote on constitutional amendment.

STATES HAVING TEMPERANCE DAY IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Alabama	Oregon
Tennessee	North Dakota
Kansas	Missouri
New Mexico	South Dakota

MOBILIZATION CAMPS TO BE ESTABLISHED IN DRY TERRITORY

The thirteenth division mobilization camp, where 35,000 soldiers will be received between September 1 and 15, is to be located at Des Moines, Iowa. The fact that Iowa is prohibition territory is the reason for the selection of Des Moines instead of St. Paul and Minneapolis. With Attorney General Havner and the red light injunction law "on the job" it is believed there is little possibility of segregated districts springing up. The camp will have 1,000 army wagons, 627 motor trucks, 34 motor cars, 106 motorcycles, 6,000 horses, 2,000 mules and 12 aeroplanes, it is reported.

The new Illinois cantonment, where 40,000 men will be trained, is also to be located in dry territory. The city of Rockford, which has been dry for some years, was chosen in preference to Springfield or Peoria.

JULY 1, "BONE DRY DAY"

On the first day of July two far-reaching and important Federal anti-liquor laws go into effect. One prohibits the shipment of all alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes into states which have adopted laws prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcohol. The other forbids the use of the mails for the advertising or soliciting of orders for intoxicating liquors in any state or at any point or place in any state in which it is by local or state law forbidden to advertise or to solicit orders for liquors.

All of the prohibition states come under the provisions of the first named law, but those which have enacted statutes in harmony with the Federal law will have a decided advantage when it comes to enforcement, for they will possess the machinery whereby to make the law effective.

The Postoffice Department has recently issued a bulletin naming the states that in whole, or in part, will be affected by the anti-liquor advertising law. The substance of this information was published in THE UNION SIGNAL a few weeks ago.

Congressman Charles H. Randall suggests that those cities or towns not included in the territory named should take measures to secure the passage by the city council of an ordinance to the same effect as the Federal measure, in order that they may receive the benefit of the new Federal anti-liquor advertising law.

LIQUOR ADVERTISEMENT ADMITS NATIONAL PROHIBITION NEAR

A St. Louis liquor dealer in advertising a bargain sale in wet goods gives as his reason for offering his stock at a great reduction the imminence of national prohibition. The advertisement reads as follows:

NATION-WIDE DRY BILL NOW NEARER THAN EVER,

Is View of Lawmakers

Passage of Measure Barring Use of Grain in Beverages Expected at Any Time

WE SEE THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL

In our opinion it will be only a short time until newspapers throughout the United States will not receive liquor advertisements. Therefore we offer our elaborate Liquor Stock at a reduction of from 60c to 80c on the dollar.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES FAVORS "DRY U. S."

The 3,500 delegates attending the National Conference of Charities and Correction unanimously passed a resolution urging Congress to enact a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor in the United States for the period of the war and for one year thereafter. Passage of the resolution marked one of the few times that the conference has taken a stand on any public issue.

PRESS OF DRY STATES ENTHUSIASTIC FOR PROHIBITION

An impartial inquiry of the editors of the newspapers of prohibition states by the *Literary Digest* recently elicited some interesting testimonials to the value of prohibition. Two questions were asked by the *Digest* of the editors of papers in nineteen prohibition states: First, whether in their state prohibition is a success; second, whether they would recommend it to other states. We quote briefly from a few of the papers whose replies were published:

Maine

"A fair test of the general prosperity of a people is found in the per capita amount of individual deposits in their banks and in the increase in the value of all taxable property," says the *Portland Express*. "Wisconsin, Delaware, Ohio, Illinois, New Jersey, Maryland, and Pennsylvania would not be cited by any intelligent citizen as states where the general prosperity of the people had suffered through legal opposition to the liquor traffic. How do they compare with Maine in the amount of per capita individual deposits in their banks? The comptroller's report for 1910 shows that Wisconsin had $142 per capita; Delaware, $170; Ohio, $175; Illinois, $198; New Jersey, $205; Maryland, $205; Pennsylvania, $210; while Maine had $256 per capita of individual deposits in all her banks. Prohibition was enacted in Maine, as we have seen, in 1851, and between 1850 and 1912, as shown by the census of 1910, Maine had increased the value of her taxable property of all kinds by a larger percentage than had any state whose shores are washed by the waters of the Atlantic or the Gulf of Mexico, save only the Empire state of New York, and that great state exceeded Maine by only eight-one hundredths of one per cent."

Kansas

Prohibition is the "greatest asset of Kansas," remarks the Concordia *Blade-Empire*, which tells us that there can be no question of the economic benefits it has brought to the state, while the moral gain is incalculable. The Lindsborg *News* claims that one of the results of prohibition in Kansas has been that no state in the Union has been so vilified by the brewery interests, for they have realized all along in their losing fight that the only way to keep the traffic going has been "along the line of disillusionment."

North Dakota

The Jamestown *Capital* reminds us that every time the people of the state have an opportunity to vote upon the question of prohibition they "overwhelmingly strengthen the law," which is a financial success that has been worth millions to the people of the state. Merely as a business proposition, therefore, they do not want anything to do with the liquor business.

Georgia

The Waycross *Journal-Herald* says that in its observation the present Georgia dry laws are more generally accepted as being successful "than any similar laws that this state or any other state has ever had." It claims even that thousands of so-called local optionists in Georgia have been so impressed that they are openly advocating laws so rigid that liquor "can neither be advertised, sold, nor shipped" into the state.

Oklahoma

The Vinita *Leader* writes that "every time the state votes on the question of prohibition the majority favoring it increases," for Oklahoma is dry "for keeps."

Mississippi

The Grenada *Sentinel* is firm in its conviction that prohibition is a success, for those places that once vote the saloon out never vote it back. Mississippi would not turn back if she could and she could not if she would. *The Issue* (Jackson) also recalls that under the saloon régime "liquor largely controlled politics," but when the saloons were driven out the political regeneration of Mississippi followed swiftly, and "today it is the cleanest politically of any state in the Union."

—*Pioneer*

Prevent Such an Occurrence as This by a National Prohibition War Measure

North Carolina

Prohibition pays, says the Lexington *Dispatch*, and every demonstration of its value has deepened the sentiment for still more strenuous legislation, and proof of its success is in the marvelous industrial growth of the state during recent years and the fact that North Carolinians are "a happier, sober, more ambitious people, freer to work for state building without the discouraging presence of liquor, destroyer of mind and body."

Tennessee

The Commercial Appeal points out among the advantages of prohibition already noticeable in the city of Memphis the following:

"We have an enormous Negro population, and the reduction of the supply of liquor to irresponsible Negroes has already been followed by a reduction in fighting and killing.

"It has also cut down loafing and reduced idleness among a certain class of Negroes. There have been fewer arrests of both whites and blacks in Memphis during the last six months than during any other six months for ten years. There has been a reduction of tragedies which have their origin in liquor.

"Prohibition has already materially dimmed the lights in the red-light district. With liquor out of the red-light district it will shrivel up from lack of patronage.

"Under prohibition workingmen are taking more of their money home to their wives and to their children than they previously did.

"Under prohibition the occasional drinker does not run the risk of becoming an occasional drunkard. . . .

"Prohibition has also interfered with the gambling industry. Retail merchants find their collections better under prohibition than they did before prohibition was in order. . . .

"If the present wave is not dissipated there will be national prohibition within six years."

Arizona

In Arizona, the Phœnix *Arizona Gazette* has no hesitancy in avowing that prohibition has been of very great benefit to the state. It has resulted in the decrease of crime, according to the reports of the officials of penal institutions and peace-officers, and, according to reports of bankers and mining men, has proved of great economic advantage. In the city of Phœnix alone the average number of arrests for drunkenness has been less per month than it was daily under the saloon régime. But the election figures furnish the best argument that can be produced, showing that the people recognize the benefits of prohibition, according to this journal, which adds:

"The 'bone-dry' amendment, or the measure to strengthen the one previously adopted, by cutting out the 'personal-use' feature, was carried by thirteen counties out of fourteen, by a majority of 11,094, one county only voting against it, and it by one majority only.

"To the citizens of states having hundreds of thousands of votes these majorities may not look large, but in Arizona, with less than 250,000 population, the total vote amounted to a little less than 50,000, from which it will be seen that the percentage is quite large."

Virginia

In Virginia the Richmond *Evening Journal* says that in January, 1916, the

(Continued on Page Nine)

TURNING THE LIGHT ON 1917 "ANTI-PROHIBITION MANUAL"

ARGUMENTS OF LIQUOR MEN COMPOSED OF HALF TRUTHS, GARBLED STATISTICS AND FALSE DEDUCTIONS

PROF. JOHN A. NICHOLLS

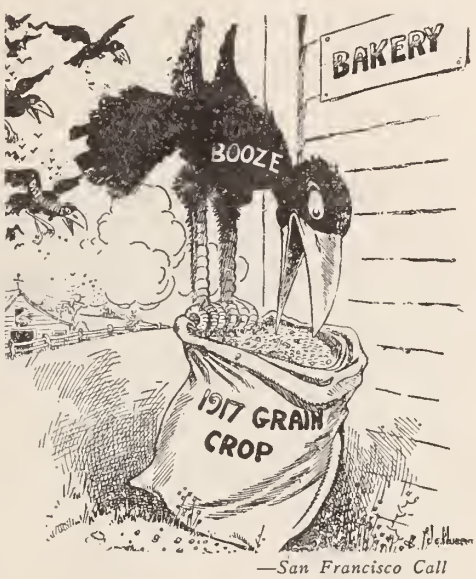
The wonderful ingenuity and untiring activity displayed by the publicity department of the liquor interests are surely worthy of a better cause. The ability displayed in the presentation of alleged facts is certainly great enough to accomplish wonders if it were used in a proper manner, and not perverted to the bolstering up of a lost cause. But as one reads the "Anti-Prohibition Manual," the "National Bulletin," and other liquor publications, and notes how fact and fiction, truth and falsehood are skilfully blended with sophistry in order to present the liquor traffic in the garb of an angel of light, it would almost seem as if the prophet Isaiah, looking across the centuries with prophetic vision, was thinking of these champions of the dark traffic in drink when he said: "Woe unto them that call evil good and good evil; that put darkness for light, and light for darkness; that put bitter for sweet, and sweet for bitter." For surely no stronger illustration of an attempt to do the very things named can be found than in the widely distributed documents of the liquor organizations. Many good and well meaning people have been misled and deceived in the past, but fortunately, as Abraham Lincoln so aptly put it, "You can't fool all the people all the time," and the dissemination of facts, the wide extension of prohibition territory, and the world-wide interest in the discussion of the liquor problem, lessen to a very large extent the danger arising from the constant efforts to deceive put forth by the selfish liquor forces.

Sentiment Has Changed Since Then

And it is rather late in the day to hope to bolster up the drink habit and the drink traffic by the statement that George Washington had a distillery upon his plantation in Virginia over one hundred twenty-five years ago. He also had slaves there, and it would be just as logical to say that because of that fact slavery ought to be continued, as to urge the continuance of the manufacture of alcoholic beverages because they were made on the estate of the first president of the United States. We have learned something during the last one hundred years about slavery and alcohol; scientific investigation, and economic research have placed us in possession of the facts, and as our flag waves over an undivided republic, without a slave, so ere long will it float over a nation emancipated from partnership with the liquor traffic. The attempt in the "Anti-Prohibition Manual" to identify Abraham Lincoln with the liquor traffic because it is alleged that he bought brandy in a drug store is on a par with the attempt to hide behind the Washington distillery. Mr. Lincoln's temperance principles were so pronounced, and his views so widely known, that even an inmate of a lunatic asylum could hardly be deceived by such sophistry. Years ago thousands of doctors used and prescribed brandy for medical purposes, believing it to possess special virtues. Today its use has been largely abandoned as more careful research has shown it to be a dangerous narcotic depressant drug. We know now that alcohol will preserve a man when he is dead, but its use will not tend to keep him alive.

Another startling headline informs us that "Drinking Nations Lead, and Have Led the World." The writer declares that, "Instead of being a curse, alcohol is the handmaiden of intellectual and material progress, and that history abundantly proves it." The writer's knowledge of history must certainly be very shallow if he really believes this absurd statement. Drink was the weakness, and not the strength of the great nations of the past, and the story of their rise and fall is one continuous warning against strong drink. Even Babylon, the pride and the glory of the world, went down because of alcohol's mighty power, while men who moved like giants for a time in the world's arena perished miserably because of its destructive force.

Another declaration from the same article states that "Races are vigorous in body and virile in mind almost in the ratio that they consume alcohol." The writer certainly ought to attend a primary school, and take a few lessons in ancient and modern history, winding up with a course in scientific temperance. Another interesting display line informs us that "The South is staggering under dry laws." Well—not so that you can notice it. In fact, all the evidence, coming as it does from governors, mayors, judges, and public officials, seems to show that the South has ceased to stagger, and is



—*San Francisco Call*

Menacing our Bread Supply.

now traveling briskly on the highway to prosperity, with a decrease in crime, and an increase in property valuation, and marked beneficial results in moral uplift and good order.

We are also informed that "National prohibition is a farce," although it has never yet been tried, and we get a repetition of the old statement that "The saloon is the poor man's club." Some time ago, in a remarkable arraignment of the saloon, a prominent beer bottler of Boston said: "No consistent or logical argument can be advanced for its continuance, unless it be the hackneyed one that it is the poor man's club. If it is the poor man's club then I contend that the dues are too high; it costs too much to keep the club steward in a prosperous condition, and therefore should be disbanded for the benefit of the club members, their families and the community at large." This seems to be a very complete answer to the claim of the "Anti-Prohibition Manual."

But when it comes to the "Magnitude of the Liquor Industry" we get some idea of the vivid imagination of the "Manual's" author. Quoting, and correctly, from the United States Statistical Abstract, the cost of materials used in the manufacture of distilled, malt and vinous liquors is given as $139,199,000. In another place we are informed that "Prohibition would cost from $3,000,000,000 to $5,000,000,000," and are also told that the farmers receive hundreds of millions annually from the brewers and distillers, and that prohibition would result in the loss of billions of dollars to wholesale grocers and others, in addition to the loss of billions of dollars in assets and annual business to barrel and stave manufacturers, lumber men, bottle makers, and those engaged in other collateral lines of business. Insurance men, we are told, would lose millions of dollars in premiums. Inasmuch as the official census returns for 1909 place the valuation of all alcoholic beverages at $592,560,000 it is very evident that the untold billions that are to be lost by the adoption of prohibition, like Falstaff's men in Buckram, exist only in the fertile brain of the defender of the liquor interests. As to the number of persons dependent upon the so-called liquor industry, to that computation there seems to be no end. In one place the "Manual" states that 200,000 are directly employed, making a living for 1,000,000 people. Another statement places the number to be provided for at 4,000,000, but this soon grows to 1,100,000 directly employed, and the number dependent upon the business reaches 8,000,000. In another place we are informed, upon the authority of the *Philadelphia Sunday Despatch*, that 10,000,000 persons are dependent on the liquor traffic for a living. Talk about Barnum's lightning calculator. Even he, in his most palmy days, could not multiply as fast as the statisticians of the brewers and distillers.

Prohibition not Responsible for Conditions Before its Enactment

But the skill of the compiler shows to great advantage in the tables comparing wet and dry states. With the methods adopted it is possible to prove anything under the sun. For instance, take the illiteracy table, a comparison of seven dry and seven wet states: By picking out four southern states, where the percentage of illiteracy is notoriously large, it is possible to compare them with northern states in such a manner as to swell the percentage of illiteracy to the great apparent disadvantage of the dry states. That prohibition is in no way responsible for this condition, is well known to everybody. In West Virginia, one of the seven states included in the table, prohibition did not go into operation until five years after the census returns quoted were collected. But a little thing like that does not trouble the anti-prohibitionist. The same method is used in all the comparisons. The evident hope of the compiler is that the reader will have no knowledge of conditions, and trusting to the honesty of the writer will be an easy dupe.

The very methods adopted show the desperate straits in which the liquor traffickers find themselves. Garbled statistics, false statements, and wild assertions may sometimes deceive for a time, but in the long run honesty is the best policy. Morally, economically and socially wrong, the liquor traffic will have to go. Given a fair trial through the long years of the past, it has been found guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors against humanity. Every form of regulation has been tried with that intent, and failed. The decision of the American people, fast hastening to consummation, is that it must be ended. This decision will ere long be engrafted upon the organic law of the nation in the form of National Constitutional Prohibition, thus bringing to us happier homes, greater prosperity, and a better land.

No. 1 No. 2 No. 3

Scenes at El Paso, Texas, During Mobilization of Troops on Mexican Border

"WILL HISTORY REPEAT ITSELF?"

KATHARINE LENT STEVENSON

That was a pertinent question which THE UNION SIGNAL recently asked through its editorial columns, "Will History Repeat Itself?" the answer to which must be given unequivocally in the affirmative, and we rejoice that the campaign against vice which the Woman's Christian Temperance Union waged for the Philippine Islands is being duplicated by an even more widespread and aggressive campaign for our army camps of the present day.

The article by Dr. M. J. Exner, which appeared in the April issue of *Social Hygiene*, is appalling in its revelations of conditions on the Mexican border while our troops were encamped there. It should be in the hands of every member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, if that be possible. It should certainly be in the hands of state, county and local presidents and of all who hold positions of leadership. Only a few weeks ago one of my own state superintendents denied with great vigor the charges of prostitution in the Army and the establishment of prophylaxis tents. Her own son had been on the border and she was sure if such things had existed she would have known of them from him. But Dr. Exner has proved their existence and many more sons, all over the land have, without doubt, kept from their mothers knowledge which they have realized would bring anguish to their hearts even though they themselves might have escaped the deadly pollution.

There has recently come into my hands remarkable confirmation of the facts of Dr. Exner's article. A young Massachusetts soldier, who was converted while on the border and who is consumed with the true convert's zeal for setting the wrong right, came to me in my office to tell me of some of the things he had seen and placed in my hands photographs which he had taken himself while in camp at El Paso. For obvious reasons I withhold his name, although he would be more than willing to take any consequences which might come from having it known if he could be assured that thereby he might aid in doing away with these twin evils in the Army camp—the saloon and the brothel. He is circulating petitions for prohibition, speaking wherever an opportunity offers and making a splendid fight for the protection of the flag.

He affirms unhesitatingly that drink is the producing cause of a vast majority of the cases of prostitution in the Army camps. Moreover, he is equally certain that the anti-canteen law is constantly violated,—indeed, he was surprised beyond measure when told that that law had not been repealed. He realizes that the saloons which cluster close around the boundary lines of the camps are the places where the greatest amount of drunkenness is to be found, but he affirms as positively as a veteran white ribboner could that it is the few drinks taken at the bar of the Army canteen which arouse the appetite and send the men to the stronger drink outside. He said, in answer to a question: "Well, maybe it was not beer, but only near beer. All I can say is that it acted like beer."

Through his great interest I am able to send to THE UNION SIGNAL the accompanying illustrations, all taken by him. No. 1 is self-explanatory, and yet I should not say that, for it was not self-explanatory to me. My first thought was that it represented a battle-field and I asked in all innocence: "Is that man wounded?" "Yes," he said, "I guess he's wounded all right. *That is one of those houses.*" No. 2 represents soldiers entering one of the houses, all of which are close to the banks of the Rio Grande, looking towards Mexico. During the year and a half this young man was at the front he saw the evolution of a single home into a great caravansary. There was first built a saloon with wings reaching in two directions in which are the rooms, or cribs, for the women. One after another the additions were made until they cover an entire block. (See No. 3). With a strong magnifying glass one may see the women in the doors and windows of some of the rooms, as they are seen in Japan, China and Burma today.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Since this article was written Secretary Baker of the War Department has taken action looking toward the moral protection of the soldier. On May 25 he made public a letter addressed to the governors of all states, calling for co-operation in keeping the Army mobilization camps free from improper surroundings and immoral influences. "Our responsibility in this matter is not open to question," the Secretary wrote. "We cannot allow these young men, most of whom will have been drafted to service, to be surrounded by a vicious and demoralizing environment, nor can we leave anything undone which will protect them from unhealthy influences and crude forms of temptation."

But these are not snapshots of Japan, or China, or Burma, but of the United States of America, the state of Texas and the city of El Paso. Small wonder that there is a municipal ordinance forbidding the taking of snapshots on the streets of El Paso! We are glad that the civic authorities are not willing to have their shame known to the world. But it is not the shame of El Paso or Texas alone, but of the entire nation, and it is against the duplication of such scenes in numerous concentration camps all over our country that the united moral forces of the land are protesting

One thing Dr. Exner's article brings out clearly and that is that the responsibility for the existence of these sinks of iniquity rests with the individual commanders and that the condition is not one which of necessity attends the whole army. From one camp saloon and brothel were almost wholly excluded by the sheer determination and the sole authority of the commander. If this be true, then why may not the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army, through the aid of Congress, or without that aid if it be withheld,—say that the men of our nation who are risking their lives that the nation may be preserved shall be saved from a more deadly enemy than submarine or machine gun, a foe which will destroy alike body, mind and soul?

That startling book published by the Strength of Britain movement, "Defeat or Victory," gives an awful picture of the conditions to which the British army has been subjected during this war. Small wonder that its publication was stopped, the issue already in existence destroyed and a fine attached to the possession of a copy in some of the provinces. But the truth must be heard whether governments like to hear it or not, and Canadian and Australian mothers and fathers have a right to ask, as they are asking, if they are to continue to send their sons out from the shelter of a prohibition home into the horrors of a drunken, licentious army camp. It is asserted on competent authority that, during the first eighteen months of the war more men from one of the great powers were in the hospitals from venereal diseases than from wounds sustained on the battlefields.

Is this to be America's experience? God forbid! Let us continue to pour in our appeals to the President and to Congress for prohibition as a war measure and for the protection of the young manhood, which in very truth is a nation's soul.

NEXT LOGICAL STEP

PROF. IRVING FISHER, of Yale University

The theory that alcohol in small quantities is beneficial has been forever exploded by exact scientific tests. The use of even one or two glasses of beer daily has been proved to slow down the entire nervous system, and the myth that alcohol is a stimulant is no longer accepted by the medical profession. Alcohol is not a stimulant, it is a narcotic poison; it does not stimulate the heart, it removes the normal brakes of the heart.

That wipes out the non-prohibition argument that people who can exercise self-control have a right to drink. They have no such right, since drink, even in small quantities, is poison. We have compulsory education; we have just adopted compulsory draft; prohibition is a compulsion of almost as great a value to a nation at war as compulsory registration.

When eighty per cent of our square miles and sixty per cent of our population, our national capital and our army and navy are dry, it seems the logical thing to do to make it nation-wide.

—Copyright by Harris & Ewing
Hon. Josephus Daniels,
Secretary of the Navy

Safeguard Soldiers and Sailors!

Secretary Daniels and Secretary Baker have expressed the intention of doing everything in their power to safeguard the training and mobilization camps of the Army and the Navy, and they urge the co-operation of the state officials and the people to that end.

Wherever these camps are located, the W. C. T. U. has a fine opportunity to exercise all possible influence with the governors to secure an anti-liquor and an anti-vice zone for the protection of the enlisted men. Where these camps are situated in prohibition states and localities letters should be sent to the governor, urging strict enforcement of existing laws.

—Copyright by Harris & Ewing
Hon. Newton D. Baker,
Secretary of War

WHY ABRAHAM LINCOLN SIGNED THE LIQUOR REVENUE BILL

REV. DUNCAN C. MILNER

A chapter of war history of special significance at this time, in view of pending war revenue legislation.

Perhaps the most serious mistake in the wonderful political career of Abraham Lincoln was that he signed the internal revenue bill which, in laying a tax on liquors, did it in such a way that their manufacture and sale were put under the protection of the national government.

The story of the passage of the bill and Mr. Lincoln's approval is of great interest. It was the second year of the great war and the expenditures of the government were enormous in comparison with any previous experience of the republic. It was also a critical time in military affairs. The Union armies had met with some serious defeats. The soldiers were unpaid. The proposed internal revenue bill exacted a heavy tax on everything upon which such a burden could be laid. The proposal to exact a large tax from liquor makers and sellers provoked bitter debates in both houses of Congress. Among the leaders were sincere champions of prohibition and they were divided on the bill. Senator Henry Wilson of Massachusetts made serious objection to the measure because it was a form of licensing the liquor traffic. He said, "I look upon the liquor trade as grossly immoral, carrying more evil than anything else in this country, and I think the Federal government ought not to derive a revenue from the retail of intoxicating drinks."

He had the foresight to prophesy that it would give the business of liquor selling a respectable position and that "It will be hailed from one end of the country to the other by the whole rum selling interests of the country. . . . It will give immense power and strength to the liquor selling interests." Senator Grimes of Iowa and Senator Pomeroy of Kansas stood with Senator Wilson.

Secretary of the Treasury Chase pressed Mr. Lincoln in behalf of the empty treasury and made the plea that the soldiers and sailors and their families were in great need and money must be furnished. The secretary and friends of prohibition treated it as an emergency measure that would be revoked as soon as the war was over.

The testimony of Major James B. Merwin, an old friend of Mr. Lincoln and a co-worker with him for temperance, is of interest and value. In a letter to the writer he said, "There were tens of thousands of soldiers, faithful, self-denying, patriotic and true, who had not been paid for months. Secretary Chase, a most accomplished and successful financier, had exhausted every resource of the country. The families of soldiers, to my certain knowledge, were without food and some of them without shelter. Napoleon said, 'Make the vices pay the bills,' and so they came to President Lincoln and pleaded with him to recoup the empty treasury by taxing liquors. He revolted at once! 'Never,' said he, 'will I consent to that infamy.' Lincoln, great as he was and good as he was, was not so great as his party. He had to yield to the pressure—to my certain knowledge with the specific agreement that it was only and distinctly 'a war measure' to be repealed as soon as the war was over. I know positively how the great Lincoln struggled days over this matter, but a person not conversant with existing conditions can form no idea of the pressure."

In another letter to me, Major Merwin wrote, "Mr. Chase sent for me for two consultations on the matter, he was so much afraid I should advise against it. I told Mr. Lincoln, 'I dare not advise you one way or another. I know the pressure for money to pay the troops.' Please always stand on the positive agreement that it was to end with the war. To my personal knowledge that consent was obtained for Mr. Lincoln's signature to the bill."

At the Anti-Saloon League convention at Columbus, Ohio, a few years ago, Major Merwin gave similar testimony. He declared that in the presence of Senator Wilson, Secretary Chase and himself, Mr. Chase said, "Mr. Lincoln, we have got to have the resources of evil as well as good to end this rebellion and we must have the resources. Mr. Lincoln, we cannot stand it any longer."

Then Mr. Lincoln said, "I had rather lose my right hand than to sign a document that shall perpetuate the liquor traffic, but as soon as the exigencies pass away I will turn my attention to the repeal of that document."

If Mr. Lincoln had survived the war there can hardly be any question that he would have sought the repeal of this law that was so shrewdly manipulated by the liquor interests, to give an air of respectability to their business and so intrench it in law, and add to their enormous financial gains.

It may be well to recall the fact that for nearly fifty years before the war there was no Federal tax on the liquor traffic. There were customs duties on imported liquors. While at this time there was no financial burden put upon the liquor business it was the time of the inauguration of the modern temperance reform. During that period there had arisen the American Temperance Society, the American Temperance Union, the Washingtonian and Father Mathew total abstinence crusades and the beginning of the fraternal temperance societies of which the Sons of Temperance was the pioneer. By the close of 1855 fourteen states were under prohibitory laws. Agitation for both slavery and temperance was before the country, but finally the slavery question took the leading place until it was settled by the war. After the war the liquor makers found that the paying of so large a share of the expenses of the government by the revenue, gave them place and power and made friends for them among many people who were not unwilling to save taxes even at the shameful price of partnership with a business so destructive and dangerous.

On the last day of Mr. Lincoln's life Major Merwin was a guest at the White House. He was to go as a special messenger from the President to Horace Greeley and others to get their influence in forwarding a plan to employ colored troops in the construction of the Panama Canal. After Mr. Lincoln had given the papers and instructions he said, "Merwin, we have cleared up a colossal job. Slavery is abolished. After reconstruction the next great question will be the overthrow and suppression of the legalized liquor traffic and you know that my head and heart, my hand and my purse will go into the contest for victory. In 1842, less than a quarter of a century ago, I predicted that the day would come when there would be neither a slave nor a drunkard in the land. I have lived to see one prediction fulfilled. I hope to live to see the other."

Mr. Merwin wrote, "We shook hands and I left for Philadelphia and New York. That night the bullet of the assassin sent him into eternal silence."

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National W. C. T. U. Convention, Washington, D. C., December 2–7, 1917

AMBULANCE PLAN POPULAR

The plan of the National W. C. T. U. to purchase, equip and send to France a motor ambulance is receiving hearty support from the state organizations. A gift of $50 has been received from Mrs. Caroline McDowell, National superintendent of Temperance and Missions.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. SENDS REPRESENTATIVE TO HELP IN PORTO RICAN CAMPAIGN

Rev. Paul Barnhart sails June 23 for Porto Rico to represent the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union in the prohibition campaign now in progress. Mr. Barnhart is peculiarly fitted for this service. He has spent several years in Chili as a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal church and is thoroughly familiar with the language, literature and ways of the Spanish-speaking peoples. Porto Rico votes on prohibition July 16 and our correspondents in the island write most optimistically of the prospects for success.

WHO WILL DECIDE THE ISSUE?

There is little danger of the average American citizen forgetting that this is a government "of the people and for the people," but occasionally he needs to be reminded that it is likewise a government "by the people," and that as one of them he has certain definite obligations to meet. Professor Irving Fisher, in speaking recently on wartime prohibition to an audience in Philadelphia said, "It is people like *you* who are to decide the issue. If you 'let George do it' he may fail you. I tell you it is nip and tuck in Washington on this question, and every day the situation mysteriously shifts. The liquor interests are fighting with their backs to the wall. If we don't fight we lose."

Your activity in arousing your friends and fellow citizens will have much to do with the decision of the administration and Congress on this question.

Send telegrams and brief letters to President Wilson, your two Senators and your Congressman, urging prohibition as a war emergency measure for the conservation of our material resources and for the health and efficiency of the nation's defenders.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, 561 Thirty-third St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

SPECIALIZE ON COMFORT BAGS

All local unions in planning for patriotic service should keep in mind that "the Navy goes first," and that the work to be pushed at the present time is the making of comfort bags to supply the naval recruits that are crowding into the four great training stations: Great Lakes Naval Training Station, near Chicago; San Francisco; Newport, Rhode Island, and Norfolk, Virginia. Hurry up calls are coming to W. C. T. U. headquarters for large quantities of these bags. About a week ago the president of the Illinois W. C. T. U., with headquarters at Chicago, received a call from the Y. M. C. A. secretary at the Great Lakes station for 1,400 bags for immediate use. "We want *W. C. T. U.* comfort bags" said the secretary in his message. Remember that this comfort bag work is to be done independently of the Red Cross Society. The bags are to be made and filled according to the plans and specifications of our National department of Work among Soldiers and Sailors, and they will contain nothing to which the mother of any enlisted boy can object. In each will be placed a little Testament and a motherly letter of cheer and encouragement.

ONE "BONE DRY" DAY

Prohibition does not and cannot prohibit? Of that fact there can be no doubt since we are assured of it on the solemn word of the liquor fraternity, which cannot be mistaken. And yet, while we bow to their infallibility, we must confess that certain very strange things sometimes occur in places where prohibition has only a sporadic existence, as well as in territory where it is the settled policy. If prohibition does not prohibit, then it comes dangerously near to doing so even in the midst of untoward circumstances.

For example, the worst foe of the city of Boston, Massachusetts, cannot accuse it of being prohibition ground. The liquor traffic has free course, runs and is glorified both in the Boston City Hall and under the gilded dome on Beacon Hill. One assertion made persistently throughout the years since the prohibitory law was repealed to make way for high license has been that the law was so shamelessly violated that it had to be repealed in the interests of decency and morality. Whatever might be the facts concerning prohibition elsewhere, it could never be enforced in Boston, has come to be a truism on the lips of "cultured" Bostonians.

And yet, here are the very latest facts concerning prohibition in Boston: On Tuesday, June fifth, the city was "bone dry." Governor McCall had requested the liquor dealers of the state to refrain from selling on registration day. How far this request was acceded to throughout the state we do not yet know, but in Boston every hotel, save one, all the saloons and clubs, save two or three of the "exclusive" sort, complied. The governor affirmed that he had not the power to demand the closing of the saloons. The Boston licensing board was equally sure of its limitations, but the "patriotic liquor dealers" realized that "Safety First," so far as their continued existence was concerned, lay in obeying this request. At a banquet given in the evening in honor of ex-Governor Brackett's election to the constitutional convention, at which five ex-governors sat at table among many other notables, ex-Governor Foss stated: "If Massachusetts were to be as dry for thirty days as it has been today it would never go back and be wet."

What justified that assertion? Up to five o'clock on the afternoon of the fifth there had not been one arrest for drunkenness, and up to midnight only twenty in a city where, at the most conservative estimate, 750,000 people had been gathered during all or part of the day. Without doubt the number exceeded 750,000, as the young men were coming in from all parts of the state to register for military service. There was absolutely no disturbance of any kind and the number registered exceeded the estimate made.

But prohibition does not prohibit apparently and Massachusetts has sat too long at the feet of the brewers and distillers to learn from experience or observation. "What fools we mortals be!"

PROTECTION FOR THE UNIFORM

Congress has passed a law against the sale of intoxicating liquors to men in uniform. The Attorney General has interpreted it to apply to enlisted men not only in the Army but in the Navy and the Marines. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are urging the cooperation of state officials and of citizens to make the measure effective.

In order to insure the perfect enforcement of this law, all citizens should lend their assistance. Influence should be brought to bear upon governors and state officials to create a dry zone around every training or mobilization camp and public sentiment should demand of all local officers that they do their utmost to help enforce the provision. Private citizens should be self-constituted detectives to note and report law violations of liquor dealers. The patriotic people of all communities in the vicinity of these camps should co-operate with the Y. M. C. A. and officers in charge in furnishing wholesome recreation to offset temptations offered by vicious interests.

LABOR MISREPRESENTED

The anti-prohibition petition signed by 2,000,000 men, purporting to have come from the labor unions, recently presented to President Wilson, grossly misrepresents the labor interests of this country. Certainly the Virginia Federation of Labor which at its recent meeting at Roanoke endorsed the principle of national prohibition, declaring alcohol to be the enemy of the workingman, could not have been included in this petition.

Colorado could hardly have been represented, for the *Denver Labor Bulletin* says positively in a recent utterance: "Today it is practically impossible to find a member of organized labor in Colorado advocating a return to former conditions with the open saloon and its accompanying crime."

Obviously the labor unions of Washington would not sympathize with such a movement, for the president of that organization said not long ago: "I voted against the prohibition law two years ago. I did not believe it would work because of the fact that we had several thousand men and women, good, tried unionists, making a livelihood from the liquor business, but from my observation covering a period of ten months the state has been dry I would state emphatically that I would never vote for a return of the saloon system."

We venture the conjecture that an analysis of the two million names signed to the petition would disclose the fact that it represented not legitimate labor interests, but the men employed by the distillers, brewers and allied trades and hangers-on around saloons who are practically unfit for any form of physical labor.

SHALL WE MAKE THE LIQUOR DEALERS OUR TAX COLLECTORS?

SENATOR K. D. McKELLAR of Tennessee

I am unwilling to debauch the American people in order to raise revenue for the government. I would gladly vote today to abolish the sale of liquors throughout the United States and lose every dollar of the revenue. We have threshed this revenue argument out time and time again. We have had it up in Tennessee, where we have lost all the revenue that came from liquor, but at the same time our state is more prosperous and the people are happier and better able to pay taxes than they have ever been before. I believe that if we had no liquor and no revenue from liquor our Nation would be happier and more prosperous and better able to pay these extraordinary taxes that we must impose. *In taxing liquor we merely tax the people who drink liquor, and make the liquor dealer our tax-collector.*

TWO IRRESISTIBLE ARGUMENTS FOR WAR PROHIBITION

From *Journal American Medical Association*

The prohibition movement appears to be growing steadily stronger and stronger. In view of the increasing strength of the sentiment in favor of prohibition, it is not at all surprising that a powerful effort should be made to secure some form of nation-wide prohibition at least during the war. Besides the usual reasons urged in favor of prohibition, special emphasis is now directed to the necessity of stopping the manufacture of alcoholic beverages in order to conserve the food supply and to turn additional labor into channels concerning the usefulness and necessity of which there can be no question.

But of all reasons that may be urged against the use of alcoholic drinks, the two that must appeal to physicians with irresistible force are (1) the action of alcohol in lessening all forms of efficiency, physical, intellectual and moral, and (2) the intimate connection always found between drinking, prostitution and the spread of venereal diseases.

The evidence against alcohol on these accounts is so overwhelming, so well established, and so generally known, that it does not seem necessary at this time to go into details, quote figures or cite examples. Only the other day an experiment was mentioned in *The Journal* which showed that 50 gm. of brandy causes a depreciation in the marksmanship of expert shots of 30 per cent in rapid firing and 50 per cent in slow firing. What sense is there in training men to become efficient and then sit idly by and let the hard-won efficiency be taken away by alcohol? We know that wars heretofore have resulted in tremendous increase in venereal diseases, not only in the military but also in the civil population. Students of history tell us that such increase may be sufficient to place the stamp of physical deterioration on entire nations. To ask another question—what sense is there in laboriously selecting and training the flower of our young manhood to make soldiers, sailors, marines, and then do nothing decisive to save them from the far-reaching disasters to themselves and others of venereal disease?

The fate of the movement to secure nation-wide war prohibition through legislative action and in other ways is uncertain. As the first duty of the medical profession is to prevent disease and loss of human efficiency, we must do all in our power to favor such movements. In the meanwhile no time should be lost in putting into effect the excellent recommendations of the General Medical Board to the Council of National Defense that every military command be surrounded by a protected zone in which prostitution and the sale of alcoholic drinks shall be prohibited, and that special efforts be directed toward furnishing the men with suitable opportunities for wholesome recreation.

PRESS OF DRY STATES ENTHUSIASTIC FOR PROHIBITION

(Continued from Page Four)

monthly average of arrests in Richmond was 1,200, and the police records this year show only half that number for the same month, the reduction being mainly in the "drunks and disorderlies." Hoboes are avoiding the state, and while forty-four applications for free beds were recorded by the police for New Year's Day, 1916, just four asked to be accommodated on the same day in 1917. "In place of saloons have come candy shops, grocery stores, delicatessen shops—in short, a proportion of all the varied retail industries that find support in any community in the trading centers. . . . Of course, the city's income has been curtailed by reason of the loss of revenue in licenses, but with the money formerly wasted on liquor now being distributed among the merchants the increased business can stand the slight raise in the tax rate."

Arkansas

In Arkansas we hear from the Fort Smith *Times-Record* that prohibition has been the best moral and economic investment the state has had in years. There is more general prosperity now, more hopefulness, more cheerfulness than ever before known, and this journal is of the opinion that Arkansas has just one further duty to perform, which is to help make the nation dry. "What has proved so good for us, what has lessened our crime and increased our prosperity," *The Times-Record* claims, "belongs to the nation as well as to us, and we should help push it along." The Little Rock *Arkansas Gazette* thinks there can be no doubt that prohibition in Arkansas is generally conceded to have brought many benefits.

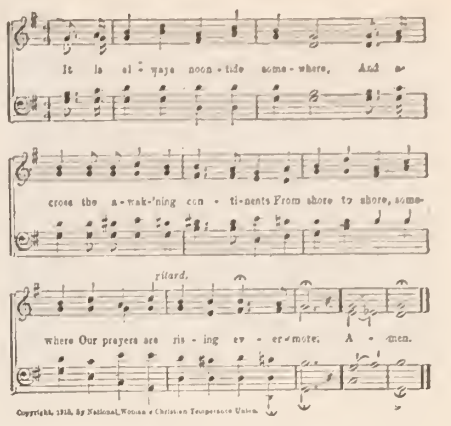
Colorado

In Colorado we hear from the Pueblo *Chieftain* that prohibition is not a live issue in that state, because, as with woman suffrage, it has been settled permanently, and the number of persons who desire a reopening of the discussion is politically inconsiderable. No one who is honest and intelligent can deny that prohibition has been a success in Colorado, this journal goes on to say, and mainly for two reasons. First, the state has a good law, and, secondly, the law has been well enforced.

Iowa

The Des Moines *Register-Tribune* claims that the steady progress of anti-liquor legislation in a state where there is relatively a large foreign-born population is a sufficient answer to any question as to the success of prohibition there. The saloon and liquor interests lost ground continuously and "but little distinction is drawn now between laws to drive the saloon out and laws to drive liquor out," and this journal predicts that in the very near future it will be impossible to secure liquor for use as a beverage. The Des Moines *Capital* also believes that Iowa is satisfied with prohibition and that it will never return to licensed saloons.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE



AT THE NOONTIDE HOUR

At the sacred noontide hour let the white ribboners of the land unite in prayer daily for our country and all other countries, that all may come to see the true Christian and humanitarian point of view in this world crisis; for the protection of "our boys" from the physical and moral deterioration from drink and vice that follow in the wake of war; for our President and his advisers that divine wisdom may rule every decision, that lasting peace may speedily come and the will of the Father of all peoples be done throughout the earth.

WHAT MAKES A NATION GREAT?

Not serried ranks with flags unfurled,
Nor armored ships that gird the world,
Not hoarded wealth nor busy mills,
Not cattle on a thousand hills,
Not sages wise, nor schools, nor laws,
Not boasted deeds in freedom's cause—
All these may be and yet the state
In the eye of God be far from great.

That land is great which knows the Lord,
Whose songs are guided by His word;
Where justice rules 'twixt man and man,
Where love controls in act and plan,
Where breathing in his native air
Each soul finds joy in praise and prayer—
Thus may our country, good and great,
Be God's delight—man's best estate.

—*Alexander Blackburn*

UNION SIGNAL QUIZ

Do You Know the Answers to These Questions? They May Be Found in THE UNION SIGNAL of June 14

Ten questions, the answers to which will be found in the preceding number of THE UNION SIGNAL, will appear each week. The use of these questions as a part of local union programs is suggested.

1. Give substance of a pronouncement against the use of alcohol made within the past two weeks by a leading national medical society.

2. How does the opinion of Attorney General Gregory, recently given, affect the "personal liberty" of all men wearing the United States uniform?

3. Suggest three arguments that throw light on the beer fallacy.

4. In how many states do the women have some form of suffrage?

5. Name these states.

6. How many voting women are there in the United States?

7. How is the war likely to affect the status of woman suffrage?

8. What argument does Dr. Harvey Wiley advance in favor of war prohibition?

9. Why is the recent anti-alcohol movement at Yale University of great significance?

10. What line of action is urged by the National W. C. T. U. Legislative superintendent in order to secure national prohibition as a war measure?

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

July 4—National Independence Day—Americanization Day.
July 21—Loyal Temperance Legion Day—Birthday of Anna A. Gordon.
July 31—White Ribbon Missionary Day—Birthday of Mary Allen West.

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EVANGELISTIC DEPARTMENT

MARY E. KUHL

It is of supreme moment at this time that every white ribboner be in earnest prayer for the passage of the wartime prohibition measure now pending in our national Congress. Local, state and National evangelists, five hundred strong, have entered into a special prayer covenant for this purpose, the hour appointed for prayer being nine o'clock each morning. Great pressure can be brought to bear upon President Wilson and the national Congress if this prayer is supplemented by action. George Mueller once said, "Pray with all your might; then work with all your might." Prayer and work, coupled with an unwavering faith in God, will bring things to pass. This is the opportunity to show our faith by our works, and if the eye of faith is steadfastly fixed on Christ there can be no such word as fail, for He will keep His eye on the action of our national executive officials and Congressmen.

Prayer by way of the cross, prayer put into practice, prayer like a gatling gun, turned on tremendous difficulties, will clear the way and move the hearts of men to do the right.

Lord, teach us how to pray and help Thou our unbelief.

If China a few years ago called upon Christian America to pray for their nation in a time of deep crisis, how much more ought we to be in prayer for our own nation to cleanse itself of the wickedness of the liquor traffic as the first necessary step in the cruel war. Men ought always to pray and not to faint.

From June 21 until September 1 the address of your superintendent will be *710 S. Prairie St., Champaign, Ill.*

SOCIAL MEETINGS AND RED LETTER DAYS

MARY DAVIS TOMLINSON

I am being asked by some women the questions, "How can we conduct social meetings?" "How many socials should we hold during the year?" "Which leaflets should we distribute?" I have endeavored in my leaflets to answer these and many other inquiries that may arise in the minds of the new local superintendents. My leaflets, "What? When? Who? Why?" "Do and Don't," "What a Superintendent Should Know" and "Hints and Helps," give the needful information.

I wonder if we women realize the opportunity that is ours during the war of utilizing this department for the good of the soldiers who are mobilizing near us? Invite these men to your homes, furnish music and recitations, provide simple refreshments and give them, upon leaving, an appropriate leaflet. The Young People's Branch can assist in many ways. The entertainment need not be limited to our own membership, for certainly the women in every community, if invited, will be glad to lend a hand.

Socials might be held once a week, to make and fill comfort bags, for thousands of them will be needed for the soldiers and sailors. One of the members might read articles from THE UNION SIGNAL, the state paper or from the valuable leaflet, "Achievements of the National W. C. T. U.," recently revised and published by the National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Illinois.

The Red Letter Days that come during the summer months can all be observed and the booklets concerning the loyal patriotic women whose birthdays are thus remembered might be read. The summer Red Letter Days are: July 21, the birthday of the National W. C. T. U. president, Anna A. Gordon; July 31, the birthday of Mary Allen West; August 3, the birthday of Lady Henry Somerset; August 28, the birthday of Lucy Webb Hayes; September 28, the birthday of Frances E. Willard.

May each one do her duty; "'Tis nobleness to serve."

212 E. 7th St., Plainfield, N. J.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. SARAH ROBERTS MORRIS, West New Brighton, N. Y. From the commencement of the W. C. T. U. movement Mrs. Morris has been one of the most earnest workers. She was a charter member of the first union organized in Trenton, N. J. Upon making her home on Staten Island she became a member of West New Brighton union, of which she was president for twenty-seven years. In 1894 she succeeded Mrs. Ella A. Boole as president of Richmond county and held the position continuously for twenty-one years, resigning last December on account of failing health. She was a life member of the state, the National, and World's W. C. T. U. She was unflinching in her devotion to the cause, was practical in her methods and had the privilege of seeing great things accomplished in the progress of the W. C. T. U. on Staten Island. On May 22, at the county convention, a memorial service was held, with Mrs. Boole in charge, and the next afternoon, at Trinity church, the beautiful W. C. T. U. ritual was used, in connection with the regular funeral service.

WILLARD ADDISON HODGE, a noted reform worker of Madison, Wis. Mr. Hodge, a namesake of Frances Willard, was born on a farm near Janesville adjoining the old Willard homestead. In his promotion the reform movement has lost an earnest worker.

MRS. CORA STEWART, Albany, Oregon, sister-in-law of Mrs. Henrietta Brown. Mrs. Stewart was a leader in church and temperance work, a devoted wife and mother, and will be greatly missed.

MRS. CERES O. STAHLEY, Forreston, Ill., for more than twenty-five years a member of the local union, having served nearly that length of time as president.

PORTRAIT OF SILENA MOORE HOLMAN GIVEN PLACE IN TENNESSEE'S HALL OF FAME

The unveiling of the magnificent oil portrait of Tennessee's "white ribbon magician of love," Silena Moore Holman, at the state capitol, May 10, was a beautiful service, and one worthy of the undaunted soul who for sixteen years splendidly led the W. C. T. U. hosts to victory after victory. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the state legislature, which through Mrs. Holman's influence had passed numerous prohibition and home protection laws, united to do her this honor. Hers is the second portrait of a woman to hang in the hall of fame and the first to be placed there authoritatively because of patriotic service rendered the state.

The state library could not accommodate the people present from every section of Tennessee. The chief feature of the beautiful program was an address delivered by ex-United States Senator W. R. Webb. Addresses were made by Senator Fleming, in behalf of the state legislature, and by Dr. Carre, president of the Anti-Saloon League. The state president, Mrs. Mary P. Bang, being unable to be present because of illness, the vice-president, Mrs. Minnie A. Welsh, presided. Mrs. Elizabeth D. Collins, state treasurer, reminded her hearers of Mrs. Holman's last message, "Tell the women to go forward in the work." Mrs. Grace William Robins gave the story of Mrs. Holman's life, as told to her by the great leader not long before her translation. The beautiful portrait, painted by Mrs. Willie Betty Newman of Nashville, was unveiled by Holman and John D. Marsh, handsome little grandsons of Mrs. Holman. Governor Rye accepted the gift for the state, and Miss Skeffington for the library. Among other things, the governor said: "It is proper for the state to place it among this galaxy of statesmen, warriors and jurists. Has she not led the greatest army that ever marched to battle in civilization? Has she not given a complete system of laws for the establishment of temperance? She has stormed the citadel of King Alcohol and conquered it. I accept this gift in the name of all the people of Tennessee, but especially in the name of the mothers."

The service closed with a touching prayer by Mrs. Estelle Knox, state corresponding secretary.

HANDWRITING ON THE WALL!

The stock of the Distilleries Securities Corporation (sometimes called the "Whisky Trust") is selling as low as $14 a share (par is $100), though the stock has been declaring dividends of six per cent and the figures for the last fiscal year indicate earnings by the corporation of 10.3 per cent! Its five per cent bonds are selling at a little over 63.—*Current Opinion* for June.

ENFORCING THE LAW

U. S. REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM C. HOUSTON of Tennessee

The opponents of prohibition measures insist that laws to prevent the sale and use of liquor cannot be enforced. This argument is as applicable to every statute for the preservation of law and order and for the protection of mankind.

Right here in the capital of the nation it is impossible to enforce laws against robbery and highway assaults so as to entirely prevent them, as is shown by their frequent occurrence; yet I take it that no man for this reason would favor an abrogation of the laws against robbery and larceny. When the American people shall surrender to this doctrine that a wholesome law cannot be enforced, they are ready to surrender their manhood as a civilized and progressive nation. The spirit that supported and sustained our ancestors in carving out this republic, in establishing law and authority over all opposition, is abandoned when we, as a people, say we cannot enforce a law that the enlightened conscience of the nation says is right.

The laws on this subject have been and will be evaded and circumvented, as all laws are to some extent, but every man of common sense knows, that the farther away liquor is put from a man or a community and the more difficult it is made to get it, the less of it will be used by that man or that community. No argument can refute that statement. I believe that the American people can enforce any law if they are alive to its importance and realize that it is best for the welfare and happiness of humanity. When we realize, as we are doing more and more, that "we are our brother's keeper" and that men should "as brothers be o'er all the world," we can enforce a prohibition law or any other law.

MICHIGAN STATE CONVENTION JUBILANT OVER PROHIBITION VICTORIES AND AFLAME WITH PATRIOTIC ZEAL

Special Correspondence

The two characteristic features of Michigan's forty-third annual state convention, held in Kalamazoo, May 29-June 1, inclusive, were jubilation over the victories of 1916 and 1917 and loyalty to our country through patriotic service. A large delegation from all over the state was present and reports were filled to overflowing with data relative to the great amount of work accomplished.

The state organization will ask Governor Sleeper to call an extra session of the legislature to pass a prohibition law as a war measure, and it will also appeal to President Wilson for national prohibition at this crucial time.

Aside from the regulation state work for the coming year, including zealous work for suffrage, extensive plans will be published in *The Michigan Union* and THE UNION SIGNAL for Michigan's work for national defense.

Mrs. E. L. Calkins, state president, having been appointed head of the department of Protection of Military Camps in the Michigan division of the Women's Committee of the Council for National Defense, with her assistant, the state vice-president, Mrs. Stella B. Roben, will formulate plans whereby every union in the state will contribute its efforts to this important work.

Already the birthday of Miss Anna A. Gordon, president of the National W. C. T. U., has been named as Motor Ambulance Day by this state, and it will be celebrated by the raising of funds which shall be used to help provide and maintain a National W. C. T. U. ambulance.

Twelve thousand dollars for Liberty Bonds was subscribed in about ten minutes.

Plans for making for our soldier boys hospital supplies, housewives and comfort bags, the latter to contain a Testament, pledge card and a motherly letter, were also adopted.

A beautiful pledge card containing a picture of the flag in colors, with the flag pledge, was presented to the delegates by the entertaining district and all were urged to sell these cards to their unions for patriotic uses. Accordingly, 10,000 were ordered for this purpose.

Among the speakers were Mrs. Ella A. Boole of New York, vice-president-at-large of the National W. C. T. U., who emphasized the prospects of a dry nation as a war measure and cited the fact that Congress has already passed a law that no liquor can be served to our soldiers in uniform, and that the defenders of our nation are required to wear their Army dress at all times, and Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane of Kalamazoo, chairman Michigan division of the Women's Committee of the Council for National Defense, who spoke on the work of the Red Cross.

Mrs. Nellie Sawyer Clark of Kalamazoo gave an address on suffrage. The delegates were twice entertained at tea at Suffrage headquarters. Mrs. Clark was assisted by Mrs. F. B. Perkins of Ann Arbor.

Dr. Kellogg of Battle Creek Sanatarium gave a very forceful talk on foods.

The officers were all re-elected, Mrs. E. L. Calkins, president; Mrs. Stella B. Roben, vice-president-at-large; Mrs. Norma F. Mudge, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Myrta Lockwood, recording secretary; and Mrs. Matie W. Jones, treasurer.

CONVERTED BEER KEGS

If ever beer kegs were treated to a dose of real surprise it has been since Colorado went dry. Presto, change! they have become bee hives. They still retain the "sting," but it isn't of the "variety" administered in former days by the enemy of all mankind. The conversion of disreputable ex-beer kegs into substantial bee hives is an experiment worthy of notice, and one which is actually being tried, as the picture shown above proves.

TRANSFORMED BREWERIES

Former breweries in prohibition states, with a comparatively small amount of alteration, are being found suitable for a wide variety of uses. Apple juice, logan berry juice and soft drinks are being manufactured. Ice cream factories, ice factories, cold storage, packing plants, canning factories, bottling works, dairies, malted milk and yeast plants are proving worthy successors of the breweries. One brewery has been turned into a church, another into a hospital; still another is a moving picture studio. A Bible house is being conducted in a former saloon. In Lansing, Mich., one brewery is making automobile parts. The Benwood (W. Va.) brewery is now a chemical and soap plant.

One of the encouraging facts about the production now going on in these plants is that employment is provided for greatly increased numbers of workmen. The Pacific Coast brewery, Portland, now a shoe factory, employs 2,500 persons, as against 125 when beer was manufactured. The Rainier brewery in the same city, since becoming a tannery, employs 1,600 in comparison with 156, the total number needed for the brewing industry. The Portland Brewing company, employing 100 men, is now a furniture factory with 500 employes.

"MOTHER COOKED" MEALS FOR NEW JERSEY SOLDIER BOYS

Plans Under Way for Caring for Thousands Who Are to Be Stationed in New Jersey Mobilization Camps

JENNIE W. PATTERSON, Superintendent of the New Jersey Department of Work Among Soldiers and Sailors

The New Jersey white ribboners are very generally responding to the patriotic call to "do their bit" for their country. With one of the government training camps for boys, where 33,000 will probably be mobilized, located in one county, a camp for Naval Reserves and Coast Defense guards in another, and the signal corps in still another, it will be no small task to look after the boys encamped in New Jersey.

The department of Work among Soldiers and Sailors expects to rise fully to the opportunity. It is assured of the active co-operation of the four state officers and will especially claim the National superintendent, Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, who makes her residence in the state a part of the year.

Work has been begun on comfort bags, to be made and filled after the W. C. T. U. plan (which was followed in the making of those presented to the officers and men of the battleship "New Jersey") and it is the aim to provide every soldier in a New Jersey camp with a bag.

The dwindling ranks of our brave veterans also deserve attention and these heroes of the sixties were especially remembered on their red letter day, May 30.

Many of the unions, especially the larger ones, are forming themselves into units and the regular weekly or semi-weekly meetings find the members busily sewing and knitting articles made after the Red Cross dimensions and patterns, and, when finished, given to it for distribution. "No id'e fingers" is our slogan and nearly everyone has pick-up work for home as well as for the meetings. White ribboners are placing the Red Cross button beside their white ribbon badge and may be found among other members of that organization making the bandages and surgical dressings so sorely needed.

Individual work has been done for the soldiers detailed for guard duty in many of our towns. For example, one union provides a rest room for the boys and each day sends them a hot "mother-cooked" meal. Others send boxes of home delicacies, invite the lads to social affairs and in every way try to add a touch of mother love to their lives.

Some of our unions took part in registration day parades and exercises. Banners making strong pleas for the conservation by war prohibition of grain and of our boys and girls told their story from appropriately decorated autos.

Great impetus has been given the movement for gardens in vacant lots and backyards, but the W. C. T. U. can claim the credit for this in part only. Much is due the governor's proclamation and the activities of scout masters and others.

"THE GREATEST OF THESE IS LOVE"

NORMAN W. TWIDDY

A white expanse of four walls, relieved only by the inevitable thermometer; a strange blending of the perfume of roses with the pungent odor of iodoform; a nurse in white starched uniform preparing the chart for an exacting house surgeon—these comprised the everyday world of the hospital chaplain. But there was something else; something unusually pathetic in that crumpled masculine figure in the chair by the bedside, head bowed forward in his hands, the black hair shot with grey brushing the whiteness of the pillow.

The smooth patches of skin, the arched lips, and the tip-tilted nose defied the tyranny of two broad bandages and betrayed the sex of the still form upon the bed.

The nurse touched the man on the shoulder. "The chaplain is here, Mr. Browne," she said.

Gradually his head raised and then, as if drawn by a magnet, the entire body turned. The eyes, glassy at first, took on a new vitality as they rested on the black broadcloth under the white rim of the visitor's collar.

"Chaplain,"—in a tone of suppressed eagerness, "I am glad you have come. I sent for you—they told you?"

The Reverend Warren Hampton smiled. It was the same slow, soothing smile which always came as a benediction whether in the private room or the free ward.

"Yes, I received your request. I am here to do anything in my power."

A certain imperiousness in the firmly hewn jaw of the man to whom he spoke was softened by the sorrow in two haggard, grey-blue eyes and a grief-sagged mouth. The chaplain was, by practice, a diagnostician of men; he understood the reason for the averted profile, the diamond-ringed finger fumbling with the gold watch chain. Here was a man of breeding accustomed to having his own way—a law unto himself—an autocrat. That tightening jaw showed the progress of the battle of inclination against tradition—against the traditions of a caste which walls its emotions behind barriers of reserve.

With a nurse's instinct for the apropos, that busy little person, with blond head half hidden under professional linen cap, disappeared into the corridor, leaving the men alone with the motionless figure, whose faint breathing was the only indication that an ember of life still glowed.

At the click of the closing door the man started as if roughly awakened.

"Chaplain, pardon my rudeness." His voice was the modulated voice of the gentleman. "I was—thinking."

"I understand—that is my profession, to understand people. A minister's greatest privilege is service. Tell me—it may help."

The simple words are the ones which oftentimes level the highest barriers.

The man paced to the window and stood for a moment looking across the city of numberless roofs and factory chimneys belching their smoke in the face of heaven, to the commerce-dotted waters of the unruffled bay.

"I registered here as Maxwell Browne. With my last ounce of self-respect I lied. I shrank from publicity as from a leper." His eyes fastened reassuringly on the gold cross gleaming from the chaplain's waistcoat. "I am Maxwell Barker, of Barker & Manering, 50 Wall Street."

It was the name of the head of one of the strongest brokerage firms in the street—the man whom the *Wall Street Journal* called the greatest single power in the stock exchange! Hampton swallowed hard, his jaw tightened. That name represented more than a moneymaster to him. What dormant recollections flashed into being at its mention!

"And she?" he stammered through lips strangely dry.

"My wife."

The chaplain wondered whether he altogether imagined the reverential tone. He strove to speak; he could not. His staring eyes focused on the bandaged face on the pillow. He heard Barker's voice as if the words were being shouted through a hurricane.

"Five days she has lain silent,—not knowing my face, not hearing my voice—five days of racking brain, of burning eyes and a nameless fear. I have lived fifty years in these five days." Barker, hands clenching and unclenching behind his broad back, paced again to the window. "My ambition for power commenced when I ruled an indulgent household from my cradle." A flickering, soulless smile trembled on his lips. "I was going to play the game fair—oh, yes—but I had resolved to win. My whole life has been built on a desire for possession, fame, honor—to have—and to hold. My unquenchable craving has been for power."

Hampton nodded. His eyes left the strongly chiselled countenance of the speaker and traveled uncontrollably, it seemed, to the pathetic, mummy-like face and the snow-white arm outside the coverlet.

"And you have attained all you dreamed of?" The chaplain's glance was averted.

Maxwell Barker toyed with his watch chain. "All the material things, yes, but I would give them all to undo two maddening hours—to wake and find them only a horrible phantom. To think that when she sees me again—if she ever does—she will remember—everything—everything!"

He struggled for control; the firm features twitched with a pain not physical; the inflexible eyes narrowed.

Hampton stepped closer. He laid a hand across the bowed shoulders and whispered softly, "There is One who can help you—God."

"God," repeated Barker, "God. Yes—I have needed Him in these five days. I wanted wealth—I got it. I wanted power—I got it. I wanted love,"—the voice hesitated and shook a trifle—"I got it. I wanted God—but I did not find Him until now—in you."

The chaplain's hand dropped from the man's shoulder; his eyes studied the brownish grain in the hardwood floor.

"Chaplain, have you ever loved—loved so that a day's separation was an eternity?"

Hampton still studied the floor pattern; he bit his lower lip. "Yes, once," never raising his eyes from the graining, "but I—we—never married."

"And the girl—did she make you sort of the Alpha and Omega of her devotion?" Barker's jaw lumped and receded suspiciously.

"For a time and then—then there was another man. He had everything I had not—promising future, wealth and a niche in what is called society."

Hampton examined the gold cross on his waistcoat. He listened curiously to his own quick intakes of breath and wondered vaguely why the perfume of those American Beauty roses on the dresser should span a chasm of years. Then it came to his groping brain; the little girl of twenty-one at her birthday dance, all white frills and ruffles, wearing the roses—the roses he had given her—her dark brown eyes shining like twin June stars, as happy as when she had received her first doll.

"Then you will be able to appreciate my story." Barker recalled the chaplain's vagrant thoughts. "I was the guest at a dinner given by a few club friends at the Ritz. There were cocktails and champagne and, after the courses, more buckets of cracked ice with wine and champagne." He hesitated, brushing a hand through his hair as if to erase the recollection.

"I always drank—socially I called it—but then I had what I conceitedly called will-power. I could stop when I chose—so I thought.

"I talked—I babbled like a dolt—I, Maxwell Barker. My head swam, I heard the laughter and the clink of glasses; I suppose I was laughing, too. I was one of the prattling fools. The only difference between me and the bum lying in a Bowery gutter was a million dollars and a full-dress suit."

Barker dropped into his chair by the bedside, his forehead wrinkled, staring into space. The chaplain stood with his back to the window, silent. The man continued:

"I have a vague recollection of ordering up more drinks, of tipping the man in the cloak-room, then saying goodnight to the boys and murmuring my thanks. The attendant at the entrance knew me. My car was waiting at the curb on Madison avenue.

"I noticed the anxious look of my towheaded chauffeur as he held open the door. A soft hand touched mine and then I understood." Barker's left hand tightened on his knee. "'I thought I would come with Meyer and surprise you,' my wife said. I answered something foolish, but all the while I was seeing those sad, frightened brown eyes with what little remaining sense I had. My mind no longer controlled my tongue or my actions; I was drunk to the silly stage." His teeth ground in self-scorn.

"We turned into Riverside Drive—I knew where we were by the chug of some belated yacht trying to find its moorings. I could see the yellow lights shimmering in the blackness of the river. A mad, irresistible impulse to drive seized me. In spite of my wife's pleading and her two white arms about my neck—" again he hesitated; his eyes closed.

The chaplain gazed once more toward the brown graining of the floor; his nostrils were filled with the scent of roses.

"I climbed out and into the chauffeur's seat. 'I am going to drive,' I told him. He protested—a new thing for Meyer, he knows only the word obedience, but, doglike, he yielded to his master. I took the wheel. I stormed at Meyer for trying to guide my arm, I shook him off and then—" Barker's head rested in his hands, "then I threw in high and ran head-on into a truck loaded with paving stones. By some strange miracle I was thrown from my seat into the roadway. I landed in a sprawling heap, stunned but unhurt! I scrambled, or rather jumped to my feet. I was sober then! Two of the men from the truck were carrying

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

FACTS THAT MUST BE FACED NOW OR LATER

1. The British drink trade has destroyed during the war sufficient food to have supplied the entire British army during that time.

2. If Great Britain had prohibited drink in August, 1914, she would today have had a surplus of food equal to three months' supply, instead of being faced by near-famine.

3. The British drink trade has during the war wasted shipping space equivalent to one trip of 5,400,000 tons.

4. The British drink trade has during the war wasted labor equivalent to the idleness for 100 days of the entire United Kingdom.

5. The British drink trade has during the war resulted in a money waste equivalent to the last gigantic British loan of $5,000,000,000.

Lost millions, lost food, lost labor, lost shipping space, lost men!

The vital question of the hour is: ARE WE GOING TO ALLOW DRINK TO DO THE SAME THING TO US?

—Methodist Episcopal Temperance Committee

THE FLAG GOES BY

Hats off!
Along the street there comes
A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums,
A flash of color beneath the sky:
Hats off!
The flag is passing by!

Blue and crimson and white it shines,
Over the steel-tipped, ordered lines.
Hats off!
The colors before us fly;
But more than the flag is passing by.

Sea-fights and land-fights, grim and great,
Fought to make and to save the state:
Weary marches and sinking ships;
Cheers of victory on dying lips;

Days of plenty and years of peace;
March of strong land's swift increase;
Equal justice, right, and law,
Stately honor and reverent awe;

Sign of a nation, great and strong
To ward her people from foreign wrong:
Pride and glory and honor—all
Live in the colors to stand or fall.

Hats off!
Along the street there comes
A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums;
And loyal hearts are beating high:
Hats off!
The flag is passing by!

—Henry Holcomb Bennett

AMERICA'S BIG MEN PRESENT UNANSWERABLE ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROHIBITION AS A WAR MEASURE

KANSAS INSISTS THAT ITS GRAIN SHALL BE USED FOR THE BENEFIT OF HUMANITY

GOV. ARTHUR CAPPER of Kansas

The people of Kansas who are straining every nerve to increase the food supply, are for their part demanding that the greatest national waste of all be eliminated at once, that President Wilson urge Congress as a war measure, to enact legislation prohibiting the use of food products in the manufacture of alcoholic liquor for beverage purposes, thus conserving the food supply of the country to the utmost. I have not only put that demand up to President Wilson and to Congress, but I have requested the forty-eight governors to join me in that appeal. Twenty-six governors already have assured me they will file in Washington a strong second to the motion made by Kansas.

VENEREAL DISEASES DEPENDENT UPON ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

DR. HAVEN EMERSON, Health Commissioner of New York City

The greater part of the venereal diseases, syphilis and gonorrhœa, throughout the country would be prevented if the manufacture, importation and sale of alcoholic beverages were prohibited. Total abstinence is required in our Navy. The sale of alcoholic beverages is to be forbidden in and near all military camps. We can do no less than support the President by insisting upon national prohibition during the war and for at least one year thereafter.

TREASON TO PERMIT WASTE OF GRAIN FOR ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS

UPTON SINCLAIR

The Constitution defines treason as giving aid and comfort to the enemy. It seems to me that this definition should include legislators who, with starvation threatening our allies, would vote to permit grain to be wasted in alcoholic beverages.

PREVENT A FAMINE BEFORE IT OCCURS

JOHN. F. CUNNEEN

Within a year's time there may be more people needing grain in the United States than there were in Ireland in 1847. We should not wait until great numbers of people are dying of starvation before the manufacture of grain into poison is stopped. Prohibition put into effect at once will mean the saving of many lives and prevent much suffering and help greatly our country to triumph in its fight for the right.

LOVE OF COUNTRY ABOVE LOVE OF ALCOHOL

PROF. IRVING FISHER of Yale University

Unless the war ends soon we shall be driven with the other nations to prohibition. We shall be wise if we adopt it before we have food riots on our hands. There is absolutely no valid argument against it, so far as I can see. It is simple common sense, obvious war economy, the logic of events. The great majority of the people see it already. It is a pleasure to note that liquor dealers in Cleveland and Chicago have voted to stand by their country if their country demands prohibition. Users of alcoholic beverages can do no less. The nation demands that they put love of country above love of whisky.

"THE GREATEST OF THESE IS LOVE"

(Continued from Page Twelve)

the limp Meyer to the sidewalk, the third was running, evidently to call an ambulance. The machine lay like a junk pile in the street. Somewhere in that mass—somewhere beneath it—! I called madly for help. My brain was on fire, but I knew—I remembered. We pulled her—Helen—my wife, from the wrecked tonneau. I knelt at her side, I called to her; she could not answer. Two red scars showed across her death-like face—"

In the silence the only sounds were the measured breathing of the unconscious woman and the quicker, sharper breathing of the two men. Something greater than sympathy was holding the Reverend Warren Hampton.

"The ambulance came," proceeded Barker with audible effort, "skull fracture—intense depression of bone-fragment,—she would live if no complications set in after the operation, the surgeon told me. Meyer's scalp was ripped and his left arm broken. My mentality seemed to snap. One thing I saw clearly—two white arms about my neck imploring. . . . Since then I have not felt them—she has not spoken—five days—five days of hell!"

Only the black hair, streaked with iron-grey, showed; the wide shoulders lifted convulsively; the broad forehead and aristocratic features were buried in two strong hands. The chaplain had seen the small breeze sown to reap the whirlwind many times before. He understood. The harvest was always a bitter one. The love of wife and the love of God had not really crystallized until then.

"Sometimes it is only through our tears that we earn the right to smile." The clergyman spoke softly, one hand on the shoulder of the man while in his nostrils still lingered the perfume of roses. "I often think that only in sorrow do we really meet our God."

"If He would only grant that she might forget—" came the muffled voice, "forget that half-hour—oh, if only He would blot it out. But, no! If she lives she must remember!"

The chaplain bent over him. "Possibly not," he said.

The door opened quietly and the nurse entered. Hampton did not hear the click of the lock. He was staring at a small white hand opening and closing on the counterpane. The bandaged head moved slowly from side to side. The nurse crossed quickly to the bed.

"Warry, dear—" The patient was speaking slowly, dreamily. Hampton stood transfixed; Barker fell to his knees at the bedside.

"Unconscious cerebration—the patient is passing from the coma," remarked the nurse, but it is doubtful if either man heard her.

"Warry, dear," again came those spirit-like tones, "how you must detest me. I was weak—I could not wait for you. I could never be a minister's wife; I am too selfish, too fond of the things of this world; I built on material happiness. Warry, I love you, but—" The voice trailed into silence.

Maxwell Barker turned blankly toward the straight, tall form of the chaplain. Hampton's eyes were strangely moist and they were riveted on the vase of roses on the dresser.

The nurse gently raised her patient's head from the pillow. The long black lashes crept slowly away from the chalky skin and two dark brown depths opened in an empty stare.

Barker took one slender hand in his, but his wife was looking past him toward the figure in black broadcloth.

Hampton roused himself from an almost forgotten land at that glance. The backs of Maxwell Barker and the nurse were toward him. He had caught a world of conflicting meanings in that one brief, questioning look; his name, he imagined, was already rushing to her lips. One long finger went quickly to his own lips, his head shook slowly, even sadly, and then inclined toward the husband kneeling by the bedside. The chaplain's eyes were unutterably sad, but a faint gleam of something not akin to sorrow was creeping into them.

Barker's eyes raised to his wife's face. "Helen, do you—do you remember?" he whispered brokenly.

Hampton stepped quickly forward until he could again see those brown, wondering eyes. Emphatically he shook his head; his mouth formed the word, no. After all, a minister's greatest joy should be in service.

The seconds must have seemed centuries to the waiting man at the bedside. At length the woman spoke. "Remember? I only remember that I love you, and that you love me—my husband," she said softly.

"Thank God—thank God." Barker's words were so low as to be almost inaudible.

The blonde-haired nurse turned toward the chaplain, but the Reverend Warren Hampton was already disappearing into the corridor, away from the roses—and memories.

Your Flag and My Flag

"Your flag and my flag,
And how it flies today
In your land and my land
And half a world away!"

A hand-colored post-card with poem by Wilbur D. Nesbit.
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Soldiers and Sailors

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The Children Who Followed My Example.
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PATRIOTIC PROGRAM OF THE VIRGINIA W. C. T. U.

MRS. GERTRUDE B. BOSS, Editor *Virginia Call*

Ever foremost in the reponse to patriotism's call, Virginia is in her accustomed place in this trying time when the world war demands her best. Virginia women stood at the polls, on June 5, from sunrise to sunset, and ushered her sons to the registration booths, adding a word of cheer here and admiration there to those offering their lives, as it were a living sacrifice to the cause of suffering humanity. Literature was distributed, prayers silently sent heavenward as a strip of khaki was tied around the arms of the enlisted men, or cards pinned on the lapel of their coats bearing these words, "We've done our bit, now do yours. Buy a Liberty Bond." These same women have mailed thousands of cards to President Wilson pleading for the safeguarding of the soldiers. Telegrams innumerable urging prohibition as a war measure have been dispatched to Congress and President Wilson.

Intensive farming is fostered in both city and country, and a wide publicity campaign for this purpose has been inaugurated. One large daily carries columns each week, while many weeklies publish encouraging articles by white ribboners, setting forth the needs of the hour. Some cities are employing a garden inspector who works with the Boy Scouts, L. T. L.'s, Sunday school classes, etc. In one city a speaker is sent to every woman's club, explaining the plan of co-operation in the conservation of food, asking volunteers to offer the use of their kitchens for canning demonstrations by a representative of the county canning club, the ladies attending to give in turn similar neighborhood demonstrations.

Cans have been bought with money loaned for the purpose and will be distributed from the War Service Bureau's headquarters at cost, plus expense of handling, each woman's club doing the work a week at a time.

Unions throughout the state are endorsing John Garland Pollard for governor, recognizing in him the great friend of the prohibition movement, while in one municipal election the union, en masse, went on record for a city treasurer who is in sympathy with clean tax records, on which the vote must depend. In still another town the W. C. T. U. has lined up for a state superintendent of schools who will annul the certificate of any teacher of a public school addicted to the drug or drink habit.

In Roanoke, where the second Virginia regiment has headquarters and where three recruiting stations are maintained for southwest Virginia, the superintendent of Work among Soldiers and Sailors has invited the soldiers to attend the Sunday school. The writer has visited the camp and been cordially welcomed. All movies are free to the soldiers, the Y. M. C. A. gives them welcome, and the most exclusive social circles invite them to high class entertainments.

The state mobilization camp is at Petersburg, and a large local and county organization is doing a great work there. The state superintendent of Work among Soldiers and Sailors is at Fort Monroe, where she works personally among the thousands at the forts and in training camps along the coast. *The Virginia Call* in its next issue will carry into 2,000 homes the "Suggestions for War Time Work" given in THE UNION SIGNAL.

In one city alone there were 300 essays written in the spring essay contest. Thus in the work of the hour, the need of which is so pressing, we are not letting up on that line of the work which makes for a better future generation.

Sanitary Drinking Fountains

Also Drinking Fountains for Man and Beast.

Special prices to W. C. T. U. and all Charitable Societies.

This Fountain was erected by the W. C. T. U. of Luray, Va.

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Price per 50, 50 cents; per 100, 90 cents.
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EFFORTS OF LIQUOR MEN FOR REFERENDUM ON NORTH DAKOTA SUFFRAGE MEASURE FAIL

White Ribboners Busily Engaged in Making Red Cross Supplies

BARBARA H. WYLIE, Corresponding Secretary North Dakota W. C. T. U.

North Dakota white ribboners and other friends of suffrage are rejoicing in the failure of petitions circulated for a referendum on the bill for presidential and municipal suffrage, passed by the legislature last winter, and to become effective July 1.

Mrs. Harriett D. Hall of Illinois, National organizer and a favorite in North Dakota, is filling a month's engagement in the southern part of the state.

Mrs. Lillie B. Bowers, the faithful state worker, has met with considerable success in organizing local unions and L. T. L.'s. Mrs. Bowers is the author of the new "Opening Service for Local Unions," also of a dainty white-covered gift book, "The Golden Age of Girlhood."

District conventions, which are being quite generally held, are marked by good attendance and enthusiasm.

W. C. T. U. institutes will be held, as usual, at Chautauqua assemblies. The state convention meets at Valley City September 21-24.

Under Mrs. O. L. Sateren of Grand Forks, state superintendent of the department of Work among Soldiers and Sailors, the women all over the state are busy "doing their bit," working under our own organization and in co-operation with the Red Cross Association.

The University Y. P. B. recently gave a luncheon at the noon hour, at which the state corresponding secretary, Mrs. Barbara H. Wylie, was the guest of honor and made an address. The annual election of officers followed.

Although 150 young men from the University have responded to the country's call for service and every part of the regular work has suffered, the interest shown by the members of the Y. P. B. is encouraging. The essay contest has been held and the anti-narcotic lectures, by Dr. Gillette, have been well attended. Mrs. Alice V. Hull is employed by the state as Y. P. B. supervisor.

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A delightful entertainment easily planned for afternoon or evening by the use of one of these lectures.

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These slides are carefully packed and shipped at our risk, carriage prepaid.

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A carefully prepared lecture is sent with each set of slides.

N. B. We have on hand a limited number of duplicate slides which would be a valuable addition to any collection. These may be had at the nominal price of 20 cents each. A list of titles will be gladly submitted.

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Evanston, Illinois

Become the woman you wish to be

REGAIN your health, poise and figure. *I can help you.* I know I can. Not one drop of medicine.

My way is the *natural* way—a scientific system, combining *exercise, bath, diet, sleep* and *deep breathing.*

In a few short weeks, thousands of my pupils have *surprised their families*

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I have won their friendship and respect because I have made them well, taught them how to *keep* well, reduced and increased their weight, given them perfect figures—all in the privacy of their rooms—and I *have kept their confidence.* May I help *you?*

Physicians approve my work; their wives and daughters are my pupils. Medical magazines advertise my work.

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You Can Be *So* Well! You Can Weigh What You Should!

It is *easy* to be free from nagging ailments. Even the most *chronic afflictions,* in nine cases out of ten, are vastly benefited by my help.

You thoroughly enjoy my simple directions and you feel so satisfied with yourself.

Write to me! Ask for my Booklet No. 24—sent you without charge. Let me tell you all about my wonderful experience! Then you will understand the great work I am doing for womankind and how *I can help you*

If you have any of the following derangements, mark an X after it and send to me:

Excess flesh in any part of body	Lack of Reserve
Thin Bust, Chest, Neck or Arms	Nervousness
Round Shoulders	Irritability
Incorrect Standing	Constipation
Incorrect Walking	Indigestion
Poor Complexion	Dizziness
Poor Circulation	Weakness
Lame Back	Rheumatism
Headache	Colds
Sleeplessness	Torpid Liver
	Mal-assimilation

Susanna Cocroft, Dept. 37, 624 Michigan Ave., Chicago

PATRIOTISM THE DOMINANT NOTE OF THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

The thirty-fifth annual convention of the Southern California Woman's Christian Temperance Union met in Los Angeles, May 22-25, with Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, state W. C. T. U. president, as the presiding officer. It was a splendidly alert gathering, with a full attendance of more than 350 delegates, many visitors, able addresses and fine music. At this wartime convention, the radiant glory of the loved national flag was in evidence everywhere. In practically every speech and address, devotional service and report, there was some reference to woman's share in the great responsibility under the new conditions. Patriotism was the dominant note throughout, and each morning there was given most reverently the beautiful salute to the flag, as follows:

"I give my head, my heart and this right hand, for God, and home and native land.

"One country! One language! One flag! One God! To whom be praise forevermore!"

The president's message, and the official reports were full of enthusiasm for many victories. The daily efficiency conferences in which departmental work was discussed by superintendents proved of unusual interest, as did the legislative and civic hours, the peace program and the Loyal Temperance Legion demonstration, in which scores of wide-awake children took part.

There were perhaps more unique features than at any previous convention. The county presidents came bringing in the sheaves for the year. Each bore a sheaf of wheat until a good-sized shock was ready to be tied by the white ribbon.

Then came the shower. This was indeed a most unique and beautiful scene. The president was seated in a chair and she was literally bound with hundreds of membership cards.

Flowers in every shape followed the shower of members, eleven county presidents participating. Mrs. Wheeler, a state lecturer, Mrs. Hattie C. Doughty, state secretary of the Y. P. B., and Mrs. Ellen D. Blair, state secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion, also brought new members. Three very unexpected expressions of love and appreciation were shown in the crowning, to music, of Mrs. S. D. Warner as "May Queen," in grateful recognition of her long years of faithful work; in the gift of fifty dollars to Mrs. Hester T. Griffith as a token of the love of the white ribboners for their vice-president who insisted upon resigning; and a gift to Mrs. Alice Woertendyke, who has done efficient work as state corresponding secretary and who retired to take general charge of the Temple.

The strong appeal of Dr. R. A. Barton, executive secretary of the Morals Efficiency committee, for the enforcement of the red light abatement law, resulted in pledges of more than $700, while the call from the treasurer, Miss Mary E. Stewart, for pledges to state work resulted in the securing of more than four hundred dollars.

The anti-cigaret clinic held during the four days and evenings of the convention, in charge of Mrs. Jennie Hobson Milligan of New York, was very successful, forty-six men and boys taking the treatment.

The officers for the new year are as follows: President, Mrs. Stella B. Irvine; vice-president, Mrs. Eva C. Wheeler; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Kara Smart Root, former World's missionary to Japan and now a resident of Glendale; recording secretary, Mrs. Hattie C. Young; treasurer, Miss Mary E. Stewart.

BEFORE AND AFTER PROHIBITION

At a marriage license window in Nebraska the story came to light of one family to which prohibition brought happiness. Hand in hand the father and mother of five children came for a license to remarry after a period of separation on account of booze.

"Booze made me a bad man. I believe prohibition will enable me to be a good one," said the father. "I have got a job and my wife and the kids are going to have the best I can get for them.

"I used to be one of the 'good fellows' among the 'boozers.' I didn't know when to stop. I wanted to quit, but the temptation was always there."

"I am so glad my husband is not going to be tempted to drink everywhere he goes," said the mother, her eyes brimming with happy tears. "I know that with the saloons gone he will be all right."

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VIDA THOMPSON, Circulation Manager

DO YOU WANT TO KNOW what is being accomplished along prohibition lines everywhere, but especially at Washington, our national capital, and in these days of history-making, do you want your knowledge to be both broad and up-to-date?

TAKE THE UNION SIGNAL!

DO YOU WANT TO KNOW the names of the scientific, professional and military men of note who are being added every week, and even every day, to the ranks of those arrayed on the side of prohibition? Do you want your young people and older people, too,—to realize how great are the forces for the right? Do you want them to voluntarily place themselves in the ranks of those who are banded together for the world's betterment?

TAKE THE UNION SIGNAL!

DO YOU WANT TO KNOW what *you* can do to help prohibition win the day? Are you anxious to find some way of helping our boys in army and navy? Do you want to do your bit in the world war?

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Truth About Beer
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Beer a Dangerous Drink
What a Beerless Army Did
Beer Drinking and Its Effects Upon Human Progeny
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Beer an Insidious Poison
Boy or Beer Barrel (cartoon)
The Brewer's Slaves (cartoon)
Is Beer a Liquid Food?
Beer or Flour
Revelation of Science Concerning Beer
The Food Value in Beer
What Two Beers a Day Will Buy

Price, per fifty, 15 cents; per hundred, 25 cents.

Beer Not a Hygienic Drink

Price, per fifty, 10 cents; per hundred, 15 cents.

Beer Drinking Injures Health

Price, per fifty, 20 cents; per hundred, 35 cents.

Beer the So-Called Temperance Drink

Price, per fifty, 50 cents; per hundred, 90 cents.

POSTERS

Beer
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Price, 5 cents each; per fifty, $2.00; per hundred, $3.50.

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Price, 10 cents each; per fifty, $2.00; per hundred, $4.00.

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POSTERS!

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NEW ILLUSTRATED POSTER

Our Government Rests Upon Home—School—Ballot

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC
DESTROYS HOME
HINDERS CHURCH
ROBS SCHOOL
CORRUPTS BALLOT

This poster is printed on a flag blue background. Size 28x42.

Price, 10 cents each; 3 for 25 cents.

POST IT EVERYWHERE

* * *

THE FLAG POSTER

most appropriate for
display at this time
Use it in your

FOURTH OF JULY DECORATIONS

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For Our Country's Defense
Against Its Greatest Foe
THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC
Give Us a Saloonless Nation
A Sober People
A Stainless Flag

Printed in red, white and blue (28x42 inches)

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* * *

POSTERS!

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Alcohol
Beer
Drink Robs the Working Man
The License Voter Gets What?
Attention, Voters!
Figures Tell
Saloons Increase Taxes
Successful Men
Prohibition in Kansas
Compare These Figures
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What the Governors Say
Beware!
Railroads and Alcoholic Liquor
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* * *

The Man Who Drinks
Out for Prohibition
The Nation's Going Dry
Protect the Children
The Liquor Traffic Must Go
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The Drink Traffic and Revenue

Size, 28x42

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
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COUNT TOLSTOY GIVES APPROVAL OF PROHIBITION IN RUSSIA

Count Ilya Tolstoy, noted Russian author and lecturer, second son of the late Count Leo Tolstoy, has recently been on a lecture tour in America. In an address at the Metropolitan Theater in Seattle, Washington, delivered but a few days before he sailed for Russia, Count Tolstoy emphasized the thought that it was not the force of any class, organization or body of people, but rather a general upheaval that brought about the revolution in Russia.

"It was the enlightenment of the nation as a whole," said the count, "that precipitated the climax so swiftly, with such dramatic suddenness, and this enlightenment was the work of generations of Russians who saw from afar the glory of the coming liberty."

Count Tolstoy gave his approval of the dry regime in Russia. "From the sale of vodka, the opium of Russia," said he, "the government derived its principal revenue. The government deliberately kept its subjects intoxicated and unenlightened. The stopping of the vodka traffic made it possible for the Russian people to sober up. It made it possible for them to think, and to realize their possibilities and opportunities. The regeneration of Russia is to a great extent the result of sobering up.

"Lack of education in Russia was the twin evil of the vodka habit," continued the count. "The primary schools, as I remember them from childhood, were disgraceful. Only a small percentage of the peasantry were taught reading and writing, and these very imperfectly."

ANYTHING SHORT OF TOTAL PROHIBITION A FAILURE

How ineffective restricted liquor areas about military camps and one prohibition law for soldiers and another for civilians prove in operation, are set forth by Capt. Paul Goforth of the Canadian Expeditionary Force in a letter in the *Financial Post* of Canada, quoted in the *Christian Science Monitor*. After citing the deplorable experiences of the Canadian forces with such a futile and less than half-way measure, he says: "Liquor in the Army is bound up with the question of liquor in the nation. As long as the manufacture and sale of liquor as a beverage remain unprohibited in Canada, Great Britain or France, so long will our armies be hampered in their struggle; and lives that are priceless to some one will be sacrificed in vain. On the ground of efficiency and national economy alone, the French, British and Canadian governments can afford to waste no time in abolishing the liquor traffic. As in the Army, so in the nation, all attempts at 'control' short of total prohibition are exasperating failures. The damage to war work caused by drunken civilians will never be estimated, and who will say that all the guilt must be borne by the drunkard—not by the brewer and the distiller? There is no place for the liquor traffic in a nation at war or at peace."

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES VOTES FOR WAR PROHIBITION

DRASTIC ANTI-LIQUOR PROVISIONS CONTAINED IN FOOD CONTROL MEASURE PASSED BY HOUSE

Washington, D. C., June 23.—[Special.]—The administration food control bill was passed by the House tonight after amendments had been written into it putting into effect what amounts to nation-wide prohibition for the duration of the war. These amendments provide:

1. No person shall use any foods, foodstuffs, or feeds, except for governmental, industrial, scientific, or sacramental purposes, in the production of alcoholic beverages. Any person who violates this section shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000 or imprisonment for not more than two years, or by both.

2. The President is authorized, if in his opinion, it is necessary, to require any person having control of alcoholic or distilled liquors, to turn them, or any proportion of them necessary, over to the government for use or redistillation for use in the manufacture of munitions or other military or hospital supplies.

The anti-liquor amendments were adopted by the House while sitting as a committee of the whole. The vote on the amendment cutting off the manufacture of liquors was adopted, 132 to 114. It was submitted by Representative Barkley of Kentucky, Democrat. The amendment was proposed as a substitute for the committee amendment, which left the prohibition question to the President's discretion.

On the amendment authorizing government use of distilled spirits there was no roll call. Only a few scattered nays were heard on the *viva voce* vote. Originally proposed by Representative Webb of North Carolina, it was accepted by Chairman Lever of the Agriculture committee and was adopted on his motion.

When the bill came up in the House proper the anti-prohibition faction did not demand that the amendment be voted on again.

The bill, as a whole, then was passed by the House by a vote of 365 to 5.

The bill now goes to the Senate, where it probably will be substituted early next week for a similar measure already under consideration. Leaders hope to get the measure to conference by July 1, the date demanded by the President.—*From Chicago Tribune*

Wire Your Senators to Vote for Prohibition Amendment to Food Control Bill

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

During the past week two more war missions have reached Washington, coming from war-stricken Europe. On Monday last the envoys from Belgium arrived and a vast crowd surrounded the Union Station to welcome the representatives of that brave, courageous nation. All along Pennsylvania avenue, also, people were standing, waving flags and cheering as the cavalcade of cavalry surrounding the automobiles swept by. The guests were escorted to a beautiful private home, that of Larz Anderson, former American minister to Belgium, which he has placed at their disposal during their stay in the city. The following day they were received formally by the President, who also entertained them at dinner at the White House, when promineut men in Congress were present. Tomorrow they will appear before the Senate to formally express the gratitude of their people to the entire American nation for its munificent generosity in their hour of distress.

The next day, Tuesday, the members of the special diplomatic mission from Russia arrived. Attired in the quaint Russian uniform, khaki coat, blue trousers and black knee boots, and most of them wearing long beards, they were an impressive sight as they alighted from the train. Big crowds greeted them all along the way and showed the warmest interest in those who had traveled half way around the world to visit this sister republic. Five weeks ago they left the Russian capital, but have kept in touch with the home situation by telegraph, wireless and cable, and will be able to proceed immediately to business with this government. It is rumored that other countries are arranging to send missions to the United States, among them being Japan and Ireland.

Food Conservation Thought of the Hour

Conservation of food has been the thought of the hour. Both branches of Congress took up the administration food conservation bill on Tuesday with determination. It is evident in the House, at least, that the bill will probably come to a vote by the end of the week. During the debate yesterday Representative Thompson of Oklahoma read a statement of a tourist, just returned from London, comparing restaurant rates in that city after three years of war, with the rates in Washington, before a battle has been fought by American troops. In London tomato soup costs twenty-five cents, here thirty cents. Onions are eight cents a portion, here thirty-five cents. A comparison of the prices charged for other vegetables shows practically the same result. Lamb chops cost ninety cents here, seventy-two cents there. Puddings that are thirty cents here cost nine cents in London. Fruits are nearly 100 per cent higher here than in London, so are coffee and tea. Potatoes sell for $2.10 a bushel there and $3.70 here. Flour sells for $8.20 a barrel there and $17.60 here. Bread sells for five cents a loaf in Germany and eight and ten cents here. These figures were given to demonstrate the great need of the most drastic legislation possible to reduce waste, to prevent speculation and to assure fair food prices.

While both branches of Congress continued desultory debate on Wednesday on the government's food control bill, Mr. H C. Hoover, food administrator spent four hours at the Capitol emphasizing to a score of Senators gathered informally to hear him. the vital importance of this legislation to success in the war. He declared that speculators were making $50,000,000 a month at the present time on flour alone. Federal commissions to control wheat, sugar and a few other "prime commodities" by regulation of production, storage, transportation and sale are contemplated, he told the Senators, but instead of injuring farmers, as some have claimed, both producers and consumers will benefit without curtailment of middlemen's normal and fair profits. Mr. Hoover will return to the Capitol on Friday to clear up congressional and public misconceptions and hasten action.

Representative Webb Introduces Prohibition Amendment to Food Bill

On Thursday Mr. Webb of North Carolina, one of the most active of the prohibition leaders in the House, prepared and introduced an amendment to the food bill providing authority for the President to commandeer all existing stocks of alcoholic liquors, and to use the liquor taken over in the process of redistillation in the manufacture of spirits for munition purposes. Speaking of his amendment, Mr. Webb said, "There are in existence in this country hundreds of millions of gallons of whisky containing a large percentage of alcohol, and I propose to offer an amendment giving the President the right to commandeer so much of this whisky as is necessary to redistill into alcohol for munitions, hospital uses, etc."

DELUGE UNITED STATES SENATE WITH TELEGRAMS

Telegrams by the thousands should go immediately to all members of the United States Senate urging favorable action on the prohibition amendment to the Food Control Bill. To save expense let six or eight individuals combine in sending a night lettergram.

These are trying days in Congress and every man needs to hold himself well in hand. One afternoon this week, when the temperature kept rising higher and higher, Representative Mason of Illinois, familiarly known as "Billy" Mason, was supposed to be speaking on the food bill but wandered away from his subject and launched into a severe attack on conscription, which so aroused the ire of Representative Hastings of Oklahoma that he declared in a shouting voice, "I cannot allow myself to listen to such a treasonable speech without expressing my disapproval." Instantly there was a tumult in the House. Representative Mason walked quickly and threateningly toward his opponent, with upraised fist, demanding that the words of Mr. Hastings be taken down and voted upon by the House. The incident went very little further, friends persuading Mr. Hastings to withdraw his remark, which he did. and quiet was restored.

Secretary Daniels Appeals to Rhode Island Governor to Aid in Protecting Navy Boys from Liquor and Vice

Sensational charges that naval recruits at the training station at Newport, R. I., are exposed to open gambling houses, immoral resorts and illegal sales of liquor were made by Secretary of the Navy Daniels this week in announcing that he had appealed to the governor of the state to aid in the enforcement of law. In announcing his action Secretary Daniels said, "At Newport and other places are gathered several thousand of the finest youth of the land, who have offered their lives for the service of their country. Most of them have come from carefully guarded homes and their parents have given them in sacred trust that the government will safeguard them from unnecessary perils. I am charged with the duty of training these young men for service in the Navy. State and local officers are charged with the duty of seeing that the laws of their states and of the United States are safely executed. There lies upon us morally, to a degree far outreaching any technical responsibility, the duty of leaving nothing undone to protect these young men from that contamination of their bodies which will not only impair their military efficiency, but blast their lives for the future, and return them to their families a source of danger to their own dear ones and to the community at large. If we fail in vigilance under these conditions, the mothers and fathers of these lads will rightly hold us responsible." I have quoted Secretary Daniels at some length to show that the men at the top are desirous of throwing about these young men all the protection possible.

It will be remembered that the Act of Congress pertaining to the Army contained only one mandatory prohibition with respect to liquor. that none should be sold to a soldier in uniform. It gave discretionary power to the President, however, to impose such regulations as he thought desirable. When the regulations concerning the sale of liquor near these camps are issued it is understood that the President will require that no liquor be sold within two miles of a cantonment.

W. C. T. U. Opens Recreation and Rest Rooms in Washington

Recreation and rest rooms for enlisted men have been opened by the District of Columbia W. C. T. U. at 1418 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., under the supervision of Mrs Ella Hoover Thacher, National superintendent of Work among Soldiers and Sailors. This was done to help meet the exigency of these days, when the streets of Washington are filled with boys in khaki. It is the belief that many a homesick lad will find his way thither, and there receive the motherly comfort and assistance he so longs for. There is a movement on foot, also, to convert the saloons of the District, which will be closed after November 1, into khaki club houses, under the direction of the War Department commission on training camp activities. Women employed by the Navy Department are to receive the same pay as men holding similar positions. In response to a query relative to this subject the Secretary made answer, "I can assure you there is no intention on the part of this department to discriminate against women employes. All positions in the department are graded, and the same rate of pay applies to each position regardless of the sex of the incumbent."

After a very busy two weeks at National W. C. T. U. headquarters at Washington, Miss Gordon left for Evanston on the afternoon of June 20. During her frequent visits to Washington the past winter Miss Gordon has made many friends both in the hotel and outside as well. All regard her as "one of the great women of this day" and follow her work with continued interest.

National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Hotel Driscoll, Washington, D. C., June 22, 1917

A Memorial to the United States Congress

FROM THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

—Washington (D. C.) Star

Patriotic women of the United States will respond to the food-saving appeal of Mr. Hoover. However, they will insist that Uncle Sam shall conserve for food the one hundred million bushels of grain now worse than wasted each year in making alcoholic liquors.

HARVARD 1917 REUNION "BONE DRY"

For the first time in the history of Harvard University reunions the 1917 celebration was conducted according to a "bone dry" schedule. The change, which officers of the university are reported to have said could not have been brought about in a generation of peace, included the elimination of punch and other alcoholic drinks at class celebrations. Even the class of '67, fifty years out of college, did not serve champagne, the custom of fifty-year classes from time immemorial.

RAILWAY TRAINMEN OPPOSE SALOONS

The Ashtabula (Ohio) lodge of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, at a regular meeting recently, went on record as strongly opposed to the saloon. It is reported that only three of the men present refused to vote for the passage of the resolution.

CONGRESSMAN'S ANTI-PROHIBITION SPEECH THE WORK OF ANOTHER AND STILL UNPAID FOR

United States Congressman Jacob Meeker, from St. Louis, is being given some undesirable publicity just now. Congressman Meeker made a speech in Congress last March attacking the proposed national prohibition measure, which, it now appears, was written for Mr. Meeker by Paul S. Conwell, who declared he was hired by Conrad Mann, general manager of the Breweries company, to write it. In a suit filed by Mr. Conwell, he affirms that Mr. Mann agreed to pay him $1,600 for writing the Meeker speech and some other incidental publicity work. To date only $200 of this money has been paid, and Mr. Conwell is endeavoring to secure the payment of the remaining $1,400.

CAPT. MOFFETT TO CLOSE SALOONS IF COUNTY BOARD FAILS TO ACT

Captain W. A. Moffett, in command of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, is taking vigorous measures to secure the closing of saloons in the vicinity of the training station. At a conference with the board of supervisors of Lake county, in which the Naval Station is located, he and Colonel Nicholson of Fort Sheridan told of the injury to men in the service from liquor secured at nearby saloons.

"I am authorized by Washington to take steps to prevent the men under my charge from securing liquor," said Captain Moffett. "The President and the Secretary of the Navy are interested in this step. I am telling you this to inform you that if you do not take decisive action in closing those saloons, I will do it for you. I appeared before you to give you a chance to exert your patriotism in this matter, but if you do not take action, we will."

Snap-shot of National W. C. T. U. President and World's Secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion

LOYAL TEMPERANCE LEGION DAY, JULY 21

Less than a month distant is Loyal Temperance Legion Day, the birthday of our National president and World's secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch. July 21 is one of the most important red letter days of the organization and plans for its observance should be carefully made. In the words of Miss Gordon, "Let us use every 'bright and shining light of God' to lift the children of our nation into the light of a clear and steady brain, a pure heart and an untrembling hand. Teach them, and share with them, the joy of service as Young Campaigners for Prohibition in local, state and national campaigns. Freely circulate our none-such temperance paper for the young folks, *The Young Crusader*, subscribing for it for all the children in your neighborhood, and everywhere placing it in the hands of public school and Sunday school teachers. Let our infinite tenderness and sympathy for 'Christ's little ones' lead us to keep close to them and to set for them in all things an example safe to follow. Let us win them as workers for our cause today, and as well-equipped leaders of the temperance reform in the glorious tomorrow of National Constitutional Prohibition."

St. Cloud (Fla.) Legioners as They Appeared in the Parade on Lincoln's Birthday

THE LOYAL TEMPERANCE LEGION AN IDEAL ORGANIZATION FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

LILLIE B. BOWERS, Associate L. T. L. Secretary of North Dakota

Between the ages of eight and fourteen children are interested in everything under the sun. They like to do good and helpful things, but if they are not encouraged in that direction they will occupy their time with mischievous and evil activities. At these ages boys and girls feel that they can revolutionize the world, and if given a chance they will help to do it. In this fact lies the opportunity of the Loyal Temperance Legion. The children need the things that it has to offer and it can be made to fit them "to a T."

How the L. T. L. Fits the Child

First: It provides work for the child. You can do many things for boys and girls, but you can't do their work for them.

Second: There is action in it. There are colors, mottoes, yells, salutes, songs, —yes, and stories—not the goody-goody kind, but stories that appeal to the child's sense of justice and independence.

Third: In all the work they are getting somewhere, working for graduation and a diploma.

Fourth: Between these ages children begin to make decisions. At this time in their lives they are eager to declare their principles. They are willing to take the pledge to refrain from strong drink, tobacco and profanity. Later it will not be so easy to secure from them such a promise.

Fifth: They have a desire to be like "grown up folks." Conducting their own meetings and having an interest in the good of the community impress upon them the real value of their work. Moreover, there are important things that boys and girls can do better than any one else.

Six departments of work that especially fit the boys and girls should be taken

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A CALL TO THE COLORS

MARY B. ERVIN, National General Secretary L. T. L. Branch

"We're the army that has come
To resist the giant Rum,
And we'll drive him from the land we love so well;
Then a spotless flag shall fly
'Neath our nation's shining sky,
And we'll shout, as loud our victor's song shall swell!"

Patriotism, loyalty, love for God and humanity—these are the fundamental principles of the Loyal Temperance Legion. Our colors—red, white, and blue—symbolize a membership constantly heeding the "call to the colors," ever alert against the enemies of Old Glory!

Living for our country, promoting its highest welfare and safeguarding it from enemies within and without, should ever be our greatest joy and noblest service as patriotic Americans.

John Barleycorn has brought more ruin, sorrow and devastation than any other enemy within our borders and today is readily recognized under the name, "The Great Destroyer."

That is why our Loyal Temperance Legion boys and girls have been responding so heartily to the "call to the colors" and are singing and shouting and praying that "The Liquor Traffic Must Go!"

Our legioners and Young Campaigners for Prohibition love Old Glory so well that they expect to *stay in the fight* until every legalized saloon shall be driven from our land.

Our legioners are also "doing their bit" raising food supplies in gardens and on farms. Some are bending their energies along this line to increase farm and garden products generally. Others are applying the money derived from the same to relief work. We trust that our legioners everywhere may make some special effort at this time to increase their finances and respond to some of the special relief appeals of the hour.

It would be fine to co-operate with the mother unions in making comfort bags for our soldier and sailor boys. Then, too, does not every legion want to contribute something to our L. T. L. French orphan fund? The amount required is $36.50 and a contribution of 25 cents, 50 cents or $1 from a number of legions will enable us to secure the desired amount and "adopt a French orphan." The appeal has come to us from Miss Lella Sewall, National Flower Mission superintendent. The money goes to provide a few extra comforts for the fatherless child. Would you not like to have a part in this noble movement? If so, please send your offering at once to Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, National W. C. T. U. treasurer, Evanston, Illinois.

Economy, conservation and sympathy for the oppressed are the watchwords of the hour and our legioners and Young Campaigners for Prohibition can be depended upon to measure up to the responsibilities and opportunities which are theirs.

Let the boys and girls in America today, who want to show their colors, enlist in our splendid Loyal Temperance Legion army and help hasten the "children's happy day" when there shall reign supreme *peace, purity, patriotism and prohibition!*

A Pennsylvania Legioner

"GOD BLESS THEM, EVERY ONE"

Wide-awake boys and winsome girls—thousands upon thousands of them—in public school, Sunday school and Loyal Temperance Legion, are singing, praying, marching, playing, whistling, speaking and working for our great temperance cause. In twenty-six states, in the District of Columbia, and in Alaska, as Young Campaigners for Prohibition, children have bravely borne their impressive part in the magnificent victories achieved.

Twelve times a year in our children's paper, *The Young Crusader*, boys and girls are told delightful temperance stories and are given scientific facts about the harmfulness of alcohol and tobacco. Once a year in THE UNION SIGNAL we extend a special welcome to all the boys and girls in our ranks. No work is more important than that of the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch, whose beloved National leader and others speak to us in this issue of our national paper.

The little people of today must keep our total abstinence and prohibition banners flying at the front in the tomorrow of international peace and world-wide prohibition. The children are the joy of our hearts and the chief inspiration of our untiring efforts to secure national constitutional prohibition. "God bless them, every one."

Anna A. Gordon

THE LOYAL TEMPERANCE LEGION AN IDEAL ORGANIZATION FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

(Continued from Page Four)

up by the L. T. L.: Medal Contests, Prize Essays, School Savings, Bands of Mercy, Flower Mission and White Ribbon Recruits.

The Value of Medal Contests

Whatever is learned and recited as one's own, becomes a part of one's belief and life. Thus the message of the medal contest selection helps to form the character of the child. The training in public speaking is also of great value. Parents who can be reached in no other way are often won through the words of their children.

Prize Essays a Means of Character Formation

In essay writing the subject is approached with a view to ascertaining the aspects favorable to the subject upon which the pupil is to write, and these facts, written out, become a force in character formation.

School Savings Make for a Life of Thrift

The encouragement of thrift is very important. Many dimes will be earned for deposit and money will not be spent for things injurious.

Band of Mercy Develops a Spirit of Kindliness

Kindness to animals proves a highly refining influence. This work in the Band of Mercy affords an opportunity for studying animals in a way that will awaken great interest in boys and girls.

Importance of Flower Mission Work

Any kindness shown to human beings, the sending to the sick of flowers, jelly or any comfort are a part of Flower Mission work; likewise the planting and care of trees, shrubs and flowers, and the doing of anything that makes the community a more desirable place in which to live.

Interest the Children in White Ribbon Recruits

Few objects are so interesting, especially to girls, as a baby. The mother of every baby in the community should be asked to train her baby for temperance and purity, and the baby should be listed as a white ribbon recruit, remembered by a card on its birthday, and helps provided to assist the mother in its care and training.

All boys and girls would like to have a part in this interesting work and they may, because the L. T. L. belongs to no nation and to no church. Observe the birthday of our National president and World's secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion, Miss Anna A. Gordon, by the organization of a Loyal Temperance Legion if there is none in your community. If the children are already organized, resolve to secure new members and to put more care and thought into plans for the work of the boys and girls, that these future citizens may have the best training that it is possible to provide for them.

THE OPPORTUNITY OF THE NURSE

A nurse occupies a unique place in the life of a community, and through her position as a teacher of health unusual opportunities come to her to speak a word of warning against alcohol. Miss E. Bertha Bradley, R. N., associate superintendent of the Medical Temperance department of the World's and National W. C. T. U., in an article in *The Pacific Coast Journal of Nursing*, entitled "Nurses and Alcohol," emphasizes the duty of nurses to sound a warning against intoxicants. She says, in part:

"Few women have such opportunity in this line as the nurses in the different departments of health work. Think, for instance, of the influence of a nurse in a large industrial plant or store, health counselor and often confidential friend to hundreds of girls whose weal or woe may lie in the taking or refusal of an offered glass, and of the school nurse who goes in and out of homes where mothers drink beer to make milk for their babies, in perfect good faith, believing that it is the right thing to do. There is not one of us but has her own field of influence, however humble her work or position. Often it is the quiet, personal work that tells most, and the modest woman who thinks she does little and that her efforts are useless would often be greatly surprised if she knew their rich fruitage."

Why National Prohibition for the War?

To conserve the food materials that are now wasted in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages.

Professor Irving Fisher says:

"With the submarine threatening England with starvation, and with 20,000,000 men taken from productive energies in Europe, and with a deficit in our own grain crop of 189,000,000 bushels for this year, to waste one bushel—even on a harmless luxury—would be criminal. And liquor is not harmless. By giving it up we would add 11,000,000 loaves of bread a day to our output, enough to feed every British and every French soldier on the European battlefields."

To conserve for patriotic purposes the labor of thousands of men now employed in the breweries and distilleries.

"It would seem to be a poor sort of patriotism that would permit a business so destructive as the liquor traffic to continue using the labor of more than 100,000 men—not counting saloonists and retail dealers—while the nation's best blood goes forth to war," says Governor Capper of Kansas.

To help preserve the health of the soldiers and sailors of the nation.

No less an authority on health subjects than Dr. Haven Emerson is responsible for this statement:

"The greater part of the venereal diseases, syphilis and gonorrhœa, throughout the country, would be prevented if the manufacture, importation and sale of alcoholic beverages were prohibited."

To promote the efficiency of all defenders of the country, whether in the Army, the Navy, on the farms or in the office or factory.

"America needs every man at his best today. The liquor traffic will give to the armies of our national progress trembling limbs, blinded eyes, deafened ears, palsied arms, poverty of purse and of soul, hearts that are too frail to pump the blood of mighty deeds."

John Barleycorn is the prince of slackers, the king of wasters, and the veriest glutton in all the world. In this year of threatened famine he will, unless he is curbed, swallow more food than will the wide Atlantic, aided by the entire fleet of German U boats. Eighty million bushels of sound grain, 120,000,000 gallons of molasses—that is only a part of the good foodstuffs that will go to glut his monstrous appetite. And meanwhile Europe starves; our Allies cry for food. In answer to that cry we sound the alarm for grain, more grain and ships, more ships, to put it in. We suffer panic from our lack of farm lands and farm hands.

The war will be won in the trenches of France and in the furrows of America, so we are told. We set ourselves to the task of training a million men in a year, of bringing new acres under the plow, and yet during the course of that twelve months we will consume in the form of alcoholic beverages alone enough grain to feed 11,000,000 mouths.

It is all wrong. It is colossal waste. It is extravagance which the world cannot tolerate in this hour of stress.

—Rex Beach.

FLORA E. STROUT, WORLD'S W. C. T. U. REPRESENTATIVE IN BURMA, IN VISIT TO NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, REPORTS RAPIDLY IMPROVING CONDITIONS ALONG ANTI-LIQUOR, ANTI-TOBACCO AND ANTI-VICE LINES

The workers at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters had the pleasure last week of a visit from Miss Flora E. Strout, for the past five years World's W. C. T. U. representative in Burma. Miss Strout stopped for a day in Evanston on her way from San Francisco to her home in Baltimore. She had a most delightful and encouraging story to tell of the work that has been accomplished during the last five years in "the land of pagodas." During that period she has seen a wonderful growth in anti-alcohol sentiment, greatly increased interest in scientific temperance instruction in the public schools and a remarkable advance in the anti-vice movement.

Burma W. C. T. U. Practically Self-Supporting

During the entire period of Miss Strout's service the W. C. T. U. has been self-supporting, with the exception of the amount paid to her as salary and gifts from the World's W. C. T. U. organization and white ribboners in the United States for special purposes. This maintenance has included the support of one or two workers and the up-keep of headquarters at Rangoon. The Methodists gave the W. C. T. U. the use of a fine room sufficiently large to seat seventy-five or eighty people. It is equipped with telephone, typewriter, and a piano (the latter being the gift of the Anglo-Indian Y. P. B.) A part of the equipment is a folding organ, presented by a Rangoon dealer in musical instruments, and used for the many street meetings that are held in the city. The headquarters is also supplied with abundant table linen, silver, and china for use at social affairs. A collection of books is being made as a foundation for a permanent library. The W. C. T. U. of Burma receives its support from dues paid by the various local unions, special gifts, regular weekly and monthly contributions which are solicited by the workers, also offerings on World's Temperance Sunday, when the Sunday schools and churches are asked, and usually consent, to donate their collections.

Miss Strout's Unofficial Censorship Work

Miss Strout referred to herself, half laughingly, as the "unofficial censor" of Rangoon. Very soon after her arrival in the city she discovered that there were displayed in the theaters some most objectionable cinemas. She felt it her duty to become a self-appointed censor and very frequently visited the various places of entertainment to determine the character of the photo-plays presented. Whenever she noted an immoral play, or one that she thought would be harmful to the audience, she brought the matter before the police and asked to have it suppressed. So great was her influence that invariably she secured the desired co-operation and the objectionable films were cut out. She told an amusing incident indicating the way in which her name had become associated with the censorship of pictures. On one occasion the captain of an Irrawaddi boat was calling at the home of a resident of Rangoon when Miss May Mack, one of Miss Strout's assistants, was there. He happened to remark to his hostess that the night before he had witnessed a cinema at a certain theater—the Globe—which was absolutely "Strout perfect." It is interesting to know that this theater, the largest and cleanest in the city of Rangoon, once a year permits its auditorium to be used, rent free, for a temperance meeting and furnishes Miss Strout, without charge, any two films she may select.

Temperance Teaching in Buddhist, Missionary and Government Schools

Some idea of the increase in public sentiment along temperance lines is indicated by the fact that a certain amount of scientific temperance instruction is given in all the Buddhist, missionary and government schools, including also anti-tobacco and anti-betel teaching. Soon after Miss Strout's arrival in Burma the director of public instruction expressed a desire to have her co-operate with him in securing this instruction; gave her full permission to distribute anti-alcohol and anti-tobacco literature, and asked her to select a group of English-speaking people who would deliver a course of temperance lectures in the schools, using a syllabus compiled by her. Wherever Miss Strout has gone she has been invited to speak on the scientific temperance phase of the alcohol evil and has also conducted classes for teachers. It is significant that, while the smoking of cigarets and the chewing of betel were very common among the pupils of the schools when she first went to Burma, on the walls of the government schools now appear these words, "No smoking or betel chewing allowed on these premises."

There is a spirit of most cordial co-operation existing between the W. C. T. U., the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., and the wife of the general secretary of the former organization, and the home secretary of the Y. W. C. A. are among the most efficient W. C. T. U. superintendents of departments.

English Women Co-operate in Purity Work

Miss Strout was able to reach many of the English-speaking people through temperance and purity meetings held in drawing rooms of English ladies of social position who were very willing to offer their homes for this purpose.

In some respects Rangoon seems to be ahead of our large American cities. The tram-car company gave Miss Strout permission to place in six of their cars for six months, free of charge, temperance posters in Burmese and English. The municipal committee gave her permission to display war temperance posters anywhere she chose. Just before she left Rangoon there was inaugurated among the boys and girls a total abstinence poster competition—a prize being offered for the best drawing. Permission was given to post all over the city announcements of this contest, and the director of public instruction brought it to the attention of the schools and published in the school magazine information concerning it.

The W. C. T. U. has been enabled during the last few years to do a work of great magnitude along purity lines. Through its unceasing efforts, a regular

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LIQUOR MEN MISREPRESENT TRADE UNIONISTS IN NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT

What the liquor men probably regard as a tremendously fine stroke in their favor was the publication of a two-page advertisement in the *Washington Post* on the morning of June 13, which contained the following headline:

"2,082,637 Workingmen Petition the President and Congress Against Cutting Off a Habitual Temperance Beverage"

The names of something like five hundred different organizations, with the number of members affiliated with each of them, filled two pages. The number appeared to total 2,082,637.

To the average person who is unfamiliar with trade union affairs this advertisement must have seemed very impressive, but the National Temperance Society and Commission on Temperance of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, purchased two pages of advertising in the *Washington Star* of June 15 for the purpose of answering the liquor men's advertisement —for the liquor men no doubt paid for it—making a careful analysis of the organizations and members and presenting some constructive arguments in favor of war prohibition.

It is interesting to note that the liquor men, in the advertisement, had more workingmen enumerated as signers of the petition to the President in the twenty-two states mentioned, than there are members in the American Federation of Labor throughout the country. Also, hundreds of thousands of names were duplicated many times in the different organizations tabulated.

Furthermore, only 445 local labor unions signed the petition, although there are 22,000 such labor bodies throughout the country, which means that over 21,500 local unions had failed to sign the petition. As a matter of fact, no individual workingmen were asked to sign the petition, which was presented to President Wilson and Congress by President Samuel Gompers. What actually happened was that a small minority of trade unionists assumed to speak for the entire membership of their various organizations.

It would appear from this petition that every trade unionist in America was petitioning Congress to "save his beer"—although actually there are hundreds of thousands of trade unionists who do not patronize the saloon nor use intoxicating liquor and who have been grossly slandered by this petition, which, it is alleged, represents organized labor.

These are the Facts

First: According to the latest official report of the secretary, there are less than 2,082,637 members in the American Federation of Labor.

Second: Yet the number of alleged signers of this petition from but twenty-two states is greater than the total membership of the American Federation of Labor throughout the entire country.

Third: As a matter of fact, this petition was not signed by individual workingmen.

Fourth: In most cases a small minority of the members of the organizations mentioned presumed to speak for their entire membership.

Fifth: Only 445 local bodies out of 22,000 local labor unions are listed as having signed the petition.

Sixth: Only local labor bodies have a right to speak officially for the great mass of American workingmen, and more than 21,500 of these did not sign the petition.

Seventh: Such state federations of labor and central labor bodies as are dominated by bartenders and brewery workers do not represent the great majority of American workingmen.

Eighth: In many cases in the unsigned advertisement individual trade unionists are counted again and again in the petition presented to the President and Congress, being counted: 1st, in their international organizations; 2nd, in the state bodies; 3rd, in the central labor unions; 4th, in the local unions; 5th, in such organizations as Personal Liberty Leagues, Mutual Benefit Societies, etc.

Ninth: Over 150,000 of those enumerated as being identified with Union Label Trades Departments, Labor Temple Associations, Sick Benefit Funds, Mutual Benefit Societies and Personal Liberty Leagues are counted a second time in *bona fide* labor unions.

There are many other perfectly obvious attempts to pad the numbers, which efforts will not deceive any one familiar with the American Labor movement.

This petition says that these alleged signers "have the fullest realization of the problems which the war has developed and the heartiest desire to assist in their solution."

What are the problems which require solution? We are in urgent need of an adequate food supply. It is imperative that we should have a larger supply of labor. It is necessary that we should preserve human life. That the liquor traffic wastes foodstuffs, wastes labor and wastes human life has been amply demonstrated.

The soldier who is going to the trenches is ready to lay down his life for the nation and the nation has declared that he shall not be given intoxicating liquor —he has been deprived of the use of beer. Why isn't it fair to ask those of us who stay at home to make at least an equal sacrifice in this particular?

Millions of people in Poland, in Belgium and other countries among the Allies are starving and it is not unlikely that there will be many in this country who will suffer on account of the lack of food. What right have two million workingmen to petition the President and Congress to give them the privilege of continuing to use foodstuffs for liquor while others are starving for the want of the food which is being wasted through the use of this grain?

It is argued by the liquor men that they use only one per cent of the grain in the manufacture of beer. This, of course, does not include the molasses and sugar and other ingredients that are employed, but, assuming that what the liquor men say is true—namely, that they use only one per cent of the grain—it is obvious that this amount of grain will feed one per cent of the people. One per cent of the population of 100,000,000 means 1,000,000 people who are being deprived of the food products used in the manufacture of liquor.

All of the foregoing facts, and others not enumerated, were inserted in the Federal Council advertisements in the *Washington Star*. There is no doubt that the advertisement of the liquor men will react against them because of the perfectly obvious attempt to deceive President Wilson and the United States Congress.

FLORA E. STROUT REPORTS RAPIDLY IMPROVING CONDITIONS IN BURMA ALONG ANTI-LIQUOR, ANTI-TOBACCO AND ANTI-VICE LINES.

(Continued from Page Six)

censorship of films has been established, 114 houses of ill-repute have been closed, and forty women rescued, the government has abolished segregation, and erected a hospital for women, and lectures on purity have been given in the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. and in schools. There has been distributed a large amount of purity literature, written by one of the finest doctors in Burma, and a genuine public sentiment against vice has been aroused. Upon Miss Strout's departure from Burma her duties in connection with the purity work were assumed by the daughter of a former lieutenant governor, showing the official recognition that is now being given to this subject.

The vigilance committee, which grew out of the purity work of the W. C. T. U., was publicly thanked by the lieutenant governor for its excellent service, and the police commissioner's report on the social evil was submitted to Miss Strout, as secretary of the committee, for comment before it went to the governor.

Some little time ago, as a result of complaints which the purity committee had entered concerning the condition of the streets which had improved and then seemed to grow worse because they were not thoroughly picketed, the governor sent the superintendent of police, who had charge of this district, over to India and Ceylon to investigate and report. As a result of this visit, the man told Miss Strout that he was advocating certain reforms that the W. C. T. U. had wanted for a long time.

An especially interesting event in Miss Strout's five-year stay in Burma was her appointment, as the only lady delegate, on a deputation arranged by the All-India Temperance Association, to wait on Lord Harding, viceroy of India. The purpose of the deputation was to give the viceroy an idea of existing conditions and if possible to secure his aid in certain reforms. Miss Strout was presented at a social function to Lady Harding and received a most gracious greeting, Lady Harding taking occasion to express her interest in W. C. T. U. work and to voice the hope that Lord Harding had granted to the deputation that which they had requested.

Shortly before Miss Strout left for America she received from the police a gratifying appreciation of the work she had been doing. At the request of a police inspector she and another woman accompanied him through the houses of the Chinese district to see if any minors were to be found therein. When Miss Strout said good-bye to the commissioner she remarked: "You must be glad that I am leaving, I have worried you so much." To which he replied, "No, indeed. The Lord be with you. When you come back you will find a cleaner Rangoon than when you went away."

NEBRASKA'S FIRST MONTH OF PROHIBITION

The enforcement of the new prohibition law in Nebraska is a matter that is receiving careful consideration by local and county officials. For June, the first month of prohibition, the reports are for the most part highly satisfactory. At Lincoln for several successive Sundays the jail population has not been large enough to warrant holding services, a most unusual condition. The police judge declares that his business has been reduced to a minimum. The night work of the force is a minus quantity, auto thieves being the only factor that keeps things lively. Inquiries which have gone out from the state W. C. T. U. headquarters to many Nebraska towns concerning the results of prohibition are bringing encouraging replies. U. S. Rohrer of Hastings says:

"There is no question of the good effects of prohibition already being visible to anyone at Hastings.

"Business men on First street, formerly crowded with drunken men, tell me they have seen no drunken men on that street since May 1 last."

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Evanston, Illinois

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, Miss Anna A. Gordon
MANAGING EDITOR, Miss Julia F. Deane

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Evanston, Illinois, June 28, 1917

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Washington, D. C., December 2–7, 1917

We suggest that local unions give wide publicity through their local newspapers to the anti-alcohol resolutions passed by the house of delegates of the American Medical Association, as reported in an article by Mrs. M. M. Allen on page 10.

THE AMBULANCE FUND

One cannot read of the sufferings of the victims of the mighty conflict in Europe without longing to help alleviate their agony. We who sit in ease and comfort in a land not yet ravaged by war can have little appreciation of what the brave souls on the other side are enduring. There are many ways, however, in which we as white ribboners can very definitely help, and important among them is the opportunity to contribute to a fund for the purchase of a National W. C. T. U. motor ambulance. As stated heretofore, for the sum of $1,600 a motor ambulance can be purchased, equipped, transported to France, and kept in repair for a year. An additional $600 will provide for a driver for one year. Every one who reads this paragraph will desire to have a part in this beneficent enterprise for our brothers overseas. Send in your gift, be it large or small, and appeal to your friends and neighbors to join you in contributing to the Ambulance Fund. Among the gifts received during the past week was a check for $25, the personal contribution of Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, National superintendent of Work among Soldiers and Sailors.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, 561 Thirty-third St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

LET YOUR SENATORS HEAR FROM YOU!

Not in vain have the patriots of this country appealed by telegrams and letters to their Congressmen for the passage of a nation-wide war prohibition measure. The voice of the people has been heard and the House of Representatives has acted in accordance with their demands. Grateful and appreciative words of commendation should go from every community to the members of this legislative body who have responded so royally to the pleas of the people. Previous to the action taken on Saturday evening by the House, the cartoons, on page 3, with the answer of the patriotic women to Mr. Hoover's request, were ready to send to all members of Congress. Now that the immediate need for an appeal of this nature is past, they will be sent to all members of the House who voted for the prohibition measure, with a note of appreciation, and to all Senators, with the expectation that they will vote to ratify the action of the House of Representatives.

The immediate and peremptory need of the hour is for telegrams to be sent to your United States Senators, insisting that the Senate act favorably upon the prohibition provision of the Lever Food bill. This more conservative body of Congress must be bombarded with telegrams, so that there will be in their minds no doubt of what the people desire. Do not delay an hour. Send your own message to your two Senators and call up all your friends, business associates and acquaintances and urge them to keep the wires hot with messages to the Senators. The question may be decided in the next few days and the demand from THE PEOPLE will be the decisive factor in the action taken by the Senate.

"THE NAVY FIRST"

In every state in the Union mother-hearted women are meeting each week to make and fill comfort bags for the enlisting boys. With every stitch taken goes loving, tender thought for the lads who are doing not just their "bit" but who are risking life itself for the privilege of defending their country in battle, thus aiding what they believe to be a righteous cause, that of democracy against autocracy. Recruits by the thousands are gathering at the four great naval stations: Great Lakes, near Chicago; San Francisco, Norfolk, Va., and Newport, Rhode Island. Remember "the Navy goes first" and the jackies must be equipped with W. C. T. U. comfort bags as soon as possible. A large consignment of bags from the Missouri W. C. T. U. for the W. C. T. U. comfort bag distributing station for the Great Lakes, is ready for shipment, and other state organizations are busily at work preparing their quota. If your local union has not yet taken up this branch of patriotic service, do not fail to remind the members of the opportunity they are missing.

"WE ARE NOT AFRAID OF THE WHOLE TRUTH"

A comparison of the utterances of the liquor publicity bureaus a few years ago regarding the amount of grain used in the manufacture of alcoholic liquors with their present statements is, to say the least, illuminating. In the Anti-Prohibition Manual for 1915, published by the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of America, they discourse at length on the enormous quantity of farm products which are used in the production of alcoholic liquors. "Destroy this market and you reduce the purchasing power of the farmers $200,000,000 a year," was their warning. "This means a corresponding reduction in the volume of all business—the output of the mines, mills and factories. When you hear a prohibition speech you would imagine that only corn, and a small per cent of that, is used in the production of liquor. They do not tell you the whole truth. They never intimate that barley, rye, hops and fruits go into the production of liquor. *We are not afraid of the whole truth.* The brewers and distillers of Peoria alone consume the entire surplus corn crop of Iowa and Illinois after feeding and seeding. Figure out what that means in dollars and cents to the farmers of this country."

Contrast these assertions for a moment, if you will, with the statement in the last issue of *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular:*

"There are many forces at work to destroy our business. They are attacking us at the most vulnerable point, which is the conservation of food. *It has been shown how little, how insignificant a bearing the quantity of grain used in distilling and brewing has to do with the food question, but the anti-liquor forces disregard the truth, and by constant repetition of false statements and exaggerated claims seek to scare the public.*"

Whether or not the liquorites were "not afraid of the whole truth" in 1915, they seem, by their vigorous denials of their statements of two years ago, to have a wholesome dread of their being believed at the present time.

ANTI-ALCOHOL INDEPENDENCE DAY

We confidently anticipate final favorable action by Congress on nation-wide prohibition as a war measure before July Fourth. In such event, Independence Day will be one of rejoicing over our emancipation as a nation from the legalized liquor traffic. Some of the state councils of defense are recommending the observance of our great national anniversary in a "seriously, purposeful and broadly patriotic" way, and suggesting the holding of religious services in every church of every denomination, with the purpose of bringing home to every man, woman and child the high significance of Independence day. If by July Fourth Congress has not, as a whole, adopted a war prohibition measure, nation-wide in scope, the advocates of our cause in every community should endeavor to have a strong plea for a Declaration of Independence of this nation from King Alcohol incorporated in every address delivered from platform and pulpit, and in every way arouse the interest of the public in this righteous movement.

MILK INSTEAD OF BEER

The men employed in the Seattle shipbuilding plants are "heavy drinkers," according to the statements of some of the dairy companies who supply that city with milk. At the Skinner & Eddy Construction plant, employing 4,000 men, there is a rush for the milk stands as soon as the noon whistle blows. It is said the demand is so great that usually the last men out have to be satisfied with coffee or water, as the milk supply seldom equals the demand. This does not include the milk used in the plant restaurant.

It would seem that a good opportunity here awaits some of the men thrown out of employment by prohibition. Several of them might pool their resources and take up the dairy business. There is no present indication of the milk and butter market being over supplied. Moreover, physicians prescribe milk as a "healthful stimulant."

NATIONAL PRESIDENT UPON RETURN TO NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS TELLS OF MEETING OF WOMAN'S COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AND OPENING OF RECREATION ROOMS FOR ENLISTED MEN IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Upon her return to Evanston from Washington, June 21, Miss Gordon reported that the temperance forces at the nation's capital, in spite of the delay in the passage of anti-liquor legislation, felt hopeful that a satisfactory war prohibition measure would be secured. Efforts are being made by various interests to deal in their own way with the liquor problem, some urging taxation so high that it will be prohibitive; others endeavoring to secure prohibition of distilled liquors only, exempting beer and wine. "The W. C. T. U. is opposed teetotally as a matter of principle, to taxing alcoholic liquors," declared Miss Gordon. "We must keep clearly before us the issue for which we are working—conservation of food products and protection of the enlisted men from liquor and vice."

Meetings of Women's Organizations Addressed by Mr. Hoover

The week before leaving Washington Miss Gordon attended a meeting called by the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, Dr. Anna H. Shaw, chairman, at which nearly seventy national women's organizations were represented. In speaking of the purpose of the Woman's Committee, Dr. Shaw said it was "to unify woman's power" in this national crisis, "to co-ordinate the emergency service of women" and "to seek to have the women's organizations work one with another." She spoke appreciatively of the splendid response from the state divisions of the Council of National Defense, and said the object of the meeting was to learn from each representative of a national woman's organization its plan of service and to ask its national president to become a member of an honorary committee of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. In a five-minute speech each president told of the special activities of her society. In the afternoon Mr. Herbert C. Hoover addressed the company in regard to a plan for the conservation of food, submitting to them the following pledge:

"Mr. Herbert C. Hoover:

"I am glad to join you in the service of food conservation for our nation, and I hereby accept membership in the United States food administration, pledging myself to carry out the directions and advice of the food administrator in the conduct of my household, in so far as my circumstances permit."

Mr. Hoover pleaded with the women to bring this pledge to the attention of their respective constituencies.

"I realized," said Miss Gordon, in telling of this meeting, "that I had a unique opportunity to secure the signatures of a number of presidents of the large women's organizations to a resolution that could be presented to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House and be published in the *Congressional Record*. I therefore asked, and was given the opportunity, of reading to the entire committee the following resolution:

"'WHEREAS, *the world shortage of food is a most serious war problem—our total cereal shortage last year being more than a billion bushels, and*

"'WHEREAS, *the yearly consumption of food stuffs by the distilleries and breweries of the nation amounts to one hundred million bushels,*

"'RESOLVED, *that the undersigned representing the national women's organizations indicated, while patriotically responding for their various societies to Mr. Hoover's conservation appeal, feel justified in demanding that the government shall lead in conservation of food products by prohibiting their use in the manufacture of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes for the period of the war.*'

"I personally saw many of the presidents," said Miss Gordon, "and asked for the signatures of those who were in sympathy with the conservation of food products by prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors for the period of the war. I found most of the leaders of the women's organizations heartily in accord with us on this question."

Red Cross Society in Sympathy with W. C. T. U.

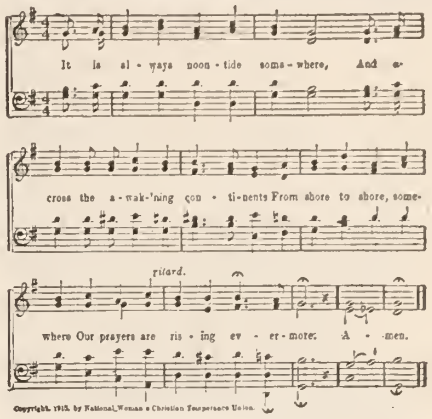
While in Washington Miss Gordon called at the headquarters of the Red Cross Society to see Miss Jane Delano, head of the nursing service of the American Red Cross, who although greatly preoccupied very graciously consented to an interview. "My object," said Miss Gordon, "was specially to thank her for her assurance to Miss E. Bertha Bradley, our National associate superintendent of Medical Temperance, that the recipes containing alcohol in the appendix to the American Red Cross Text book on 'Elementary Hygiene and Home Care of the Sick,' would be omitted in the next edition, to come out next September." "Miss Delano assured me of her willingness to co-operate in every way possible," said Miss Gordon, "and stated that the Red Cross organization was in entire sympathy with the temperance movement."

"I was glad to note in the latest 'Red Cross Manual'," added Miss Gordon, "that in the specifications for the filling of comfort bags there was no reference to tobacco, cigaret papers or playing cards."

"One of the most interesting recent events in W. C. T. U. circles in Washington," said Miss Gordon, in reply to a question, "was the opening of a recreation room for enlisted men in a fine location on Pennsylvania Avenue, directly opposite the New Willard Hotel. The building is owned by the government, which made a generous reduction in the rental to the District of Columbia W. C. T. U., because of the purpose for which the rooms were to be used. Already the boys of the Navy and Army are making themselves quite at home in these rooms, using the W. C. T. U. stationery supplied for writing letters, playing games, reading the magazines and daily papers and enjoying themselves generally. Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, National superintendent of Work among Soldiers and Sailors, has loaned a piano for the reception room and a number of local merchants have responded to her appeal for rugs and chairs, so the rooms have a very homelike appearance. A good talking machine is a source of great enjoyment, some fine records having been contributed by friends. The plans for entertaining and for refreshments are very systematically arranged, the local unions of the District taking turns in giving their services. Mrs. Emma S. Shelton, president of the District W. C. T. U., says the response on the part of the unions has been most enthusiastic."

"Many incidents might be told evidencing the hearty appreciation of the homesick boys who gather at this social center," said Miss Gordon. "One of the lads the other day came to the matron in charge, who has had much experience in this work and knows how to meet the needs of the boys, and asked her for her photograph. When she laughingly inquired why he wanted it, he explained that he would like to send it to his mother to show her how a good W. C. T. U. mother was helping her boy in Washington."

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE



AT THE NOONTIDE HOUR

At the sacred noontide hour let the white ribboners of the land unite in prayer daily for our country and all other countries, that all may come to see the true Christian and humanitarian point of view in this world crisis; for the protection of "our boys" from the physical and moral deterioration from drink and vice that follow in the wake of war; for our President and his advisers that divine wisdom may rule every decision, that lasting peace may speedily come and the will of the Father of all peoples be done throughout the earth.

SOUTHERN W. C. T. U. LEADER PROMOTED

After an illness extending over many months Mrs. Jennie Hart Sibley was promoted June 19. Her spirit passed on to the other world from her beautiful home, "Hawthorne Heights," in Union Point, Georgia. Mrs. Sibley was a pioneer Georgia white ribboner, a friend of Frances E. Willard, Lillian M. N. Stevens and Anna A. Gordon. She held many offices in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, serving as state president of Georgia from 1900 to 1905. She was personally charming, of distinguished ancestry and social prestige, was "given to hospitality," cultured, traveled, consecrated, standing always four-square for temperance and prohibition in the days of its unpopularity, and giving generously of her influence, time and service for all social uplift movements.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

July 4—National Independence Day—Americanization Day.
July 21—Loyal Temperance Legion Day—Birthday of Anna A. Gordon.
July 31—White Ribbon Missionary Day—Birthday of Mary Allen West.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION DECLARES ALCOHOL DETRIMENTAL AS A BEVERAGE, AND ITS USE AS A MEDICINE WITHOUT SCIENTIFIC BASIS

MARTHA M. ALLEN, Superintendent of Medical Temperance for the World's and National W. C. T. U.

In June, 1916, when the American Medical Association held its annual meeting in Detroit, the department of Medical Temperance of the National W. C. T. U. prepared and submitted a memorial to that body asking for a warning against alcohol equal to that which the great medical society of Russia had sent out in 1915. The memorial, which was signed by Miss Anna A. Gordon, president of the National W. C. T. U., and by Mrs. Allen, National superintendent of Medical Temperance, was well received and was referred to the Council on Health and Public Instruction for consideration and reply.

At the 1917 meeting of the American Medical Association, held in New York City during the first week of June, the reply came in the form of resolutions, Dr. Frank Billings of Chicago, one of the foremost physicians of America, introducing them as chairman of the council which had them in charge. The resolutions, as introduced, were as follows:

"Whereas, it is the unanimous opinion of the Council on Health and Public Instruction of the American Medical Association that alcohol has no drug value, either as a stimulant, as a tonic, or as a therapeutic agent, and that it has no food value; and

"Whereas, its use as a beverage or as a therapeutic agent is detrimental rather than beneficial to the individual; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the house of delegates of the American Medical Association, at its sixty-eighth annual session, declares it is opposed to the use of alcohol by individuals either as a medicine or as a beverage; and be it further

"Resolved, That its use in medicine is permissible only in the preparation and preservation of pharmaceutical products."

These resolutions are interesting as showing the opinion of alcohol held by such men as Dr. Frank Billings, but they did not pass the house of delegates without amendment. As passed they are very strong, however. The amended resolutions follow:

"Whereas, we believe that the use of alcohol as a beverage is detrimental to the human economy; and

"Whereas its use in therapeutics as a tonic, or a stimulant, or as a food has no scientific basis; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the American Medical Association opposes the use of alcohol as a beverage; and be it further

"Resolved, That the use of alcohol as a therapeutic agent should be discouraged."

Substitutes for these resolutions weakening them were offered by two men from New York, but the substitutes were lost.

Thus the American Medical Association lends its mighty influence to the fight against the great enemy of man's health and efficiency.

It remains for all temperance people now to eliminate the words "as a beverage" from the pledge. These words have taught the people that the use of whisky as medicine was good and necessary, a terrible blunder as is now known. Fortunately the National W. C. T. U. has not had this provision for liquor using in its pledge for thirty years or more, and some of the state unions, most of them, in fact, have had the full pledge against all use of alcohol. But pledges used in many Sunday schools and in the young people's societies of the churches will need to be changed to meet the new thought as to alcoholic liquors.

A very prominent temperance man recently related in the New York *Christian Advocate* some of his campaign experiences. In these he told of a man who asked him at a street meeting if he would use whisky as a medicine. The temperance speaker said he would, and his interlocutor turned the laugh on him by saying, "Well, I would not." Had this temperance speaker and other temperance speakers outside the W. C. T. U. ranks obtained the information that they could have had freely from the W. C. T. U. department of Medical Temperance we should not be having the trouble we now have with provisions for the medicinal sale of alcohol in prohibition territory. It remains now for temperance people to use this weapon provided by the American Medical Association in fighting the sale of liquors for all internal use.

Red Cross First Aid Books and Alcohol

It was a matter of deep concern to W. C. T. U. workers who wanted to affiliate with Red Cross work that the first aid books advocated the use of alcohol to some extent. Letters to the authors of these books were very courteously answered, thanking the Medical Temperance superintendent and her assistant, Miss Bradley, for calling attention to the old errors in the books as to alcohol, and promising that such mistakes would be eliminated in future editions.

Dr. Charles H. Mayo, one of the famous Mayo surgeons of Rochester, Minnesota, in his presidential address before the American Medical Association, said: "Prohibition is a war measure the value of which is beyond discussion. . . . Medicine has reached a period when alcohol is rarely employed as a drug, being displaced by better remedies. Alcohol's only place now is in the arts and sciences. National prohibition would be welcomed by the medical profession."

Forest Hills, Long Island, N. Y.

UNION SIGNAL QUIZ

Do You Know the Answers to These Questions? They May Be Found in THE UNION SIGNAL of June 21

Ten questions, the answers to which will be found in the preceding number of THE UNION SIGNAL, will appear each week. The use of these questions as a part of local union programs is suggested.

1. What is the immediate duty of all patriotic citizens in the prosecution of the campaign to secure national prohibition as a war measure?

2. How are the false statements and half truths of the 1917 "Anti-Prohibition Manual" to be dealt with?

3. Tell something of the liquor and vice conditions on the Mexican border which emphasize the need for action to prevent similar occurrences in the training camps throughout the United States.

4. Name one way in which white ribboners may co-operate with Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Secretary of War Baker in the safeguarding of soldiers and sailors.

5. Tell the story of Abraham Lincoln's attitude toward the Civil War revenue bill, as related by an intimate friend of Mr. Lincoln.

6. Give two irrefutable arguments for wartime prohibition which have appeared in the *Journal of the American Medical Association.*

7. What, in effect, is the result of taxing liquor?

8. What honor has been paid a promoted member of the white ribbon sisterhood?

9. Name some of the industries which are being successfully conducted in former breweries.

10. Give the arguments of five representative Americans in support of prohibition as a war measure.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. MARGARET E. DINWIDDIE, one of the founders and for many years president of the union at Maroa, Illinois, later prominent in the Champaign and Englewood unions and at Los Angeles, Calif.

MRS. EDWIN A. WHITE, Alexander, New York, president of Genesee county W. C. T. U., a faithful county president, deeply interested in the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

MRS. FLORENCE E. KIMBERLIN, Roseland, Louisiana, Medal Contest superintendent, an earnest, public spirited white ribboner.

W. C. T. U. Day at the Billy Sunday tabernacle in New York City was marked by the attendance of nearly 3,000 white ribboners from New York, Kings, Richmond, Queens-Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester counties, New York, and Hudson and Essex counties, New Jersey. More than half of these women, carrying posters and banners and led by a prohibition band, marched to the tabernacle. Printed invitations to sign the pledge and join the W. C. T. U. were distributed.

NEW YORK'S PROGRAM OF PROGRESS

ELLA A. BOOLE, President New York W. C. T. U.

Governor Charles S. Whitman ordered a census taken June 11-25 of all the inhabitants of the state between the ages of sixteen and fifty, inclusive. The work is being done by volunteers and women are in charge in most places in Greater New York. The question blanks for men and women differ somewhat, but every one between the ages noted must have a registration card and the failure to register means arrest and punishment therefor.

It is one of the best object lessons I know of what would happen if women had the vote. Men and women go together to register, or do it separately. The registration booths are in churches, schools, department stores, real estate offices, vacant buildings, and in all sorts of shops.

While the newspapers have stated that some delays were caused by the refusal of women to tell their age, so far as my personal information is concerned, this is not true. I have been assisting in registration and not one woman has hesitated about answering that question, although it is the very first one on the blank, even before that asking for the name. One thing that is being discovered, however, is that there are many women who do not know how to do any of the things that are listed as preparation for war service. I have been surprised at the number who have said they did not know how to sew, who could not even make a garment, and some of these women were mothers with families.

Whatever delay there has been in the census has been due to the failure on the part of those in charge to have a sufficient number of blanks for enrollment. In order to make it easy, people were told that they did not need to register in their own assembly district, but could register anywhere in the city. The result is that some places have been much more popular than others. I should think the answering of the questions would arouse in the minds of some people a desire to learn how to help humanity.

Large Vote for Suffrage Anticipated

New York is to vote on woman suffrage again this fall. Notwithstanding the war excitement, interest in the campaign is increasing and it looks as if woman suffrage would receive a larger vote this fall than it did two years ago. The leadership of the campaign lies with the Woman Suffrage party, but the W. C. T. U. is distributing large quantities of literature. Our two superintendents, Dr. Lavinia R. Davis of Oneida, who has served for twenty-five years, and Mrs. L. M. De Silva of Eastwood, are actively presenting methods and pushing the work.

Bills Signed By Governor

The governor signed the bill raising the age for the sale of tobacco to minors from sixteen to eighteen years. He vetoed the bill which would have repealed the present laws protecting women and children as to hours of labor. He signed the Hill-Wheeler bill, which extends the local option privilege to all cities in the state, the vote to be taken every three years on petition of twenty-five per cent of the voters, except in the city of New York, where it is to occur every five years, but must first be taken on the question as to whether local option shall be applicable to the city of New York. He also signed the Brown bill, which limits the number of licenses in any community to one to every five hundred people.

MASSACHUSETTS SNAP SHOTS

Special Correspondence

Boston Central union, under the presidency of Mrs. Helen H. Foster, has just entered upon its summer holiday after a very successful year of work. Its meetings have been of unusual interest and well attended. Some quite unique features have been introduced, such as a medal contest among young men with original orations, which must lead to larger work in the same direction. The Central union also took the initiative in giving a prize for an essay contest among the young women students of Boston University on the general subject of War Prohibition. The state seconded Mrs. Foster's efforts and an exceedingly interesting contest was held, five young women taking part. It is hoped that in the autumn a Y. P. B. may prove a possibility in the University. Flower Mission Day was observed at the Old Ladies' Home in Roxbury, where the oldest member of the union lives, and it proved a delightful occasion. The annual outing at the home of Mrs. W. F. Worthen at Nantasket Beach will round up a year of increased membership and efficiency.

Mrs. Emma H. Howland, National and state organizer, is giving the month of June to her own state of Massachusetts. She spent the first week in Hampden county, under the direction of Mrs. Rhena Mosher Holyoke, with results that quite exceeded the hopes of the workers, in view of the bad weather she had to encounter everywhere. New members were gained and the foundations laid for two new unions at West Springfield and North Wilbraham. Mrs. Howland is now in Essex county, which boasts of the largest union in the state—that at Lawrence of 519 members.

Mrs. Etta G. Luce, Massachusetts superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, has just finished a most successful month of work in Vermont. She attended the county conventions and also visited many of the unions. Everywhere she delighted her audiences and her work was pronounced "up to the latest minute."

Mrs. Arabella W. Wilson, Massachusetts superintendent of Work among Soldiers and Sailors, recently spent a day at state headquarters, 541 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, classifying and repacking the material which has been coming in from all over the state for her department. Two boxes were packed with shoulder wraps, napkins, tray cloths, handkerchiefs, old linen, etc., and dispatched to the Red Cross rooms. In addition Mrs. Wilson has already handed in nearly one hundred knitted articles and others are being prepared, while more than one hundred comfort bags are at state headquarters awaiting directions as to the best point to which to send them. In addition to all the money Massachusetts has raised for this special work, it has contributed nearly $100 for War Prohibition, which is being used at state headquarters in petitions, literature, etc.

Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, state president, spent a few days the latter part of May at Martha's Vineyard, which constitutes Dukes county. She visited each of the five unions, save that of Chilmark, and met the Chilmark ladies in the county convention at West Tisbury. Gay Head is the Indian union of which Dukes county and the state are so justly proud and the work there has recently been greatly revived, four new members joining during Mrs. Stevenson's visit. The only unorganized town in the county for years has been Edgartown and the foundations for a union were laid there on Sunday, May 27, to be completed by the county president, Mrs. Evelyn N. Adams, on June 7. Mrs. Adams is one of the most versatile young women in white ribbon ranks. She is a co-partner with her husband in carrying on a dairy farm which a few years ago received a prize of $400 as the best managed farm in Massachusetts. She lectures for the state grange and also for the state board of agriculture. She is county and local president of the W. C. T. U., Sunday School teacher, organist in the church, a bright writer and a delightful speaker, as well as a home maker of exceptional ability.

The unions of Worcester county, north, Massachusetts, at the county convention, June 7, began laying plans for the great camp of 50,000 men which is to be maintained in their midst after September 1. The headquarters of this camp will be Ayer, in Middlesex county, but its area will embrace the towns of Harvard, Still River, Bolton, Lancaster and Clinton, all in Worcester county. Mrs. Harriet E. Sawyer, county W. C. T. U. president, was appointed chairman of a committee to learn, first of all, what the W. C. T. U. will be allowed to do, and then to marshal the forces for the work. Without doubt a similar committee will be appointed in Middlesex county while the state officers and the entire state membership will stand back of this enterprise. A visit from Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, National superintendent of Work among Soldiers and Sailors, is eagerly anticipated, but it is hoped that it may be delayed until after the camp shall have been established.

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Place these fans in your churches, your Chautauqua assemblies, your homes, and send them to the sick soldier boys in camps nearest to you.

Price, per dozen, 35 cents; per hundred, $2.00; per five hundred, $8.00.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

Evanston, Illinois

WHEN MANDY SAW THE LIGHT

MARY P. SAYERS

The story of a woman who came to see the necessity of "Ballots for Both" as a means of protecting the home.

Mandy Perkins drew a long, deprecating breath as she gazed at the yellowed and faded marriage certificate which, all glorious in its gilded frame, hung on the rose-dotted wall of the northeast bedroom. For fifteen years it had ornamented the same place, regularly dusted, or taken down and cleaned as the semi-yearly periods of house-cleaning rolled unerringly around.

It was the link that bound Mandy to a galling yoke of martyrdom placed upon her when she had left her father's well-appointed and well-provided-for household. The well-kept little "forty" that had been her portion when she married Nate Perkins had lost its productive quality within a year after her wedding day. And it was all on account of Nate's oft-repeated sprees down at Pittsford Center. Mandy's own special domain was kept spick and span, in sharp contrast to the remainder of the farm. Her eggs and chickens were the best, her cream the finest that went to the Center butter factory, and her flowers, scattered over the velvety lawn, were the cynosure of the eyes of all who daily passed the white painted house with its green blinds and red roof. For Mandy *would* keep the little cottage looking as it did when her father handed her the deed on the day of her betrothal to Nate.

"Keep it free of debt," he had cautioned her soberly. But in spite of her remonstrance Nate, two years previous to the opening of our story, had put a small mortgage upon it to get money with which to pay a saloon bill. Although the place was in Mandy's name, she had but little stamina to resist his persuasions.

"Laws-a-me!" ejaculated Mandy, as she glanced out of the bed-room window at the meadow east of the house where the hazy autumn sunshine was browning the second growth of big red clover-heads that Nate should have cut long before, for seed. "Laws-a-me! if them women down to the Center knew what it was to have a husband that didn't 'tend to business any more'n Nate does, I guess they'd be satisfied with the men they've got 'thout wanting to vote! Laws-a-me!" As she turned away from the window, slowly she reached up as if to take the hated marriage certificate from its hanging, then with another deprecating sigh she dropped her hand. "No, I won't do it! Nate's the man I took for—"

"Whoa! whoa! Careful, there Jake! Drive easy! I reckon he's some hruised!" The sound of a wagon accompanied the words. Mandy rushed to the sitting-room door. "Easy, now, Jake, when you stop!" The pair of dappled bays came to a halt at the side door of the pleasant little sitting-room. Two men were lifting out a covered figure as Mandy opened the door and flung back the outside screen.

"Nate's hurt a little bit, Mandy," ventured Bill Wade tentatively, as he swung himself clear of the wagon wheel in helping Jake Binns to lift her husband from the wagon-box where he had lain at full length. "If you can tell us where to lay him, now—"

"He ain't—" Mandy started.

"I reckon not yet, Mandy," with a seeming realization of what Mandy had been trying to say. "The doctor's coming right along behind. There he is now!" The doctor's runabout came swiftly up the driveway just as the two men went through the sitting-room doorway and into the northeast bed-room where Mandy unconsciously led them. Hastily, she drew an old quilt over the spread, motioning them to deposit her husband's inanimate form. "The bays run away with him, you see," Wade explained, drawing the sheet, which some kind soul had contributed, from the lacerated and bleeding face. One glance and Mandy knew why the bays had gotten the best of Nate. His whole body reeked with the odor of whisky. Utterly unconscious, he lay like a log on the bed which seemed too white and pure for such a personality.

An hour later every one had gone. The doctor had done all that was possible for Nate Perkins and both Bill Wade and Jake Binns—cronies of the injured man—before going, had offered their services in any way, but Mandy had characteristically refused assistance from those who had hitherto been connected with the debauchery of her husband. Not that she wanted to lay Nate's downfall at anyone's door but his own, but their presence was repulsive to her sensitive soul.

Mandy and Nate had two children, a boy and a girl. The girl, who was ten, was at school; the boy, at fourteen, was taking a man's place on the farm. Working far beyond his strength to keep things going on the farm, Gerald Perkins was growing into a stunted, morose man.

Shortly after Mandy was left alone she called Gerald from the field, and in a short time the little girl came from school. The boy received the news of his father's accident with a sullen, don't-care face, for which Mandy had not the heart to chide him.

Nate Perkins died about midnight without arousing from his stupor, and three days later was laid away in the Pittsford Center cemetery. Mandy's loneliness was tinged with a great bitterness of heart mingled with a fleeting blame for herself, that she had not forsaken her meek ways and refused to give her husband so much liberty in financial matters. She had always hated what she called "bossy" women, yet as time went on and each day, in the settlement of Nate's affairs, brought to light some debt or other which he had contracted without her knowledge, because people knew that she would never let bills go unpaid, she grew to dwelling more and more on the subject of the laws of the land as related to women. Usually she would dismiss the matter from her mind with the thought that when Gerald grew to be a man everything would come out right. Mandy's life now centered in her boy.

One day Catherine Cordes, an old schoolmate from Pittsford Center, came to visit Mandy. She was a suffragist, but between the two women there was a strong bond of sympathy, in spite of their many differences of opinion.

"What's Jim Bates going to put in that field, Mandy, where he's plowing?" asked Mrs. Cordes, as they stood in the barn doorway talking of what might be done on the farm to make money and pay off Mandy's indebtedness.

"Why, I don't hardly know," replied Mandy, "whether it's goin' to be wheat or rye. When I hired him so't Gerald could go to school, I told him to go on and do just as he would if 'twas his own. He's boardin' at home till I get things righted up a little and I ain't said much to him 'bout anything. He's comin' here when I get the fall cleanin' done." Mrs. Cordes gasped.

"Mandy Perkins! You don't mean to tell me that you don't take any more interest than that in what's going to be raised on your own farm!" It is significant that, though the two women had had the same educational advantages, Mrs. Cordes had gained in knowledge while Mandy had deteriorated mentally. Mrs. Cordes used good language, Mandy had descended to a slackness in her choice of words and dropped her final letters in a most deplorable manner. At her friend's reproof her face flushed crimson.

"I hate t' see a woman do the bossin'," she exclaimed disgustedly. Before Mrs. Cordes could reply, a sudden, fierce gust of wind caused them both to step backward into the barn. Mrs. Cordes stumbled over a pile of hay which had been left on the floor and ere she could recover her bearing she fell with a severe jolt to the hard boards beneath her. Mandy sprang at once to her assistance, chafing her wrists in deep concern, but not until camphor and water had been brought from the house did she revive sufficiently to talk. Examination proved that her ankle was badly sprained. A pair of crutches that Nate had once used, at last solved the problem of getting her to the house, but when Mandy attempted to help her friend to stand, her foot struck something hard beneath the hay which had caused the accident. Investigation brought forth a small, brown whisky-jug about two-thirds full of pungent liquor.

"That settles Jim Bates!" declared Mandy as she started for the barn door with the intention of pouring the stuff into the ground.

"Don't do that, Mandy!" commanded Mrs. Cordes. Mandy turned.

"Why, I thought you was a 'prohi!'" she sniffed.

"I am!" declared Mrs. Cordes, her features drawn with pain. "But when you lay that thing to Jim Bates, you're wrong!"

"So that's it, is it? What do you know about Jim Bates any more'n I do?" Mandy queried sarcastically.

"He's the soul of honor and integrity! When you get calmed down a little I'll tell you about it!" "But, Mandy," continued Mrs. Cordes, wincing as she balanced herself on the crutches, "can you think of no one but Jim that might have a jug of whisky here? Is there no other solution to the matter?" For a brief moment she held Mandy's eyes with her own. Suddenly a stricken look overspread Mandy's countenance and her breath came quickly.

"Oh, not *that!* Not *that!*" she cried. "Why do you try to torture me!" But Mandy understood exactly what her friend was hinting at.

"Mandy," said Mrs. Cordes, her eyes bathed with sympathetic tears, "I've wanted for weeks to warn you. It was weakness of character that hindered me from doing it."

"My boy, my boy!" sobbed the mother.

For an hour or more Mandy worked over Mrs. Cordes, rubbing her with arnica and snugly ensconcing her on the big davenport in the living-room. The doctor came and went, leaving the assurance that with good care Mrs. Cordes might be able to walk in three or four weeks. In her heart Mandy was glad that her friend must needs stay with her, for her spirit was sore and she longed for companionship.

Not until the two women were eating their dinner from the little wheeled table at the side of the davenport where Mrs. Cordes was lying did Mandy speak of the subject close to her heart.

"There's other mothers that have had boys go wrong as well as me! And they vote, too!" she blurted out defiantly.

"Yes," nodded Mrs. Cordes. "Of course! That's true enough! Yet, if those mothers could have had the ballot all their lives, or for years back, some of the deplorable things of life would not have happened. It's safe enough to say that the women would have ousted liquor long ago." "Mandy," continued Mrs. Cordes, after a pause for breath, "these women whom you cite have been trying by their votes to put temptation out of the reach of their boys, and the boys of other mothers. But you—why, Mandy, can't you see that you haven't done your duty by your son, or your daughter, either, for

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

THE FLAG

All day long in the city's canyoned street,
Through a forest of watching folk on either side,
I saw a river of marching men like a tide,
Flowing after the flag;

And the rhythmic beat of the drums
And the bugles' resonant blare
Metered the tramp, tramp, tramp of a myriad feet,
While the red, white and blue was fluttering everywhere
And the heart of the crowd
Kept time to a martial air.

O brave flag, O bright flag,
O flag to lead the free!

The glory of thy silver stars
Engrailed in blue above the bars

Of red for courage, white for truth,
Shall bring the world a second youth,
And draw a countless human host,
To follow after thee.

First of the flags of earth to dare
A heraldry so high;
First of the flags of earth to bear
The blazons of the sky;

Long may the constellation glow,
Foretelling happy fate;
Wider thy starry circle grow—
And every star a state.

—Henry Van Dyke

A LITTLE SOLDIER OF UNCLE SAM

MILDRED THAYER TAMLYN

"Rollin, will you have a pickled peach?" The Edwards family was at dinner and pretty Mrs. Edwards was holding a luscious peach on the end of a gleaming silver fork, just about to drop it onto her little son's plate.

"Have they brandy in 'em?" asked Rollin, somewhat doubtfully.

"Why—yes. What difference does that make? Brandy won't hurt you any—not a little brandy—in a peach. Better have one, son. They're good!"

"No, I don't believe I'd better eat it, mother. I don't like to eat anything that has brandy in it. Is there alcohol in brandy?"

"Why—what a question! Yes, of course there is alcohol in brandy," Mr. Edwards was speaking. "But all the alcohol you could ever get in the few drops of brandy in a pickled peach couldn't hurt you."

Rollin felt strangely alone in his fight against alcohol. Still he was determined.

"No," he said firmly. "I can't eat it if it has alcohol in it. Alcohol hurts your stomach—'tisn't good for you. Besides, it isn't right to touch it—it's wicked."

"Where did you learn all that stuff?" blustered Mr. Edwards. He suddenly began to feel himself brought up before a judge, with numberless little wine suppers and social good times staring him in the face.

"I learned it—two places. I learned about the stomach part in school in our health class, and I learned the other in the L. T. L."

Rollin's father and mother were visibly annoyed.

"Well, that may all be true, Rollin," said Mr. Edwards severely, "but your mother's cooking is all right, and she doesn't put anything in it that will harm little boys."

SLOGAN FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS

Beer and whisky,
They're a curse;
We drink water,
Safety first.

Suddenly the sweet-faced, brown-eyed girl across the table leaned forward and met Rollin's troubled gaze with a steady look of approval. Rollin liked Julia. He wished she would visit them forever. She was always helping him out in everything from arithmetic problems and violin lessons to curing his dog Trixey. Julia must know a great deal, Rollin thought. She understood about him and things with alcohol in them, too. He felt better after that. Nothing further was said upon the subject, but neither Julia nor Rollin was served with peaches.

* * * *

That night after Rollin had gone to bed the others sat downstairs talking. The moon shone on the white snow outside, and in the darkened room a log blazed cheerily in the broad fireplace. It was a time for thinking—and talking,—a warm, cozy, comfortable sort of time. No one had spoken for several moments. Suddenly Mrs. Edwards broke the silence.

"Julia," she began in her high, singing voice, "Julia, you rather took the wind out of our sails this noon at dinner. Now, what harm could it possibly have done for Rollin to eat one of those peaches? The silliest thing I ever heard of!"

Julia's face flushed at the tone of censure. Mrs. Edwards was a very lovely and charming woman, an old friend of her mother's, and the young girl feared she had offended her.

"Well, you won't think it silly in a minute, Auntie Edwards, when you know about it," she said softly, flashing one of her brightest smiles. "You see, Rollin and I had a little temperance talk yesterday. I told him I thought just as he did, and would always stand by him. Dear me!" she laughed, "haven't you noticed how he has marched about all day? Why, he is one of Uncle Sam's soldier boys, and a brave one, too."

"Julia, how exasperating you are! What *do* you mean?"

"Simply that your son has enlisted. He couldn't go to the front or have a war garden, so he has joined the Home Guard against the foe alcohol. Isn't it fine of him? Oh, *he ought to be helped, not hindered—*"

"Well, I guess she's right, dear," broke in Mr. Edwards. "Rollin's a little brick!"

"Julia, you're your mother's own daughter," tearfully declared Mrs. Edwards. "I guess after this there'll have to be strictly temperance food on our table."

"You're a mighty good cook, Marjorie. You don't need any brandy flavoring," commended her husband. "And I think I'll have to help vote out wine suppers at the club. I've held back, somehow. But I've got a boy to bring up—"

"And you'll tell Rollin in the morning?" cried Julia with glad, shining eyes.

"Sure thing!" rejoined Mr. Edwards, with more than necessary emphasis, and under stress of emotion he gave the fire log a sudden prodding that sent the sparks flying merrily up the chimney.

WHEN 'MANDY SAW THE LIGHT

(Continued from Page Twelve)

that matter, holding yourself aloof from the rest of us in the good work we're trying to do? Can't you, Mandy?"

"Then why don't you women voters get better laws so men can't run their wives in debt? Why don't you work for that so we women can have some real influence in the world?" Mandy blurted out.

"So you want your rights brought to you on a gold platter, do you, without even lifting your own hand to help, eh?" For a moment Mrs. Cordes closed her eyes as though from exhaustion, then she exclaimed, "Well, if you don't even know what we have done about such things, both before and after we had the franchise, I don't know as I ought to tell you, but I will!" Thereafter followed such an hour of enlightenment as Mandy had never known before.

That night after the chores were done, Mandy and Gerald had a heart to heart talk. At first Gerald was sullen, then stubborn, until, after much pleading, Mandy began to show her authority. Gerald's face showed blank surprise when she dared to empty the jug of whisky. This show of authority on the part of his mother was contrary to precedent. Then Mandy once more pleaded with the lad.

"I'm afraid it's too late, mother," he said, "'cause you see I don't belong!"

"Don't belong! Don't belong to what?" cried Mandy, nonplussed.

"You don't understand, mother." Gerald sat in deep dejection for a few moments, during which time Mandy's heart beat quickly. She was seeing things in their true light. Presently Gerald looked up:

"You see, mother, it's just the way you start—and I—well, I guess I must have had a wrong one. We just can't get round it, mother, the manly fellows I ought to have been going with don't take to me. You see I've always been kept under until I haven't any spirit or manhood left."

"O Gerald, child, it's all my fault, but it isn't too late to mend my ways. You'll help me to do the right thing now by doing right yourself, won't you, Gerald?" There was a sob in Mandy's voice. The boy looked for some time with fixed gaze into the bright firelight.

"I would be a coward, mother, to lay all the blame on you," he said at last. "But, mother, if we had only both of us had more spunk it might have helped. Dad could do anything he wanted to with me and you were afraid of being—well, what you thought wasn't womanly, so you didn't say a word. Mother, right now I want some of that whisky you threw away." Mandy's face grew white. "But, mother," the boy continued, "I believe I can let the stuff alone if you will help me. I haven't been drinking very long and I—was—well—discouraged."

Mandy rose and going to Gerald, put her arms about him, and in a voice which choked with emotion said softly, "God will help us both, my boy. And, Gerald, you have shown yourself truly big and to come up to you I'm going to tell you that I won't be afraid after this to do my duty at any and all times in every way I can. I want to atone for my mistakes. O Gerald, my boy." Already Mandy was beginning to correct her style of speech, a fact, however, which in his distressed state of mind, escaped Gerald's notice.

That night Mandy and Mrs. Cordes talked late, planning, and discussing

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

Your Flag and My Flag

"Your flag and my flag,
And how it flies today
In your land and my land
And half a world away!"

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CHILDREN'S FOOD ARMY

A children's food army, organized and directed by the department of Agriculture, will raise this year, it is estimated, between three and four million dollars' worth of food.

"Here we have a modern children's crusade," said Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Vrooman in Washington recently, in telling of the wonderful results obtained through the efforts of the young boys and girls of the country.

"Last year we had an army of almost 200,000 enrolled in canning and corn clubs. Working on a peace basis, this army produced foods valued at more than $900,000. This year, recruited to war strength, the children's food army numbers about 800,000, and our reports indicate that it will produce a correspondingly greater amount of food."

RICHMOND COUNTY (N. Y.) HOLDS ENTHUSIASTIC CONVENTION

With Mrs. Ella A. Boole, National W. C. T. U. vice-president-at-large, Mrs. Frances W. Graham, National musical director and New York state vice-president, and Mrs. Helen J. Andruss, state corresponding secretary, as guests of honor, the thirty-second annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of Richmond county, New York, held the latter part of May at Prohibition Park, went off with enthusiasm. Mrs. Egbert, president, presided, and thirty superintendents presented excellent reports of the year's work. Mrs. John Morton gave a most interesting address on the Red Cross and Mrs. Boole showed how white ribboners can do their bit in this work. Mrs. Graham delighted her hearers with an address on "The Law and the Lady," and sang delightfully several times. In conducting the memorial service, in which Mrs. Andruss also participated, Mrs. Boole spoke tenderly of Mrs. Morris, former president emeritus of the county, whose Home-going is a source of great grief to her comrades. The new Y. P. B. from St. George was present in the evening, accompanied by "Miss Columbia," "Uncle Sam," and representatives of the various dry states.

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Also all sizes up to 38 x 5½. State whether clincher, "Q. D." or straight side.

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106 West 52d Street, New York City

WHEN MANDY SAW THE LIGHT

(Continued from Page Thirteen)

ways and means of helping Gerald to reform. Mandy's greatest surprise came, however, when Mrs. Cordes told her that Jim Bates had been trying to reform Gerald, and that little Mary, Mandy's ten-year-old girl, had been persuaded away from the companionship of those whom her mother could in no way approve.

The struggle which followed was long and hard for both Mandy and her boy, but success came eventually, and in five years' time Gerald was ready for college, the debts all paid under Mandy's management and there was a neat balance at the bank.

"How blind I have been!" Mandy exclaimed, on the day when she cast her first vote as a right thinking citizen, to Mrs. Cordes, who accompanied her to the polls. "Both my children in danger of losing their very souls and I afraid to assume my rightful authority!"

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The Magnificent Steel Steamship "Minnesota" to BUFFALO (NIAGARA FALLS) and RETURN $40 Including Meals and Berth

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AMONG OUR WORKERS

As a result of a membership contest held by the Mansfield (Pa.) W. C. T. U., thirty-two new members were added to the enrollment. The women are now busy making comfort bags for the sailors and soldiers.

The annual convention of the New York Young People's Branch will be held at Ithaca, July 2-6. Everything points to a successful occasion, notwithstanding the fact that so many young men are being called into service. One father said he knew no better equipment for his boy who was going to war than attendance upon our young people's meetings.

Schoharie county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. held its annual convention and institute in the Methodist church at Middleburg, May 29-30, those in attendance pronouncing it the "best ever." There was much to encourage the workers in the reports of an unusual amount of department work and large gains in membership. Cobleskill and Schoharie unions each won a prize lecture for a gain of fifty in membership and a copy of "Four Decades" for largest membership gain. A prize was awarded for the best original temperance poster submitted by Sunday schools in the county. A Liberty Bond was purchased from funds in the treasury. Mrs. Datus Quackenbush presided and was reelected for the sixth time as county president. Mrs. Helen J. Andruss, corresponding secretary of the New York state W. C. T. U., was the speaker and gave a stirring evening address on "High Lights in the Temperance Reform."

Mrs. Addie B. Parsels, National organizer and lecturer, spent June 9-10 at work in the beautiful Alleghenies. Mrs. Winifred Postlewait, Pennsylvania superintendent of Social Meetings and Red Letter Days, arranged a street meeting in her home town of South Fork, where a cornet band helped to attract the large audience which listened to Mrs. Parsels. At Beaverdale, a mountain town of 5,000 inhabitants, situated near Blue Knob, the highest point in Pennsylvania, Mrs. Parsels had a fine Sabbath service, the men's chorus and orchestra of the United Brethren church furnishing music. At both points people of many nationalities listened to Mrs. Parsels.

Mrs. Eliza E. Peterson, National superintendent of Work among Colored People, has had conferred upon her by the board of trustees of the Roger Williams University of Nashville, Tenn., the degree of Bachelor of Science in Education. The courtesy, extended by the university upon commencement day, was in appreciation of the help Mrs. Peterson has given to the student body..

Mrs. Maude C. Cathcart, National associate Medal Contest superintendent, spent two months in Tampa, Florida, in the home of Mrs. Etta V. B. Mendenhall, state Medal Contest superintendent. While in Florida Mrs. Cathcart held eleven medal contests, ranging from silver to diamond, and drilled more than fifty contestants. Her work has been of immense profit to the Fifteenth district W. C. T. U. Mrs. Cathcart also gave to several large and appreciative audiences interpretative readings of "The Man Who Forgot." As a slight token of love and appreciation, a set of souvenir spoons was presented to her by contestants and friends.

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VIDA THOMPSON, Circulation Manager

This is the season for examinations. Why not announce at your next meeting that you will have a written (or oral) examination on ten questions taken at random from those in THE UNION SIGNAL "Quiz" for a given month, the one answering all questions correctly to receive some little memento—bookmark, flag-pin, or something of the kind.

Are you planning any out-of-door meetings, or any with "eats?" If so, use some "Quiz" questions on your place cards, and see what a lively time you'll have—no ice to break. (N. B. Give a *hint*, no more, that preparation on questions for a certain month might be a good idea!)

This might prove a good time to secure new subscriptions for the paper, for, as some of our correspondents say—but just read for yourself, and draw your own conclusions!

"I am president of our local union, and we use the "Quiz" with great profit. At the institute last month I told others how much it helped us. I hope other unions will use it."

"THE UNION SIGNAL is worth while. It gets better all the time. We could not do without it. We are using the "Quiz" in our meetings and it creates interest. I am sure, because of it, many are reading their papers more carefully. It helps us to give intelligent answers to so many questions that are being asked these days."—*Mrs. Annie Hawkins*, Wheatland, Wyoming.

"Are you using THE UNION SIGNAL "Quiz" found in each issue of that paper? They are fine and add interest and instruction to a meeting."—*Lela G. Dyar*, state corresponding secretary, in Nebraska *Union Worker*.

"Do you read THE UNION SIGNAL? If not, subscribe for it, so you will have the latest news of the great reform.

"THE UNION SIGNAL 'Quiz' is a great educator and if studied in each union would make the members well informed on the present situation. Here are just two questions from a recent SIGNAL: 'Name some of the pernicious effects upon young men of cigaret smoking as given by a noted professor of Kansas.' 'In what way has Secretary of the Navy Daniels already safeguarded the Navy from drink?' The answer to these questions are found in the issue of May 10.

"Are you petitioning congress to conserve the food supply by passing prohibition measures forbidding the use of grains and other foodstuffs in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors? If not, do so at once. This is the critical time for this nation. Have you let your representative know that you oppose a higher tax on liquor? Do it now. Reasons and appeals for all of these you will find in THE UNION SIGNAL each week. Take it and find out how good it is."—*Mary E. Dobbs*, in *Our Messenger*, Kansas state W. C. T. U. paper.

CALIFORNIA LIQUORITES' ATTITUDE ADMISSION OF LOST CAUSE

DORCAS J. SPENCER

California is simply going steadily along with its everyday work and finds no time to halt. The president, Mrs. Sara Dorr, had a tedious, wearisome time of watching and waiting at the legislature, doing all that could be done to promote wise legislation. There was far more of wear and care in that period than would have been required for a more fruitful campaign. The enemy had concentrated and solidified their forces as never before; it was a desperate effort to hold their ground, when it was so plainly slipping away. For us the great lesson of the session was to send better men to make laws. The people are all right if they feel individually responsible. Good laws were passed for women and children, among them measures dealing with the property rights of women, women on juries, and the establishment of a state home for the scientific treatment of defective children.

The defensive attitude of the liquorites demonstrated a lost cause. The president has gone the rounds of county conventions, and reports without exception great activity on all sides. The Willard Memorial meetings, with their sacred influence at the outset of the year's work, were like a consecration before going into a conflict. The county conventions set the divisions in battle array, and the institutes, whose experienced leaders are now drilling and training the rank and file for the onward march, all give promise of most effective results in the next campaign. Campaigning has become chronic in California. Nothing but victory can stop it.

The department of Soldiers and Sailors holds the right of way now and is bringing forward splendid workers, and developing leadership before unrecognized. Mrs. Willhoit, the state superintendent, is a woman whose gifts and graces equip her for the difficult position. The khaki uniform is in evidence everywhere. The great seaport of San Francisco teems with the activities of national preparation. In the Presidio, the military reservation at San Francisco, there are 2,500 men under twenty-five years old, drilling and training. This tells something of the sacrifice being made by the homes of the country and makes more urgent our demand for prohibition.

Even the intense interest of the war does not make us forgetful of the two dry campaigns of the past, and the campaign that will always be before us until prohibition is won.

The saloon interests are frightened to death. Heretofore they have fought behind the vineyards, but now the wine grape-growers are trying to separate themselves from the saloon, and are preparing a petition to place on the ballot a proposition to save the winery by abolishing the saloon. The manufacturers of sugar have found so much need for grapes that they claim to be able to pay more for them than the wineries can afford to pay. This strikes the public as a new idea, but is a reminder that a white ribboner some thirty years ago made sugar from grapes in her own farm house, predicting then the future commercial value of the idea.

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40 per cent of the insanity
85 per cent of the crime
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* * * * *

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THREATENS
THE CRADLE

CONSERVE
THE CHILDHOOD
OF THE NATION

* * * * *

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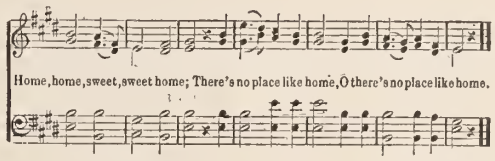
The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLIII | EVANSTON, ILL., JULY 5, 1917 | No. 27

Home, Sweet Home



When called to the colors, where'er we may roam,
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home;
A charm from the skies seems to hallow us there,
Which seek through the world is ne'er met with elsewhere.

Refrain:

Home, home, sweet, sweet home;
There's no place like home; O there's no place like home.

In battle's dread danger, when tumult is wild,
I feel that my mother remembers her child.
Like music from heaven, I hear her fond prayer,
And know I am sheltered in God's loving care.

Refrain:

Home, home, sweet, sweet home;
There's no place like home; O there's no place like home.

Since God is our refuge, my heart knows no fear,
Since God is our Father, my loved ones are near.
On sea or in trenches, where'er we may roam,
We live with our loved ones, since God is our Home.

Refrain:

Home, home, sweet, sweet home;
We live with our loved ones, since God is our Home.

ANNA A. GORDON.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

GREAT EXCITEMENT WHEN FOOD BILL CARRYING PROHIBITION AMENDMENT PASSES HOUSE

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Saturday, June 23, was a great day in the House of Representatives. First came the reception of the members of the Russian commission, who arrived by appointment promptly at noon. They were escorted by a special committee and announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms. The members and crowded galleries rose as Bakhamatiff, chief of the commission, appeared, followed by twenty others. They were greeted with great enthusiasm. Speaker Clark, in presenting the chief, made a few preliminary remarks. He said, "When our fathers proclaimed this republic at Philadelphia July 4, 1776, there was only one other republic in the world—Switzerland. Now, thanks be to God, there are twenty-seven republics. In a large sense, we made them, every one, not by conquering armies, not by the mailed hand, but by the wholesomeness of our example; by teaching all creation the great and glorious fact that men can govern themselves. Of these twenty-seven republics, Russia is the newest and biggest, possessing as she does, 180,000,000 of peoples, and one-sixth of the land of the globe. The Russian revolution is the most momentous political movement since the French revolution. I present to you the first Russian ambassador to the United States of America from the republic of Russia." When the ambassador arose, he was greeted with tumultuous applause, and when he began to speak, using the choicest English, he was forced to keep silence for at least two minutes, so insistent were the cheering and clapping. The address, which was listened to with strict attention, was most inspiring. On the Tuesday following, the commission was received in the Senate with the same enthusiasm. The Belgians are now in Washington, and are being received with demonstrations of favor and brotherly kindness.

History of Passage of Food Bill Carrying Prohibition Amendment

On Saturday, after the Russian commission had left the Capitol, the business of the day—the final consideration of the Lever food bill—was at once taken up. The telegraph wires have carried to the ends of the earth the favorable action of the House that memorable day. But just how that battle was fought (for it was a battle) is a matter of history. As soon as Mr. Lever had had read by the clerk of the house, Section 13, which is the one relating to use of foods or grains for the manufacture of alcoholic liquors during the war, Mr. Webb of North Carolina, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, introduced an amendment authorizing the President of the United States if in his opinion it is necessary, to require any persons having control of quantities of alcohol or distilled spirits, to turn over to the government such proportions of alcohol or spirits as he may deem necessary, for redistillation in the manufacture of munitions and other military r hospital supplies. Upon failure to accede to this proposition, the President may commandeer such spirits and pay for the same a just compensation. Mr. Lever at once made a point of order against the amendment, as not being germane to the section, and spoke upon it at length. Judge Saunders of Virginia replied in a forceful argument in support of the amendment. There was a buzz of confusion, several calling the attention of the chairman, others plying Judge Saunders with questions. Representative Towner of Iowa gained the floor, and spoke most convincingly in favor of the amendment. Cries of "Rule! Rule!" were heard coming from all parts of the Chamber. The House, being in committee of the whole, Representative Hamlin of Missouri, was occupying the chair, and in quite a learned argument, sustained the point of order. Whereupon Mr. Howard of Georgia, introduced an amendment to eliminate Section 13 and substitute one offered by him which was along the same lines as the one already before the House. Mr. Lever again made a point of order, and after a number of speeches had been made, some favoring it, others opposing it, the chairman again ruled against the amendment as not being germane. Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma then introduced an amendment, "That it shall be unlawful to use any necessaries in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes during the war." Mr. Lever again made a point of order. Then followed more speeches and great confusion, and the chairman made the same ruling, that the amendment was not germane to the section. Mr. Thompson appealed from the decision of the chair, and a rising vote was taken, 152 sustaining the action of the chair, and 51 opposing it. Confusion reigned, when Mr. Cooper of Ohio offered an amendment which went the same way as the others.

Finally Mr. Barkley of Kentucky moved that the first part of Section 13 be stricken out, and that the following be substituted: "No person shall use any foods, food materials or feeds in the production of alcohol or of alcoholic beverages."

Mr. Lever made the usual point of order, but the Chair ruled that it was not well taken, and after much discussion, and amid much excitement, a vote was taken which resulted in 132 sustaining the ruling and 114 opposing it.

Several other amendments were offered in quick succession, and at last Mr. Webb introduced his first amendment as "Section 13 A," and after more discussion it was overwhelmingly agreed to—this after six hours of constant deliberation. Another hour was given to the remaining sections and when the entire bill had been thus gone over, the committee rose. The House at once reconvened, the Speaker took the chair, and the roll was called on the entire bill, 365 voting in favor of the measure and 5 against it. The bill is now in the hands of the Senate and there seems to be great consternation on the part of a number of Senators as to what they shall do, but Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, although not an especially strong advocate of "bone dry" prohibition, declared one day this week, "Prohibition for the entire nation is bound to come."

It is to be hoped the Senate will take as speedy action as possible. Every day counts now, as harvests of grain will soon be gathered and prices must be adjusted to protect the nation against food speculators.

July 1, under a construction of the so-called Reed amendment made by the Post Office department, grain alcohol advertisements and solicitations for orders for alcohol will be barred from the mails when addressed to dry territory. The department holds that grain alcohol is intoxicating liquor under the act.

Army Law Prohibition Provisions Equally Applicable to Navy and Marine Corps

An opinion by Attorney General Gregory holds that the provisions of the new Army law are equally applicable to the Navy and Marine Corps, on land or sea, and commanding officers have been so notified by Secretary of the Navy Daniels. The law forbids the sale or possession of liquor at military posts for beverage purposes, and makes it unlawful to sell intoxicants to any officer, soldier or sailor in uniform. The Attorney General's decision means that the government will enforce the law as applicable to every branch of the Federal military and naval service and to national guardsmen and others in the Federal service.

Secretary Daniels has recently helped in another direction, sending the following letter to the Governor of Maryland:

"My Dear Governor:

"I learn that the bill to close up the saloons in Prince Georges county is up for consideration, and I have been requested to state my views. The proximity of Prince Georges county to Washington, the seat of government, near the Washington Navy Yard, the gun factory, and the marine barracks would seem to make it not inappropriate for me to express the earnest hope that the bill will become a law, thus giving protection to the men in the Navy, who will be freed from the temptation of open saloons when Washington becomes dry next November. The nearness of Prince Georges county to Washington would make the open saloon there a temptation to young men in the national service to which I feel they should not be subjected.

"Cordially yours,

"JOSEPHUS DANIELS."

Maryland Legislature Passes Bill Creating Prohibition Zone Around Dry District of Columbia

The bill to close the saloons of the county has passed the legislature and will without doubt be signed by the governor. This action of the Maryland legislature puts a fifty-mile prohibition zone around the District of Columbia when it goes dry November 1 next. It has been stated that thousands of dollars have been invested in buying up property, by Washington saloonkeepers in this county, in anticipation of the day when they must close up shop in the District of Columbia. But by this act, they will have to "move on."

Spare the Farmers' Wives!

Among the various communications received from all parts of the country by the Council of National Defense, are letters from farmers' wives to the woman's committee, begging that summer motorists be warned off, so that more time on the farms may be given to war work. With the extensive food conservation measures for drying, canning, etc., now being planned by the government, we must ask the city women who motor into the country not to trespass on the time of the busy farmers' wives.

June 29, 1917.

Important Statement of National Legislative Conference

ANNA A. GORDON, President National W. C. T. U.

Special Telegram

Washington, D. C., July 2.—The National Legislative Conference, representing twenty-two of the national allied temperance organizations, met in Washington July 2, 1917. It was attended by representatives of twelve organizations and unanimously adopted the following statement:

"We heartily commend the Sixty-fifth Congress for the enactment of provisions prohibiting the sale of liquor to enlisted men and officers of the Army and Navy in uniform, prohibiting the possession of liquor for beverage purposes in training camps, authorizing the establishment of dry and anti-vice zones around the training camps and an appropriation of $500,000 for training camp equipment and activities.

"We appeal to the administration to provide the same safeguards for our soldiers and sailors in foreign lands as have been provided at home. We urge Congress to conserve all our national resources needed to win the war by prohibiting the conversion of any foodstuffs into intoxicating liquors, by authorizing and directing the President to commandeer all stocks of distilled liquors for munitions and governmental purposes, by preventing the importation of intoxicating liquors and the exportation of foodstuffs for the manufacture of intoxicating liquors abroad, and we oppose any except prohibitive taxes on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. In view of the President's expressed fear of a filibuster on the Food Control bill and of consequent serious delay in its passage, we desire to say that we have done nothing and will do nothing to delay the passage of this bill, but we will press for adequate food conservation and for complete war prohibition, and will rely upon our trusted leaders in Congress to decide whether they can be best secured by a separate bill or by an amendment to some other measure. We would point out that hitherto there has been absolutely no delay on account of the prohibition features of the Food bill. In the House of Representatives the entire debate on prohibition lasted but seven hours and the bill reached the Senate at precisely the same moment it would have reached it had there been no such debate, that is, at the opening of the Senate on the following legislative day.

"We reaffirm our devotion to National Constitutional Prohibition as the ultimate of all prohibition legislation and we hereby call upon the Congress promptly to pass the pending resolution submitting the constitutional amendment to the several states for their action."

The foregoing statement will be sent to the President, the Cabinet, all members of Congress, and will be given to the press.

The historic gavel used by the chairman was loaned by the daughter of Sheriff Pearson, the first prohibition sheriff of Cumberland county, Maine.

Members of the conference present were: Anna A. Gordon, vice-chairman; Leigh Colvin, secretary; Dr. A. J. Barton, Edwin C. Dinwiddie, Irving Fisher, Virgil Hinshaw, W. G. Calderwood, Wayne Wheeler, Andrew Wilson, Deets Pickett, Dr. James Cannon Jr., Dr. Charles Scanlon, Mr. Davis, Boston; Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, Mrs. Emma S. Shelton, Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, Dr. Wilbur Crafts, and Ernest Gordon. Mr. Pringle and Mr. Bisbee of Maine sat with the conference.

Latest News Concerning Prohibition Provisions of Food Control Bill

On June 26 the administration Food Control bill, passed by the House of Representatives, was re-written by a Senate Agricultural sub-committee, as follows:

"That from and after thirty days from the date of the approval of this act it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to use in the manufacture of any intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes any perishable or nonperishable feeds, foods or food materials.

"Whenever the President shall find it necessary to conserve the perishable products named he is empowered to permit the use of such products in the manufacture of vinous liquors. * * *

"Whenever in the judgment of the President the public interests would be subserved thereby he is empowered to permit the limited use of the materials mentioned in the manufacture of malt or fermented liquors, and to prescribe the alcoholic content thereof."

The Senate Agricultural Committee very promptly rejected the measure submitted by the sub-committee and recommended as a substitute for the House prohibition provision an amendment prohibiting the manufacture of beer as well as distilled liquors, giving the President discretion to permit the use of grapes in the manufacture of wine.

In reply to a request of Senator Martin, the Democratic floor leader, to the President that he give the temperance leaders an expression of opinion with regard to the wisest and most patriotic policy to be pursued toward the food administration legislation now pending, Mr. Wilson wrote to Rev. James Cannon, Jr., of the Anti-Saloon League the following letter:

"My Dear Mr. Cannon: I am very glad to respond to the request of Senator Martin, the Democratic floor leader in the Senate, that I give to your legislative committee an expression of my opinion with regard to the wisest and most patriotic policy to be pursued towards the food administration legislation now pending in the Congress.

"I regard the immediate passage of the bill as of vital consequence to the safety and defense of the nation. Time is of the essence; and yet it has become evident that heated and protracted debate will delay the passage of the bill indefinitely if the provisions affecting the manufacture of beer and wines are retained and insisted upon.

"In these circumstances I have not hesitated to say to members of the Senate who have been kind enough to consult me that it would undoubtedly be in the public interest in this very critical matter if the friends of those provisions should consent to their elimination from the present measure.

"Feeling that your committee is actuated by the same patriotic motives which inspire me, I am confident that these considerations will seem to you, as they seem to me, imperative."

"With much respect,

"Sincerely yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."

REPLY TO PRESIDENT'S LETTER

"To the President,
"The White House,
"Washington, D. C.:

"We have earnestly considered the statement in your letter of yesterday to the Legislative Committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America, that in the face of the present food crisis you are greatly concerned lest the early passage of the Food Administration legislation now pending in Congress be jeopardized by a heated and protracted debate upon certain sections of the bill relating to the manufacture of foodstuffs into intoxicating liquors.

"We are aware of the threats made by the friends of beer and wine in the Senate of an indefinite and protracted filibuster against those provisions of the bill. We beg to assure you that as patriotic Americans, determined to uphold you as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy in the present war, we will not for our constituency offer any obstruction to the prompt passage of the Food Control bill.

"Of course, we cannot presume to indicate to members of Congress what action they should take in view of this request from the President of the United States. They will doubtless act in accordance with their convictions of duty.

"We are glad to note that your request applies only to the pending Food Administration legislation. It will be our purpose to urge the passage of legislation prohibiting the waste of foodstuffs in the manufacture of beer and wines, at the earliest possible date, either in the form of a separate bill or in connection with other war legislation.

"We assure you of our purpose as patriotic American citizens to co-operate in every possible way in the winning of the great war in which our nation is engaged.

"Sincerely and respectfully yours,

"JAMES CANNON, JR.,
"A. J. BARTON,
"WAYNE B. WHEELER,
"Legislative Committee Anti-Saloon League of America.
"P. A. BAKER,
"General Superintendent.
"EDWIN C. DINWIDDIE,
"Legislative Superintendent."

FEDERAL BONE DRY AND ANTI-LIQUOR ADVERTISING LAWS IN EFFECT JULY 1

The federal "bone dry" law and the anti-liquor advertising law went into effect July 1. The former makes it illegal to order or purchase liquor for beverage purposes in a state where the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors are prohibited, or to cause intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes to be transported in interstate commerce into such states. Any person or corporation who causes liquor to be transported through common carriers, or aids in the offense, will be liable to a penalty of $1,000 or six months' imprisonment, or both. All of the twenty prohibition states are affected by this provision.

Anti-Liquor Advertising Law

The federal anti-liquor advertising law provides that no letter, postal card, pamphlet, or publication of any kind, containing any advertisement of spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquors of any kind, or containing a solicitation of an order or orders for said liquors, or any of them, shall be deposited in or carried by the mails of the United States, or be delivered by any postmaster or letter carrier, when addressed or directed to any person, firm, corporation, or association, or other addressee, at any place or point in any state or territory of the United States, at which it is, by law in force in the state or territory on July 1, 1917, unlawful to advertise or solicit orders for such liquors, or any of them respectively."

SOUTH DAKOTA BECOMES PROHIBITION STATE JULY 1

South Dakota's "bone dry" law went into effect July 1. It is very drastic and every confidence is felt that the governor and other law-enforcement officials will enforce it strictly. It provides that "It shall be the duty of the governor of the state to see that the provisions of this act and all laws that may be enacted relating to the traffic in intoxicating liquors shall be faithfully and impartially enforced." Already, it is reported, a state sheriff and deputies have been appointed to supervise the work of carrying out the provisions of the law.

BIG CITY MAYOR WHO DEMONSTRATED THAT PROHIBITION PROHIBITS

ZOE BECKLEY

When, a few years ago, the state passed a prohibition law, the city of Savannah sat back and laughed till the tears ran down its cheeks. "Prohibition!" it gasped when it got its breath; "Well, now, I reckon not! No state legislature is going to interfere in Savannah's personal liberty. No, sir-ree! Yow! Wow! Whee! Pass the julep."

You see, Savannah had for a long time regarded itself pretty much as the hub of the so-to-say universe. Savannah was Georgia. There wouldn't have been any Georgia if Oglethorpe hadn't come up the Savannah river and debarked at a spot whereon the Daughters of the Confederacy (or was it the D. A. R.?) have placed a very beautiful marble bench.

After nearly 200 years of supremacy and liberty of action, Savannah wasn't going to have the state put anything over on it like prohibition.

Something more than a year ago the people elected Wallace Joshua Pierpont, business man and financier, to be mayor of Savannah, and among Mr. Pierpont's aims was to make prohibition prohibit. This kicked up trouble.

Mayor Relies on Figures

Persons went gunning for the mayor. Others were more subtle in their methods. Altogether the new civic head had a rather bad time of it. But somehow the loopholes in the law got stopped up, and before Savannah realized what had happened there was no more near-beer, no more juleps, no more fizzes, highballs or cocktails. The place was a desert, and dealers in intoxicants moved away to escape starvation.

Merchants who had been carrying both dry and wet goods went weeping to Mayor Pierpont, prophesying ruin, pleading, cajoling, threatening, and later doing much to block the enforcement of the Saharan law. The mayor merely compressed his lips behlnd his ample gray mustache and hewed to the line.

"Now let me tell you a few results of this dry law," said his honor when I called upon him at the handsome, stained-glass-domed city hall. He is a big, quiet man, Mayor Pierpont, who looks as if he could stand a lot of hammering. "First, take the imprisonment figures: The records of the city show that for the entire year of 1916, including the four wet months, there was a total of 8,719 arrests, against 11,480 for 1915.

"There were 256 fewer calls for police ambulances. The police matron had under charge only 87 prisoners, as against 167 the year before, nearly 50 per cent reduction. There was a decrease of more than 20 per cent in value of property stolen and 6,625 less articles pledged with pawnbrokers. Does that tell a story?

Incentive to Theft Gone

"You simply cannot estimate the saving this has been to the people. A negro workman, for instance, steals a tool from his employer and pawns it for a trifle to buy a drink. With the chance for the drink removed, there is no incentive to steal.

Business Gets Boost

"Of course," continued the mayor, "the law has been bitterly assailed as an 'invasion of personal liberty.' But I hold it is not wrong to prohibit a man from brutalizing himself. Or to protect women, children and the home from disgrace and degradation. Or to take a step that decreases crime of every classification more than 50 per cent.

"The law is said to be tyrannical, but it has reduced the scourge of lunacy 54 per cent. If this is tyranny, then the whole theory of civilization is wrong."

Not satisfied with police statistics, Mayor Pierpont has done some poking around on his own account among certain shopkeepers who nearly had fits when the dry law went into effect. One man who sold liquor in connection with general merchandise is a good illustration.

This firm formerly sold to colored people from $7,000 to $8,000 worth of wet goods a month. After eliminating the booze department the storekeepers still wore a fine large smile, for which Mayor Pierpont, notebook in hand, inquired the reason.

"I'm ashamed to tell you," grinned the shopman, "how much profit I make now! My sales have increased $12,000 a month." And the merchant cast down his eyes demurely. He "wouldn't have believed it, Mr. Mayor." And he was "sorry he opposed the law so bitterly."

He went on to tell how colored workingmen used to come into the store Saturday nights with a palmful of silver. This they separated into two heaps—the big heap for booze and the ratty little pile of quarters, dimes and nickels for household supplies that had to be bought in order to keep the missus from making too big a fuss.

"Now they come in," said the shopkeeper, "with a ten-spot and buy everything the family needs!"

Real estate men told how they were able to collect rents. Bank presidents recited the increased deposits of saving accounts. Hotel men chanted hosannahs at improved conditions.

A certain shoe dealer told the mayor it was the first time in five years he had been "cold sober" and able to jack up and efficiencyize his business.

The only persons who are still weeping are the pawnbrokers, and a judge or two who had made a reputation for improving the state roads by sentencing malefactors to the chain gang.

"There used to be enough free convict labor to keep the roads up. Now there are so few men in the jails that we have to get appropriations for the upkeep of highways!

"All this sounds good, doesn't it?" concluded Mayor Pierpont. "But the people must learn their own power to shape legislation. They must vote and they must prepare themselves to cast a ballot, and a wise ballot, for eternal vigilance is the only way we can keep the power we now hold. Political victories are won by ballots, and that means that every good man in Georgia who believes in law and order and prohibition shall at all times be registered and prepared to vote."

SOUTH AFRICA WORKING FOR PROHIBITION

ANNA A. GORDON

The national temperance forces of South Africa have recently held at Cape Town, Cape Province, a most significant temperance convention. The South African Temperance Alliance and the South African People's Union have united in one organization, to be known as the "South African Convention and the South African Council." The Council is the administrative body of the South African Convention. It consists of eleven members elected by the convention, and of a representative from each of the temperance organizations and religious denominations of South Africa. In its editorial comment on the convention, *The Tribune* of Cape Town refers to the "momentous declaration" by Mr. J. W. Jagger for a policy of total prohibition for black and white throughout the land as the "sanest and most courageous utterance upon the liquor question ever made by a responsible political leader in South Africa." "It came upon us," continues *The Tribune*, "like a peal of thunder from the high heavens. In addition there was the really wonderful and unlooked for absolute unanimity of the convention on such vexed questions as nationalization and the extension of the Durban Kaffir beer system, points which had shown signs of seducing, if it were possible, even the elect. Was it all chance? There is a further consideration. The convention palpably cemented that drawing together of the churches and temperance societies in opposition to the liquor traffic and the alcohol habit, which is the most encouraging feature of the day. Clergymen and laymen of all denominations and creeds were met in conference against the ancient and deadly enemy of God and man. And it may be that with them were some who do not share the full plenitude of their faith and belong to no recognized fold, but who are nevertheless as convinced as any of—

> " 'That God, which ever lives and loves,
> One God, one law, one element,
> And one far-off divine event,
> To which the whole creation moves.'

"A cause which can thus draw together churches and individuals, differing on many points, and unite them in the service of the people, must surely be of God himself.

" 'If God be for us, who can be against us?' "

Senator T. L. Schreiner discussed the prohibition of the sale of liquor to natives, declaring that the best interests, not only of the natives and colored people, but of the Europeans in South Africa, demand the protection of the former from the curse of intoxicating liquor. He stated that the great mining interests demand protection of their industries; the sheep and cattle farmers consider it would insure additional safety to their flocks and herds; judges and magistrates say it is needed in order to lessen crime. Wise native chiefs, like Khama, have secured it for their people. The natives themselves pray for this protection. Count Wilmot, a beloved and veteran temperance worker, in an able address, proved that the nationalization of the liquor traffic had been "weighed and found wanting." Mrs. Mackenzie, president of the South Africa W. C. T. U., offered a resolution, urging both houses of Parliament to pass through all its stages and without material amendment the People's Direct Vote, which reached second reading in the last session of the Senate. The resolution was carried unanimously. Miss Emilie J. Solomon, president of the W. C. T. U. of Cape Province, supported the important resolution through which the temperance forces of South Africa were merged into the South African Convention and the South African Council.

Other official members of the W. C. T. U. of South Africa participated in this important meeting. A grandson of Chief Khama was an interested delegate. Senator Schreiner was elected president and Miss Solomon, vice president of the South African Council. Mrs. Hartnoll, another of our leading white ribboners in South Africa, was elected one of the eleven members of the Council. The Archbishop of Cape Town addressed the great gathering. "It is an enormous encouragement," said the archbishop, "when a man like Mr. Jagger considers that the real remedy for the liquor evil is total prohibition." The archbishop expressed his belief that such a law would before long be enacted for South Africa.

THE REVENUE QUESTION WILL HAVE NO TERRORS FOR SOBER AMERICA

MARGARET B. PLATT

"During a twenty-month period of the present war two and one-half million tons of food-products, as well as one and one-half million tons of coal, were used by oversea brewers and distillers," says the July *Bulletin* of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society.

"Much of the trouble met by the British Cabinet was previously brewed as part of the Master Brewers' master brew of England. In all, 817,000 acres of land were reserved for the use of drink-producers, manufacturers of men-slackers. Lloyd-George's declaration that 'England has suffered more from alcohol than from all the German submarines,' meant for that date that there were enough men in the mills and foundries preferring their grog to their job to hold up the munitions and equipment that his nation, and any other facing war, must have." More than this, "With money and spare time British women have been increasingly patronizing the publics to the degradation of home-life and the weakening of this second line of defense."

Our own Department of Agriculture announces that $145,000,000 in food products are used by drink makers annually. Beer-brewing in 1916 destroyed 67,000,000 bushels of corn, rye and rice. Professor Carver of Harvard, states that 7,000,000,000 pounds of edible materials are consumed every twelve months in intoxicants —enough to feed an army of a million men for seven years—and yet our government hesitates to proclaim national prohibition, fearing the loss of revenue!

Bishop William Lawrence, in his diocesan address at the annual Episcopal convention, said: "The revenue gained by the government, state and city, from the liquor interests bears no comparison to the enormous expenditure for the effects of these interests." Quoting from the report of a committee of Economists and Food Experts, professors of Harvard University and Medical School and of Yale University, the Bishop gave the following information in his report:

"We have reviewed the statistics submitted in regard to the quantity of food stuffs used in the manufacture of malt and distilled liquors in the United States. It is probable that as much as one-sixth of the total may be necessary to the production of denatured alcohol. At a low estimate of its caloric or fuel value, the remaining five-sixths, would supply the energy requirements of 7,000,000 men a year."

Is not the loss of revenue which accrues by continuing the manufacture of alcoholic beverages far greater than any loss that could accrue by abolishing that manufacture? When we consider the waste and moral degeneracy of manhood, the waste created through the necessity of supporting asylums, jails, almshouses, etc., the waste caused by the degradation of women, the millions of defective children and all the evil effects following the use of alcoholic liquors, can we, *dare we*, say that the revenue derived by government from liquors can in any measure compensate the nation, or in any way equal the great loss caused by drink? In these crucial days, when millions of America's best men and women are hastening to give and do and sacrifice and die for our country, shall it be said that our government refused to heed the appeal made by these same loyal patriots, to prohibit the liquor traffic, and for the sake of a few paltry millions still nurtures that deadly foe?

The government need not fear! *Sober America will furnish the needed revenue!* It is the loyal devotion, the heroic self-sacrifice of her millions of sober men and women that America needs today to carry her triumphantly through the months, and years, perhaps, of fearful trial—not a revenue paid into her treasury by an internal foe, as a price for the privilege of debauching and degrading her people wherever possible.

Is it not time we cease to compromise with evil for a price? Is it not time we learn wisdom by the experience of other nations? Is it not time to remember that "The nation and Kingdom that will not serve God shall perish"? The nation that seeks to know and do the will of God will not need to seek a revenue from Satan's coffers. Is this great nation willing to stand before the world as a dependent upon the liquor traffic?

Drummed Out! —*San Francisco Examiner*

Personnel of the Navy Favors Dry Regime

A high tribute to the sobriety of the United States Navy was paid by Captain F. W. Bartlett of the Navy bureau of steam engineering, to an applauding company of 200 sailors gathered for a dinner tendered them by the men of a Philadelphia church.

"The American Navy will triumph over that of Germany," said the speaker, "because of the high standard of morality of the blue-jackets and marines of this country, the result principally of the absence of drunkenness among the men. Our blue-jackets and marines never return to their ships drunk after a period of shore liberty. In the days of the old Navy it was considered the proper thing for 'all hands' to come back to the ship 'gloriously drunk.' The men who did not do so were called 'mollycoddles,' or names equivalent. But the Navy has changed, and the men of the Navy have changed, and it is time that the American public begins to realize it.

"We have in the Navy today men from the best families in their communities. I remember when ninety per cent of the men in the Navy were foreigners with a few Americans from the riff-raff along the coasts. Today ninety-six per cent of the men in the Navy are American born, and most of them are from inland states, such as Kansas, the good prohibition state, which sets an example for the rest of the nation.

"The reason we do not have rum in the Navy any more is because you men in the Navy will not stand for it, not because you cannot get it. You represent a higher type of American than we have ever had in the Navy, and principally because you despise drink. You do not admire a shipmate on account of his capacity for drink. You scorn him because you know he brings disgrace upon you and upon the service. This is one of the finest things in the service. Because of these high ideals you are going to win this war."

National General Secretary
MARY FRANCES WILLARD ANDERSON
79 Trowbridge St., Cambridge, Mass.

*"Attempt Great Things for God.
Expect Great Things from God."*

National College Secretary
CHRISTINE I. TINLING
605 Westover Ave., Norfolk, Va.

"PUT OUT THE SIGNAL"—THE CHILDREN FOLLOW OUR WAY!

MARY FRANCES WILLARD ANDERSON

"An angel paused in his upward flight
With a seed of love, and truth and light,
And cried, 'Oh, where shall this seed be sown
That it yield most fruit when fully grown?'
The Saviour heard; and he said, as he smiled,
'Place it for me in the heart of a child.'"

"Both the free man and the drunkard of the next generation will come from the ranks of the children."—SMITH.

The opportunity to influence the children is ours. Canon Farrar once said, "Give us the children of England and in twenty years England shall be a nation of total abstainers." America should be strong enough to demand and enforce protection for her children, but as yet we have not been granted national prohibition and the children must be taught.

A year ago this month there were suggested to our Young People's Branch members some practical ways in which we might help further the work of the L. T. L., and I am wondering how many Branches have really taken a lively interest in the wee tots. If you have not an L. T. L. in your community, this is the time to organize. Arrange a walk, story-hour, piazza meeting, or picnic. Interest the boys and girls in the work of our Loyal Temperance Legion and invite them to join.

A great responsibility rests with us in setting the right example and in placing danger signals, where dangers now exist.

Do you remember Whittier's story of Conductor Bradley, who lost his life on the Connecticut railroad in 1873? As he lay crushed and mangled, his lips moved and those watching over him bent down and heard him whisper, "Put out the signal for the other train."

"Oh, grand, supreme endeavor! Not in vain
That last brave act of failing tongue and brain!
Freighted with life, the downward rushing train."

Do YOU SEE! We of this generation must enlist, instruct and influence those of the next generation who are coming after. The liquor traffic is waiting to destroy. Let us put out the signal! To do less than this is to fail in our duty.

Come, Young People's Branch members, let us win the children!

CAN YOU FIND THEM?

(Below are some hidden prohibition states, territories and provinces of Canada. Dr. N. Louise Rand, an energetic Y. P. B. worker in Massachusetts, prepared them for her young people. It is a helpful and interesting game for the social hour. Try to complete the list!)

1. I f(ind I ana)lyzed the wrong sentence.
2. When I went to Piedmont a naughty girl stole my purse.
3. There are many attractive spots on earth, but a home is dearest of them all.
4. I saw a drama in each city I visited.
5. What a pity it is that more go nightly to the movies than to the church.
6. In Borneo, either a savage or giant is likely to pounce on you at any minute.
7. Mary hid a hod of coal under the table.
8. He was indeed a poor artist, for that is not the color a door should be.
9. The Smiths send their washing to Nora McCarthy's laundry.
10. That is a splendid yacht, and to man it Obadiah has a crew of five able-bodied men.
11. When I heard the socialist begin to speak I shouted, "Please don't; a riot will surely be the result."
12. How glum and dismal Bert acted all the evening.
13. I saw Royal ask a Scotchman to dance the "Highland Fling."

Do not forget your Y. P. B. "Poster Hike."

HALT! THINK! ACT! Y. P. B. GIRLS

(The following is taken from the South African *White Ribbon*. It has a message for our Y. P. B. girls.)

Halt just for a few moments, girls, and look back over the past two years. How have they been lived. *Think* well and be just; just to yourselves and just to others.

Have your ideals been high, and have you tried to live up to them? Have you done what you should, given what you could? Have you been selfish or generous, thoughtful for others or only for yourselves? Willing to do little things you did not care about, or left them to others that you might do the things which brought you before the eyes of the public? Have you spoken to the stranger at your meetings, or allowed her to sit alone? Have you ever thought of making things a little easier for your president, or is it nothing to you who does the work so long as you are not expected to do any?

Will you think quietly for a while over these things and decide which you have done, and what you will do in the future? Many will say: "Oh, but the past two years have been so full of war work, there has been no time for anything else." Again, stop and think. Have you really done so much war work that no time has been left for these other things?

We are living in an extraordinary age, and it is going to make extraordinary women of you girls, if you will allow it. But there are many traits which must be cast aside if we would be what the men who are coming back to us expect. Do not let them be disappointed in you, girls. These boys who went away lads, are coming back serious-minded, thoughtful men. Why, girls, your influence will be greater than ever. See to it that it shall be better and purer. Do not wait till the boys come back, but begin now to put aside all selfishness, haughtiness, extravagance, unkindness, and any of those little ways which do not, and never will, help to uplift, and put on the whole armor of righteousness. Then, and then only, will our "Y" girls have the influence they should; and other girls and men, too, will consider it a privilege to belong to a society with such a fine army of young King's daughters.

EMERGENCY CHILD LABOR FOR FOOD. NOT ALCOHOL

The waste of child labor in raising grain for alcohol is one of the reasons for wartime prohibition urged by the executive committee of the National Consumers' League in resolutions recently adopted. Child labor is now being recruited in great numbers—50,000 in New York state alone—for agricultural work, the league points out, and this grain for the raising of which boys are giving up several months of the school year, the league insists, should not be wasted in making alcoholic beverages.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

LIQUOR PROPAGANDA CANNOT LIVE IN COLLEGIATE ATMOSPHERE

"Liquor propaganda simply cannot live in the collegiate atmosphere," declared Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes, in a commencement address delivered to the senior class of Boston University.

In his address on "The Christian College and the Moral Battle," Bishop Hughes predicted the certain defeat of the saloon forces. He said, in part:

"This address would be blamably incomplete if it did not include a reference to the premier reform of our day. The brewers and saloonkeepers are in distress! They have been suddenly smitten with a mighty passion for law-abiding citizenship. The mad dog is asking to be regulated! But when we see black crows living in close fellowship with scarecrows, we are foolish enough to refuse confidence to the scarecrows and to assume that they are not performing their proper function.

"The graduates of the Christian college have been standing in the very van of the marching hosts of temperance. Neal Dow came out from the Quaker Academy at New Bedford, Mass., to become a gallant leader in the war for the Union, and then, when that was over, to become the most white-plumed knight of Maine. The knight of the white plume was followed by the lady of the white ribbon. One day a girl graduate walked down from the platform of Northwestern University with a diploma in her hand. She became the leader of a refined and persuasive agitation against strong drink. She was not lonely in her campaign, for thousands of earnest women joined her until the Woman's Christian Temperance Union became an organization of rare power,—an organization that has had much to do in preparing sentiment for the recent decisive advances against the American Moloch. No wonder is it that when our Republic built the Hall of Fame, high on its walls of honor was quickly placed the name of the queen of the white-ribboned hosts, a graduate of one of our Christian colleges, Frances E. Willard.

* * *

"Nor does the study of this particular reform, as reenforced by the Christian college, end here. There is a negative testimony. Not long since the venders of ardent spirits began a movement for the study of their special pleadings and their vicious half-truths in the colleges of America. But the college man has a conscience that is sometimes more social than personal. He may be a roysterer himself; yet he is not often equal to the insincerity that flouts science and economics and pleads for an undoubted social curse and scourge. The liquor propaganda simply cannot live in the collegiate atmosphere. It breaks to pieces against that fine idealism that haunts college halls and is higher than college towers. The state college could not brook the teaching, while the church college casts it out as a foul intruder. All this is a negative witness to the relation of the colleges to a great moral reform.

"What hope is there for the long perpetuation of a traffic that so outrages collegiate idealism as to be deemed anathema? All these facts may well give the cohorts of iniquity concern. Their palaces are being closed daily. They cannot well abide the force of a movement that has been too steady for wild fanaticism, too earnest for mincing diplomacy, too true for scientific evasion, too accurate for economic denial, too broad for partisan juggling, too deep for surface hindrances, too high for earthly arguments, too righteous for any cheap and petty compromises."

GLEANINGS FROM STUDENT COLLEGE PUBLICATIONS OF MINNESOTA

BESSIE LATHE SCOVELL

Since our nation has entered the great world conflict our college publications have shown a decided spirit of patriotism and there has come to the surface the submerged mentality and spirituality which sometimes one might be led to think would not again appear.

Four hundred senior engineers of the Minnesota State University have adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That we respond to the call of the country in ready and willing service. We undertake to maintain our part of the war free from hatred, brutality or graft; true to the American purpose and ideals. Aware of the temptations incident to camp life and the moral and social wreckage involved, we covenant together, as college men, to live the clean life and to seek to establish the American uniform as a symbol and guarantee of real manhood." The men of the college of dentistry and medicine also adopted the same resolution.

In an editorial, "The Things Men Die For," in *The Minnesota Daily*, a publication of the students of the state university, this standard, which would do credit to mature years, was set forth: "The spirit of the men who are training at Fort Snelling offers a good commentary on the motives of the men who are giving themselves for service in this war. They are a splendid bunch of men, bound together by ideals of service which make life at camp a spiritual revelation. There are none who take their work lightly; they are going into it with a realization that if they are sent over to the trenches few of them will ever return. . . . The men are not thinking so much of the place of their own country in this conflict, but of the possible and inevitable effects upon humanity. They feel that there is something essentially wrong with a system that has always called for the sacrifice of the best since the beginning of time; they have the faith that this must be the last great blunder of the world, out of which shall emerge a social order in which the things most worth living for need not be purchased with life itself. 'I do not know why I am called into this,' said one young man. 'I cannot understand why it is necessary to destroy the best of American manhood in this conflict, but, whatever the explanation of this is, I cannot hold myself back from it. It is my job now, and I'll see it through. Patriotism has no meaning for me, but if this war will bring lasting peace to the whole world, I'm willing to be killed for it.' This is the thing men are willing to die for,—not for the fame and glory of the American flag, but for an enduring peace which shall insure the divine gifts of life and happiness against the selfishness of men to all the nations of the earth."

The May issue of *The Minnesota Daily* gives three reasons for prohibition in wartime: Food, efficiency and health.

The Mac Weekly, the student publication of Macalester College, St. Paul, reports Norman Nygaard, of that college, as winning first place in the state prohibition oratorical contest, and "completely shattering the liquor interests' plea of personal liberty." Another issue contains "The Fable of the Pill Consumer" (cigaret), and concludes with the epitaph, "Gone Up in Smoke."

A recent issue of *College Breezes*, the student magazine of Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, contains an excellent article, "Is It Worth While?" by Professor Arthur Wald, of the German department, in which he takes up the case of tobacco and the cigaret. He has compiled a strong case against the "little deadly." He quotes Thomas A. Edison and Henry Ford as employing no person who smokes cigarets. Concerning college men and tobacco, he says: "It requires no unusual power of observation to see that this evil is attacking the very root of all that is best and noblest in our educational ideals. If there is any place on God's green earth where the filthy thing should be forever taboo, it is the American college. No scientific demonstration is needed to show the effects of the habit on college men. The lessened power of concentration and initiative, the decreased vitality, the general lowering of efficiency are only too evident, and because a student's work is mental and indoors the effects are naturally more marked than in the case of a manual worker or one who spends much time out of doors. Addiction to the cigaret habit is furthermore so generally accompanied by certain unmistakable traits of character—a blunting of the moral sense, an increasing lack of ambition, a more or less marked indifference to the comfort of others, that one can hardly escape the conclusion of cause and effect. The cigaret smoker puts himself in the position of a sprinter who ties a weight to his foot before the race. The college man is engaged in a competition that is ever growing keener. The unfit are cast aside as the merciless process of elimination goes on. To win in American business competition or in any of the professions, one must be physically, mentally and morally fit. The cigaretist, by his own choice, puts himself in the long line of self-made degenerates to whom the door of opportunity, once open, is forever barred." Professor Wald gives many quotations from eminent authorities, among them the following from Hudson Maxim, the inventor, "If all boys could be made to know, that with every breath of cigaret smoke they inhale imbecility and exhale manhood; that the cigaret is a maker of invalids, criminals and fools —not men—it ought to deter some."

The Union Signal

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National W. C. T. U. Convention, Washington, D. C., December 2–7, 1917

Miss Anna A. Gordon, National President, left Evanston, Friday evening, June 29, having been summoned to Washington on matters relating to pending legislation.

NEXT ISSUE WILL BE JULY 19

Our subscribers will recall that the announcement was made last January that only fifty numbers of THE UNION SIGNAL would be issued this year instead of the usual number, fifty-two. The expense of publishing the paper has increased enormously during the past few months and virtually all religious and reform papers have raised their subscription price. THE UNION SIGNAL will endeavor as long as possible to continue at the $1.00 a year rate for the weekly edition, 35 cents a year for the monthly Campaign Edition, but the management deems it necessary to cut down the expenses somewhat by eliminating two numbers during the vacation season, one in July and one in August. Therefore, the next issue of the paper will be a combination number dated July 12-19, and will be issued at the time the July 19 number would ordinarily appear.

VICTROLA RECORDS AND LITERATURE NEEDED

We are informed by the young men in charge of the recreation activities at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station that they can use to advantage in the Y. M. C. A. hut, where the boys congregate in their leisure hours, any comparatively new current literature and good victrola records. They do not care for magazines or weeklies over two weeks old. Good use can also be made of wholesome, high-grade works of fiction, recent books of travel, adventure or biography. Everything sent should be very carefully packed. Send to Mr. J. N. Dana, Great Lakes, Illinois, care of Y. M. C. A. Camp Paul Jones.

WHY EXEMPT BEER?

As we go to press it seems probable that the Food Control bill will pass the Senate with only prohibition of the use of grains for distilled liquors included, action concerning beer and wine to be left to the discretion of the President. It is certainly a matter for regret that prohibition of food products in the manufacture of beer should be deferred even a short time inasmuch as the amount wasted in the manufacture of beer is actually much greater than that wasted in the making of distilled liquors, for a large quantity of the latter is used for denaturization purposes. Is it not manifestly unfair to ask the women of this nation to skimp and save every crumb while the government permits the waste of 3,556,103,596 pounds of food material in the brewing of beer?

HARVARD AND YALE NO USE FOR JOHN BARLEYCORN

John Barleycorn was accorded special recognition by Harvard and Yale at the commencement season this year, but it was not of a character to increase the profits of the distillers and brewers. A vote of the alumni of Yale taken by letter upon the proposition, "Should Class Reunion Funds Be Expended For Liquor," showed 8,213 against it to 220 in favor of it, and a vote on whether liquor should be served at reunion headquarters, called forth a vote of 7,796 against to 593 for. Evidently that once popular college glee, "Here's to Good Old Yale, Drink It Down," must be relegated to the scrap heap. The famous eastern college will hereafter be known as "bone dry Yale."

Not to be outdistanced by its rival, Harvard this year inaugurated a "bone dry" schedule for its reunion festivities. Even the class of '67, fifty years out of college, did not serve champagne, the custom of fifty year classes from time immemorial. Hereafter Harvard "will drive dull care away" by other and saner methods than indulgence in alcoholic beverages, and thereby promote its efficiency as an educational institution of high standing.

IS UNCLE SAM A FRIEND OF ALCOHOL?

Among the United States Army Regulations is found the following: "The sale of, or dealing in beer, wine or any intoxicating liquors by any person in any post exchange or canteen or army transport, or upon any premises used for military purposes by the United States is prohibited. Commanding officers will carry the provisions of this paragraph into full force and effect and will be held strictly responsible that no exceptions or evasions are permitted within their respective jurisdictions."

In 1914, the Secretary of the Navy issued the following order: "The use or introduction for drinking purposes of alcoholic liquors on board of any naval vessel or within any yard or station is strictly prohibited, and commanding officers will be held directly responsible for the enforcement of this order."

In February, 1899, the Hon. John D. Long, then secretary of the Navy, since deceased, prohibited liquors to all enlisted seamen. General Leonard Wood wrote, "The general effect of alcohol is unfavorable. Soldiers are much better off without it."

The Boston Globe announced in the fall of 1916:

"Boys 'hanging around saloons' are not wanted by Uncle Sam on land or sea. Alcohol does not make a good soldier. He must be fit to fight. Clear brain, steady nerves, acute eye and safe judgment are absolutely essential. But they are not in intoxicants."

If Uncle Sam does not want his soldiers and sailors to have alcoholic liquors, why should he countenance its manufacture and sale to the rest of his people, many of whom may yet be called upon to serve in the Army or Navy, and all of whom are already called upon to do their best to help the government by every means in their power? If alcohol is not good for the soldier and sailor is it good for the private citizen?

If the Secretary of the Navy could lawfully prohibit the use or introduction of alcoholic liquors for drinking purposes on board of any naval vessel or within any yard or station, and if the Army regulations could lawfully forbid the sale or dealing in any intoxicating liquors in any post exchange or canteen or upon any premises used for military purposes, could not Uncle Sam himself forbid the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors anywhere within his domains?

If Uncle Sam deems it necessary to protect his soldiers and sailors from alcoholic liquors, is it not equally necessary to protect the people who stand back of the soldiers and sailors and must provide the food and clothing, the money and munitions and all the wherewithal for the maintenance of a great army and navy and nation? Then, too, these people will be called upon to furnish more boys pretty soon to add to the number already called to the colors. In order that these should all be at their best, should they not be fully protected from alcoholic liquors before they are called to serve their country in uniform, as well as after that?

If alcohol is not good for the soldier and sailor, for whom is it good?

If alcohol spoils boys for the Army and Navy, will it not spoil them for any other useful occupation? Doesn't Uncle Sam need all his boys at their best, no matter in what line they are to serve their country? Is Uncle Sam more a friend to alcohol than to all his boys?

THAT INCREASED CONSUMPTION

Do not take the report of the Internal Revenue department as an accurate thermometer of prohibition progress. Remember that the statements given therein are based on the amount of liquor withdrawn from bond, not on that actually consumed. The fact that there have been heavy tax payments made in the past six months by the distillers, as given in the Internal Revenue report, is interpreted by many as indicating a heavy consumption of alcoholic liquors. As a matter of fact, this is due to the large withdrawal of liquors from bond by the dealers in anticipation of federal prohibition or at least increased liquor taxation because of the war. "The new Federal tax . . . and other legislation have unquestionably been responsible for these heavy tax payments," explains *Mida's Criterion*. "The heavy withdrawals that have been noted during the past month are undoubtedly due in a large measure to these very conditions" (action by Congress on national prohibition), remark *Mida's* editors in another place. It should also be taken into account, in interpreting these figures, that a large per cent of the distilled liquors reported by the Internal Revenue department is used for denaturization purposes.

W. C. T. U. AMBULANCE JOTTINGS

"The white ribbon ambulance proposition is taking like wildfire," writes Rozette Hendrix, president of the Minnesota W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Althea G. Quimby, president of the Maine W. C. T. U., writes, "I think Maine has already subscribed her proportion for the Ambulance Fund. Raising this money is the quickest and easiest work I ever attempted. The needs of the 'boys at the front' and the appeal from Miss Gordon make a wonderful combination to open the wallets of the people."

The first contribution received for the ambulance fund by the W. C. T. U. of Northern California was one dollar from a woman in a town where there is no union.

Comfort Bags Welcomed by Soldiers of the Orient

At this time, when white ribboners all over the United States are busy making comfort bags for lads of the Army and Navy, it is interesting to recall this pertinent bit of Japanese W. C. T. U. history:

A dozen or more years ago, when Japan and Russia were at war, Japanese white ribboners, under the leadership of the courageous president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the Sunrise Kingdom, Madame Yajima, undertook the making of comfort bags for the soldiers. So well were the gifts received by the men that the government asked for 60,000 of these useful receptacles, 30,000 for the Army and as many for the Navy. While the idea of the comfort bags originated with the W. C. T. U., it was soon taken up by other bodies of Japanese women, rich and poor, high and low, old and young, eagerly undertaking the work. Among the bags that went from Tokyo were some made by the Japanese princesses, Fumi and Kanē.

Upon one occasion twelve cart loads of the "little comfort bringers" had just reached a division of the Army and were awaiting distribution when a band of Chinese bandits undertook to steal them, only to be defeated. In the exciting encounter some of the bags were punctured by bullets. One of these was received by a man who had an aversion to anything which savored of Christianity. Scornfully throwing away the literature found, among other things, in the bag, he carefully kept as a charm a small towel which had been pierced by a lead missile in the scrimmage, seeming to regard it as priceless.

Everywhere the soldiers and sailors gladly received the W. C. T. U. comfort bags, prizing them both because of their usefulness and as an expression of the loving sympathy of the mothers of Japan. The men in the ranks and the officers alike expressed appreciation of the gifts. One commander, Colonel Shiga, is reported to have remarked, "The keen interest and sincere sympathy shown in these carefully gotten up gifts give me more courage and strength than the coming of thousands of soldiers to help."

The United Committee for Temperance Work in the Army and Navy

At the suggestion of the Federal Council of Churches, the United Committee for Temperance Work in the Army and Navy was formed for the purpose of outlining a temperance educational program for the Army and Navy. This committee held a preliminary meeting May 31, at which Miss Anna A. Gordon represented the National W. C. T. U. After a day's discussion of possible activities, a sub-committee was appointed to prepare a program to submit to the larger committee at a later date. The members of this sub-committee were: Mr. Daniel A. Poling, chairman; Dr. Charles Stelzle of the Federal Council of Churches, Miss Anna A. Gordon of the National W. C. T. U., Mr. D. Leigh Colvin of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, Miss Cora Stoddard of the Scientific Temperance Federation, and Dr. E. C. Dinwiddie of the Anti-Saloon League.

On June 12, the entire sub-committee met and reported the result of a survey made of the supplies of the respective organizations in the way of leaflets, posters, stereopticon slides, etc. Dr. Fisher of the Y. M. C. A. sat with the committee in an advisory capacity. It was agreed to present to the full committee the following program:

1. That a United Committee on War Temperance Activities in Army and Navy be organized.
2. That, in pursuance of a vote at the meeting of May 31, those to whom this call is sent constitute the organizing group.
3. That this United Committee consider the carrying out of a co-ordinated program within the Army and Navy training and mobilization camps in conjunction with the War Work Committee, Y. M. C. A.'s and the Army and Navy chaplains to whom the government has delegated all moral and religious activities, with various commissions of the War Department, and, with other interested leaders, recommends that the services of the United Committee be rendered through the secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. and the chaplains who will direct the temperance educational campaign among the men for whom they have become responsible. By this arrangement the Y. M. C. A. will give the use of its buildings for lectures, and will furnish such other assistance as may be required in the displays, distribution of literature, arrangements for public lectures, etc.
4. The Survey Committee recommends to the United Committee the preparation of special literature, posters, and slides, so far as new material may be required for these purposes, and the purchase of at least one stereomotorgraph for each encampment.
5. The Survey Committee recommends an immediate budget for this campaign of $100,000.
6. The Survey Committee recommends that this budget be raised by direct appropriations or contributions of material by the constituent organizations in the name of the "United Committee for War Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy," and in such other ways as the United Committee itself may direct.

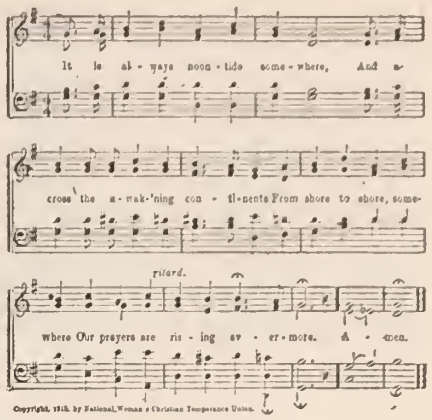
On June 23, the United Committee met in New York City, accepted the foregoing report and elected permanent officers as follows: Daniel A. Poling, chairman; Miss Anna A. Gordon; vice-chairman; Miss Cora Stoddard, secretary. The election of a treasurer was left to the committee on finance. The executive committee was authorized to employ an executive secretary, and the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association assumed the salary of this secretary. A ways and means committee was also appointed, consisting of Dr. Charles Stelzle, Dr. Charles Scanlon, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Ernest Cherrington and Father O'Callaghan. The office of the committee will be in New York City, in the rooms of the Federal Council of Churches.

Charity Experts Eager for Wartime Prohibition

Wartime prohibition was a subject which occupied a prominent place in the proceedings of the National Conference of Charities and Correction in its recent session in Pittsburgh, although it is foreign to established precedent to give consideration to any topic outside the prescribed limits of the organization. Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton, of Boston, was the one instrumental in securing this action, and for the first time there seemed to be unanimous approval of prohibition, not only for the duration of the war, but as a settled governmental policy. Speakers from many dry states testified to the good social results of prohibitory laws, and before the week was over, as has previously been noted in THE SIGNAL, Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University was able to secure the passage of a resolution urging Congress to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of alcoholic liquors during the war and for one year thereafter. In view of the fact that the feeding of the Allies must be accomplished largely by the United States, Mrs. Tilton pointed out that the use of any part of the grain crop of the United States in the manufacture of liquors must not be permitted. Florence Kelley of the Consumers' League made the point that the grain raised by school boys in any state, dry or wet, may go into whisky or beer, which is true also of the sugar beets raised in the dry West. An emergency great enough to occasion the cutting down of the school year by one-half, as has been done in New York state, she declared, is great enough to demand a discontinuance of the manufacture of intoxicating beverages from the world's food supply.

The number of Chicago saloons is 383 less than it was prior to May 1, the date on which licenses were renewed for the new fiscal year. The decrease is credited to threatening dry legislation.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE



AT THE NOONTIDE HOUR

At the sacred noontide hour let the white ribboners of the land unite in prayer daily for our country and all other countries, that all may come to see the true Christian and humanitarian point of view in this world crisis; for the protection of "our boys" from the physical and moral deterioration from drink and vice that follow in the wake of war; for our President and his advisers that divine wisdom may rule every decision, that lasting peace may speedily come and the will of the Father of all peoples be done throughout the earth.

UNION SIGNAL QUIZ

Do You Know the Answers to These Questions? They May Be Found in THE UNION SIGNAL of June 28

Ten questions, the answers to which will be found in the preceding number of THE UNION SIGNAL, will appear each week. The use of these questions as a part of local union programs is suggested.

1. How are the patriotic women of the United States responding to the food-saving appeal of Mr. H. C. Hoover, food administrator?
2. What action by a leading American university is an indirect endorsement of national prohibition as a war measure?
3. Explain the provisions contained in the anti-liquor amendments to the Lever food control bill, passed by the House of Representatives.
4. What method of celebrating the birthday of our National W. C. T. U. president and World's secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion will be most acceptable to her?
5. Give five reasons why the Loyal Temperance Legion is an ideal organization for children and name the departments of work which are especially adapted to the needs of the boys and girls.
6. There are four principal arguments for national wartime prohibition. Give the words of a noted man in support of each.
7. Tell the story of improved conditions in Burma, as related by the World's W. C. T. U. representative to that country.
8. Explain the misrepresentations contained in the petition presented to President Wilson claiming more than two million labor men as supporters of the brewing industry.
9. What work is being done for the enlisted men in Washington, D. C., as told by Miss Gordon upon her return from a visit to that city?
10. What practical use should be made by local superintendents of Medical Temperance of the anti-alcohol resolutions adopted by the house of delegates of the American Medical Association?

Ashtabula, Ohio, on June 20, voted dry by a majority of 301, thus closing forty-two saloons.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

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TREASURER
MRS. MARGARET C. MUNNS, EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

July 21—Loyal Temperance Legion Day—Birthday of Anna A. Gordon.
July 31—White Ribbon Missionary Day—Birthday of Mary Allen West.
August 3—Fresh Air Mission Day—Birthday of Lady Henry Somerset.

PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION

MRS. MARY B. BRYAN, National Superintendent

The National W. C. T. U. department of Peace and Arbitration was adopted at the National convention held in Nashville, Tenn., 1887. Since then it has been organized in thirty-three states. Its motto is: "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men."

The aim of the department is to promote peace in the heart, the home and the nation, as well as in the world. It claims that to take human life is overstepping the bounds of human authority. It is, therefore, opposed not only to carnal warfare, but to lynching, prize fighting, capital punishment, the indiscriminate use of firearms, military drills in schools, dangerous amusements on our national holidays, and to every form of man's "inhumanity to man."

Under ordinary circumstances methods of work are given, but with our beloved land in war, the women of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union stand ready to give loyal aid, if aid be necessary. Feeling that lectures and sermons on peace, the distribution of peace literature, the organization of peace bands among children, etc., would, in such a crisis, be ill-timed, and be possibly misconstrued, the department of Peace and International Arbitration deplores the present conditions, and begs the host of Christian W. C. T. U. women to pray for a speedy end of war and for a time when we may actively continue our work without apparent disloyalty.

The special service teachers may render at this time is aptly set forth by Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, secretary of the American School Peace League. She says: "Anger, hate of other nations, should be kept from the school room. The schools should maintain a civic and moral stability among the youth of the land. This is the opportunity to inspire anew a love for American institutions and American ideals. Civic service, appropriate to youth imbued with devotion to the nation's need, would constitute a material support of the country in this time of national crisis. The school children of the United States could, for example, through home and school gardens, make a substantial offering to the problem of food production during the war. This and other forms of youthful service, consciously entered upon for the nation's good, would develop a sane and logical patriotism among our young people—a mighty bulwark for the welfare of any nation.

"We shall not be true to our young citizens, however, if we withhold from them the hope of a new world order. If we are sincere in our plans for peace, we shall impart to those who will determine the life of the future the knowledge of those processes which we, according to our judgment, deem wise and practical. Nay, more, we shall inspire the youth of today with a vision of a different world. Truly, the next great forward step of humanity must begin in the schools."

Lincoln, Nebraska.

AMONG OUR WORKERS

Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, National Y. P. B. field secretary, during a week's work in Middlesex county, Connecticut, addressed five church meetings and organized a Loyal Temperance Legion. She gave invaluable assistance throughout the county convention and at an evening meeting delivered a most inspiring address. "We all hope she will soon return to this county for we feel that we need just such work as she can do," writes the county president.

The Aiken (S. C.) W. C. T. U. celebrated Flower Mission day in a manner strictly in accord with the example set by Jennie Casseday. Donations of flowers, fruit and other edibles were taken to the hospital, the old folks' home, and to the invalids and the sick of the community. Automobiles, appropriately decorated, distributed these gifts and created much interest in the work of the W. C. T. U.

The fifth annual inter-county institute of Northwestern Pennsylvania, comprising Forest, Venango, Crawford, Erie and Warren counties, was held in Warren, June 7-8, with Mrs. Ella M. George, state W. C. T. U. president, as institute leader. Papers on departmental subjects were read and discussed with much profit. Remonstrance work came in for its share of consideration, the decision being that it is always the duty of the W. C. T. U. to remonstrate against the liquor business regardless of the attitude of the judge on the bench. "The Possibilities and Dangers of the Moving Picture Show," was the topic ably presented by Mrs. C. A. Reed of Clarendon. Out of sixty-four films examined by her, thirty per cent showed illicit love, twenty-five per cent clever stealing, suicides, murders, etc. She advocated the placing of women on the board of censors. An original poster demonstration was given in the evening, the prize of $2.50 for the best poster going to the hostess county of Warren.

PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN IN PORTO RICO WELL UNDER WAY

The citizens of Porto Rico vote on prohibition July 16. The temperance forces are using every known method for securing prohibition, and prohibition sentiment is increasing from one end of the island to the other. "We are now in a hot campaign which will last until July 16," writes Manuel Andujar, superintendent of the Porto Rico Mission Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. "The liquor men are spending money by the barrel. They do not come out openly but have hundreds of paid agents all over the island and they are getting, through money or deception, the necessary signatures to secure the referendum. We will begin a weekly paper at once to help us in the propaganda. Remember Porto Rico in your prayers."

SUCCESSFUL WORK AMONG MEXICANS IN TEXAS

A work that is peculiar to Texas is meeting a need for temperance instruction among the Mexicans. During the past year more has been done along this line than in all the other years of the existence of the Texas Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Miss Mina Everett, for a number of years a missionary in Mexico, has given efficient service in organizing unions in Corpus Christi, Robstown, Austin, Alice, San Antonio, Laredo and El Paso. Miss Everett is an adept in managing the Mexicans, and when the work closes with a medal contest enthusiasm is at top notch.

Rev. and Mrs. A. B. Baez, refugees from the City of Mexico, who located in Alice, and later in Corpus Christi, have rendered great service to their countrymen. Mrs. Baez has a well organized L. T. L. and has given several interesting concerts. She is soon to make a tour of the south Fifteenth district. The relations between the American and Mexican unions are always harmonious and mutually pleasant social affairs are given. The Corpus Christi union, with headquarters in the Ben Grande building, once a famous resort, with bar, gambling den and other accessories, holds weekly meetings for the Mexicans. This social center is a wonderful help in reaching the people.

PROHIBITION AT WORK IN ONE NEBRASKA CITY

"Our women folk can now pass along our streets at night, especially Saturday night, without having their ears constantly offended by ribald and obscene language, the night alley loafer is no more, and while there have been isolated cases of drunkenness, they are beautifully scarce and far between," writes a correspondent from Hastings, Neb., concerning conditions since the going into effect of the state-wide prohibition law May 1.

"I had the pleasure of assisting in the destruction of forty-four cases of beer and whisky, destroyed by order of our county court. There is no longer any argument, the proof is evident. *Prohibition does prohibit*, praise the Lord."

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. AT CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

There will be held at Chautauqua, July 2-7, a speakers' training camp and conference for educational and patriotic service, the object of which will be to co-ordinate the work of patriotic education and define the methods to be adopted by the speakers who will engage in a nation-wide campaign to bring to the American people, as individuals and as a nation, a realization of the meaning of the war and the means necessary for its conduct, together with a general understanding of the economic, industrial and international problems of this country during and after the war. Consideration will be given also to governmental and individual efficiency. In connection with the conference there will be held, on July 6, a meeting of women's national organizations, at which Mrs. Philip North Moore, president of the National Council of Women, will preside. The National W. C. T. U. will be represented by Mrs. Ella A. Boole, National vice-president-at-large.

White ribbon activities at Chautauqua, New York, will be directed, this summer, by Mrs. Carolyn P. Lindsay, National superintendent of Fairs and Open Air Meetings, and Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, National Y. P. B. field secretary. Mrs. Lindsay has already installed a fine W. C. T. U. exhibit at National W. C. T. U. headquarters in Kellogg Hall, and she will be the first W. C. T. U. speaker before the Woman's Club. She will be followed by Mrs. Annie K. Weisel, president of Alabama W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, president of Indiana W. C. T. U. The dates assigned to the National W. C. T. U. by Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, president of the Chautauqua Woman's Club, are July 11-13. Following the initiative of the Chautauqua administration, the meetings to be held at the Hall of Philosophy under National W. C. T. U. auspices will be constructively patriotic in character.

Miss M. Gwyneth Fulcher of Evanston will be associated first with Mrs. Lindsay, who will be headquarters hostess through the month of July, and later with Mrs. Perkins, as demonstrator of the exhibit.

The general Chautauqua program presents topics of timely interest, one week each, as, for example, "Community Affairs," "Justice and the Courts," "The Defense of the United States," "Temperance" "Music," "Internationalism and Christianity."

IOWA BUCKLES ON ITS ARMOR

LORA S. LA MANCE, National Organizer

Six weeks ago the liquor men of Iowa were laughing in their sleeves. Iowa was sound asleep. In theory, everybody was supposed to remember that the state votes on October 15 on a constitutional amendment to prohibit all traffic in liquor.

Iowa has been so good since the statutory prohibition law went into effect January 1, 1916, that it has almost forgotten the naughty days of old. The state has been figuring that it has more clergymen of its own than Mexico, Central America, the Isthmus of Panama and all of South America combined. Iowa has been so proud of its large Liberty Bond subscription and its Red Cross work and of "doing its bit" in putting out more crops and more gardens than at any previous time in its history, it has hardly sensed that good, moral, law-abiding as the state is, it has a great battle on with underhanded foes who will spare no effort or money to defeat the prohibition measure.

The liquor element has been very sly and cautious. Its first open move has been to raise a commotion entirely out of proportion to its importance about the attempt of the attorney general to enforce the old standing laws on Sabbath observance. The liquor men have succeeded in getting many of the city newspapers to develop actual hysteria over the "blue laws," and to carefully insinuate that this is a plan of the drys, a part of the scheme to deprive men of their liberty. In this move the wets showed poor generalship, for one cannot have hysteria four months at a stretch. Already the smoke is dying down and the liquor men have gained nothing. The frantic outburst awakened many citizens who had not realized before that there is to be a real battle on.

Foremost in the prohibition fray is Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, state W. C. T. U. president. She is speaking here, there and everywhere with marked success. There have been many obstacles in the way of uniting the six temperance organizations into a campaign amendment association. Without her tact, persuasiveness and good common sense it could scarcely have been done. This feat has been accomplished, however, and Mr. Pilsington of the Business Men's League has been elected president and Mrs. Smith, vice-president of the organization.

The writer spent three weeks in the northwestern part of the state and spoke before everything from a Red Cross society to a cemetery association! People are waking up. Almost every town now has a local campaign organization. It is most encouraging to see how citizens of foreign blood are joining the temperance forces. Several German-speaking pastors and one Welsh minister are getting ready to go out among their people. One of these men has a world of influence among the German Lutherans and it is most fortunate that he is to stump the state for the drys! It looks encouraging for Iowa!

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. NOTES

The annual council meeting of the B. W. T. A., held in London, was attended by 730 delegates despite the great overshadowing of war and the increased expense of travel and entertainment. The following resolution, proposed by Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle, the president of the British Women's Temperance Association and Agnes E. Slack, honored corresponding secretray, was adopted:

"That this Council heartily congratulates the National W. C. T. U. of the United States on the wonderful advance of temperance legislation in the United States, as shown by twenty-six states having adopted prohibition laws."

Following a speech by Dr. Alexander Irvine, Lady Carlisle spoke for ten minutes on the marvellous success of the work in the United States and expressed great delight that the United States is an ally of Great Britain in this righteous war.

Resolutions declaring the brotherhood of man a practical basis for all statecraft, were adopted with deep feeling.

In these times of international stress and sorrow we welcome the tidings of a highly successful temperance campaign in New South Wales, Australia. Mrs. Helen Barton of Scotland, who will be recalled as a delegate to the World's W. C. T. U. convention in Brooklyn, has just completed a tour in New South Wales. She has added 1,004 names to the membership roll and organized unions in thirty towns. In honor of Mrs. Barton's notable achievements a farewell garden party was tendered her at Wentworth House, Blaclause. Many distinguished guests were present, including the mayor and the mayoress of Burwood. Mrs. Barton was the recipient of handsome and useful gifts.

The eleventh anniversary of the King's Y. W. C. T. U. of Bermuda recently has been celebrated. The "Y" was organized on King Edward VII's birthday, November 9, 1905. The president, Miss Mary F. Astwood, writes: "We have a membership of sixty-five with an average attendance of twenty-five. All our meetings are held in the evening. We are planning to secure pledges from the Sunday school scholars and to have children's rallies. Each year we get out a printed program which is distributed by the members. We have young men in the 'Y' who are eligible for any office except that of president."

In Italy the W. C. T. U. is publishing a book for the teachers in the schools. Madame Marie Camperio of Milan writes: "Our work now is going on slowly on account of the war but it seems that in every country the governments are taking an active part, making several laws against intoxicating drinks and that is the most important thing for the promotion of our ideas."

Mrs. Rachel Don, President of the W. C. T. U. of New Zealand, writing to the National W. C. T. U. president, says: "Drink is everywhere the nation's enemy. Though it is being restricted all over Britain it runs riot here except for the anti-shouting. The Alliance has decided to prepare still another petition for six o'clock closing and at our coming W. C. T. U. convention we shall decide whether or not to co-operate. The last two years the W. C. T. U. has been responsible for the petition. Our latest agitation is for the appointment of policewomen. We regret the need for this action but as it exists, we believe the government should face it and appoint members of our own sex to safeguard the young and, if possible, prevent crime, not punish it. The twenty-fifth re-enforcement of New Zealand young men is now in camp, for conscription has become the law."

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Envelope for letter, with W. C. T. U. monogram. Price, per fifty, 25 cents; per hundred, 40 cents.

"Letter from Mother," with envelope. Price, 5 cents; per hundred, 75 cents.

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(When ordering, please state whether directions are wanted for comfort bags for soldiers or sailors.)

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

Evanston, Illinois

THE CASE OF WILBUR BONIFACE

NANCY LEE

Once more the Bonifaces were nicely settled in a new home, and Leroy and Irene were well established in school. Wilbur Boniface, the husband and father, was slowly making good in his new field of business. The best people in Irvington had called, for, despite their precarious circumstances, the Bonifaces had always kept up appearances, and their native culture gained for them entrance into the best society. On the whole, the family felt that they had made a fortunate move. If Wilbur's business had permitted him to be more often at home, they would have been quite content.

But Charlotte Boniface looked forward to the winter with grave forebodings. How would her husband endure the hardships to which he would be exposed He was not physically strong, and as traveling agent for a mercantile house, the demands were rigorous. During the fall season, when the foliage took on all its varied and magnificent hues, she sometimes went with him on his long drives. Wilbur insisted that she brought him either luck or inspiration, for when she accompanied him he always did enough more business to meet the additional expense.

But soon winter came in all its bitter fury, and when Wilbur was late, or did not reach home at night, Charlotte and the children were wild with anxiety. Now and again, when they were about to give up in despair, he would come loaded with good things, for his chief delight was in making his family comfortable and happy.

But at last there came a time when for several days he did not come home. The old clutch of terror at their hearts told them the cause of his absence, and sadly they awaited his return. He came in just the pitiable state they had expected. After sleeping off the effects of his dissipation, he said to his wife, as he stood looking out upon the shining, snowy landscape:

"Mother, this is a beautiful morning, but I can see no bright spot in all the world. It is so dark to me that it is a positive affliction to live. There is not a ray of hope, and I am so weak, of myself, that I dare not go out to attend to my business. *What shall I do?*"

Tears were streaming down his face as he spoke.

"Look to God, dear," sobbed Charlotte.

"I will, and you must help me. I have been thinking that tonight will be prayer-meeting night, and that I will go and ask the people to pray for me."

In this Charlotte encouraged him, and as the hours passed he bowed beneath their burden of remorse and shame. As evening bells rang out, "Come! Come!" Wilbur and his wife went to the little church, and there he confessed his weakness, finding strength and comfort in the prayers and sympathy of the people. Upon their return home the husband and wife called the children to them, and all knelt in silent prayer.

* * * * *

Several months later, when the little family in their new-born faith were beginning to feel almost happily secure, a fine looking elderly gentleman called, inquiring for Mr. Boniface, who was then absent. The stranger introduced himself to Charlotte as Mr. Farnsworth, and said that, having learned of Mr. Boniface's former experience in hotel-keeping, he, as one of the stockholders in a large hotel, had been appointed to secure a manager for the house. He had observed Mr. Boniface, and believed he was the man they wanted.

"But, sir, there is a saloon in connection with the hotel, is there not?" asked Charlotte, with trepidation.

"There is, madam," replied the man, "but it is in order to remove the bar that we are making the change. We are so disgusted with the death-dealing business our present tenant carries on that we have decided, at whatever cost in money, to do away with it. I do not know how long we may be able to keep the hotel running as a temperance house. If it does not pay expenses, we shall have to close it. When your husband returns, tell him to come to see me and inspect the house."

Oh, the joy in the house of Boniface! Surely, they said, God deals with man and appoints his ways. That evening Charlotte and the children walked past the handsome hotel. Could it be possible that it really would be their home?

It was late that night before they could forget their alluring prospects and go to sleep. So accustomed were they to anxiety, that even their elation proved to be a mixture of hope and doubt and fear. The next evening Wilbur returned weary and discouraged. Who should tell the glad news? Charlotte, with a loving embrace, begged him to "look up," for there were prospects of a time when they could be together and when the hardships they were now enduring would be past. Then she told him all that had happened, the children, with their faces aglow, watching every expression that passed over the countenances of their parents.

The next morning Wilbur, attired in his best, called at the office of Mr. Farnsworth, who repeated what he had said to Charlotte. Then the house was examined, the suite of rooms the family were to occupy was settled upon, and the salary of the manager was fixed.

Wilbur hastened home with the glad news. All laughed and cried together over their unexpected good fortune. Now father would be with them always, and they could watch over him.

At last the day came when they were to move into the elegant apartment set aside for them; and, to their gratification, the bar closed on the same day.

They readily adjusted themselves to the new life, Irene and Leroy progressed in their school work, and no sorrow crossed the path of the little family for one happy year.

The Farnsworths occupied a suite of rooms in the hotel, and the most friendly relations grew between the two families.

But once more, just as the sun of happiness had reached its zenith, the destroyer entered this home. After weeks of silent suffering with the double burden of hotel-keeping and a drinking husband, Charlotte, living in the hourly fear of Wilbur's discharge, became desperate. One morning, as she was preparing to go out, Mr. Farnsworth called. Bitterly she told him of her intentions.

"It has come to this," she said: "I am going to every saloonkeeper in the town and ask him not to give my husband liquor. It is the only hope left me now."

"Who should bear the responsibility for such suffering as this?" pondered Mr. Farnsworth as he listened to Charlotte's tragic tale of hope and despair. Not altogether the helpless victim, lying insensible; not the poor wife and children. No! —but the voter who says, "This thing may and can exist;" the individuals who compose the government, who make it possible for the criminal to sell, for gold, that which robs his fellowman of his manhood and brings ruin upon everything that he holds dear on earth.

"Go, Mrs. Boniface, and God speed you," said Mr. Farnsworth.

With ghastly face Charlotte went down the stairs and out into the street. She passed saloon door after saloon door, glancing in timorously at the motley crowds behind the latticed screens. How could she enter those vile places on such an errand—to ask those men not to give *her husband* the vile stuff that had robbed him of his manhood—to acknowledge that he who had sworn to protect her (and who would, when he was himself, risk his life for her) was no longer master of himself? But, oh, she must cast such thoughts aside and bravely do that which seemed to her the only means of saving her husband. But the persons outside who might see her enter—and the gaping, morbid crowd inside! In anguish of spirit she cried that she might be spared the dreadful ordeal. As she thought of her stricken husband, she overcame her shrinking.

"I will begin at the next one, and will not stop so long as there is a saloon door that will open to my trembling hands!" she determined.

At the next saloon door she paused a moment, then stepped inside. She walked toward the bar, behind which a man in a white apron passed bottles out to a crowd that pressed upon the railing, and stood for a moment hesitant. Every eye was turned upon her in amazement. As she made her way forward, the men stepped aside and made room for her in front of the bartender. Those who were about to fill their glasses waited, while others quietly placed their bottles upon the counter. Not a man drank in her presence. A hush was over the place. All stood silently watching.

Charlotte approached the person whom she took to be the proprietor, and asked quietly, "Are you the owner of this place?"

"I am," was the prompt reply.

"I am Mrs. Wilbur Boniface, and I forbid you to sell to my husband any more liquor of any kind. If you do I shall have you punished according to the law, for he is of the class that—that the government says you must not sell to." With burning face she turned and walked out.

As she went down the street, her mind was busy with the dread problem. "Why," she thought, "our government virtually says to the saloonkeeper, *'You may sell to men as long as they have any manhood left, but when you have taken everything that is good in them, then you must not sell to them. The man bereft of moral control is liable to commit murder, arson, or suicide, and bring expense upon the government!'*"

Charlotte entered not only the next saloon but every saloon in the town, as she had determined, delivering her warning.

When she told her grief-stricken family what she had done, Wilbur sat as if stunned. Finally he said, "Poor mother! I am sorry. I cannot blame you, but I fear it will do no good."

For a time the spell of drink was broken, but in a few months Charlotte was held to a severe test. Wilbur had found no trouble in getting the liquor he craved. Should she do what she had threatened? In giving the saloonkeepers notice she had met the conditions of the law, and now, if she could find witnesses to the selling, she would prosecute the guilty ones.

Working in her laundry was a woman who deserved better things, but who, like herself, was suffering for the sins of her husband. This woman told Charlotte that when she was looking for her own husband, she had seen him and Mr. Boniface drinking together.

On the strength of this testimony, Charlotte swore out a warrant for the arrest of two of the most popular saloonkeepers. She knew she was staking everything in this action, for, sooner or later, it would mean the loss of social position and of the hotel. The money they had saved had gone for payments on the home they were buying, and if they lost the hotel they would be quite helpless; but she took the risk, hoping that the punishment of the two saloonkeepers might intimidate the others.

The summonses were served on these two men before Wilbur had recovered, and the trials were set for the next session of the district court. The newspapers mentioned the case and vindicated

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

MR. MAN

ELIZA TAYLOR COOKE

"I don't like my father so well when mother is gone." The child's voice quivered with emotion.

"What is the trouble, Dorothy?" Aunty had noticed the tear-stained face, but wisely said nothing, knowing that before long the confession would be made.

"Well," sobbed Dorothy, "father whipped Bobby. Course it hurts me most as much as it does him 'cause I'm his twin. Father is so cross when mother is away. Anyhow," this after a moment's reflection, "your mother is your real mother; but your father is only your father by marriage. That's why I love my mother the best."

Aunty gasped at this statement. Where did Dorothy get such queer ideas! She certainly was different from most children.

"Are you going to take Bobby and me to your house until mother comes back?" Dorothy inquired.

"Yes, dear, we start tomorrow, and, Dorothy," she called, as the child ran to tell her brother, "you must not have an angry feeling toward your father. He has a great deal to worry over and it makes him impatient at times. You know he loves you both dearly."

"Yes, I s'pose he does; but—I wish he would never whip Bobby any more. I wish my grandpa would get well soon, so mother could come back. I'm glad we are going away from this house. I just despise these rooms when mother is not around. What's the matter with me anyway, aunty? There is a big lump in my throat ever since mother went away and I can't swallow it." The child looked with big, serious eyes into her kind relative's face waiting for the answer.

"I think, dear, you are a wee bit homesick for mother; but you will be all right when you see the darling yellow chicks and big Bruno, and Tabby, the cat, with her family of fine furry kittens at my house."

"Is there a big yard to play in, and a swing and horses and cows?" Dorothy knew there were all these things on the farm, her aunt had named them every evening to her and Bobby; but she loved to hear the list repeated over and over; it was always new and delightful. She forgot her loneliness in the recital.

Morning came. The children were astir bright and early, eager for the journey. Aunty told them to eat a good breakfast as they would be hungry before lunch time; but the children could not swallow a mouthful of food. The thought of going on the train and that they were really to see all those wonderful things aunty had been telling them about made the very thought of a meal seem trivial.

On the train, Dorothy was content to sit and look out of the window in wide-eyed wonder. But Bobby, like most boys, wanted to see out of both sides at one and the same time, causing his twin sister much distress. She called him to her and in a low voice cautioned him to behave like a little gentleman, as mother would like to have him. He kept quiet for a time, but not for long could he be repressed, and Dorothy sighed as she looked at her aunt, then shaking her head, said:

"It's no use, Aunty; boys will be boys," and resigned herself to the inevitable.

Both the children were happy to have plenty of space to run about in after living in an apartment. Everything was a wonder and delight, and Dorothy was now contented. Climbing upon her aunt's lap, she told her that she guessed she was well again, as the lump in her throat was all gone.

Dorothy had been investigating the neighborhood for the past two or three days. She had noticed an elderly man sitting on a seat built around a venerable old tree in the grounds adjoining her aunt's place. She had said nothing of her find; but her little brain was busy. She thought of making the lonely man a visit. So one day, peeking through the hedge, she saw him in his accustomed place and on the instant made up her mind to call on him. Dorothy did not know the sort of man he was, and, if her aunt had known of the proposed visit, she would have told her not to go near him, as he never let a child come into the grounds.

When Dorothy came smiling up to the scowling old man with outstretched hand he was too much surprised to say anything.

"Won't you shake hands with me?" she said in her sweet, childish treble. "I came to see you 'cause I thought you might have a lump in your throat like I used to have 'fore I came here. Aunty said I was homesick, 'cause my mother is away. Is your mother away, and are you left alone all the time?" she asked in a pitying tone.

The old man looked searchingly and suspiciously at the child before replying.

"Who sent you here?" he inquired in a harsh tone of voice.

"Nobody sent me; I just comed myself. I was sorry for you 'cause you was alone every day. I peeked through the hedge and I thought up in my head," pointing to the golden brown locks: "Now that old man is just like my grandpa, and he loves to have me come to see him, and he is sick now; maybe he is going to die—I heard my aunty say so—then I won't have my grandpa, so I thought I would have to have one. You might do, you see, that's why I came. My mother tells me not to say 'comed.' Sometimes I do say it when I forget. I didn't say it that time, did I?" she asked delightedly.

She was utterly unconscious of self, and for all she was such a little girl, she had an independent, fearless manner and a pretty little air of dignity about her that commanded respect and secretly pleased the old man. Ordinarily he would have sent her home, but she was so different from most children that, instead, he kept her talking, much to the astonishment of the gardener.

"I think I must be going now. Mother always told me never to stay and make a nuisance of myself. Have I been here too long?" Dorothy asked anxiously.

"Not this time, at least," growled the old man.

"What's your name?" he asked. The child told him that her name was Dorothy Fairchild and that she would be eight years old in August.

"But you did not tell me your name!"

"You said I put you in mind of your grandpa; why not call me that?"

"I couldn't call you that; my grandpa is not dead yet; but," brightening, "I could call you uncle. How would you like that?"

"Very well, you may call me that, and you can come tomorrow for awhile, if you want to."

"I will if my aunt will let me. She doesn't know where I am, so I'd better run home."

The child ran lightly away, the old man looking after her with many emotions astir in him. She brought back visions of happier days, memories of a beloved sister long since passed away. He sighed heavily as he rose and walked into the house.

Dorothy did not go to see the old gentleman for several days, but daily she tenderly watched him through the peep-holes in the thick hedge. She saw with delight that he missed her, for he looked anxiously now and again toward the big front gate, then along the hedge, as though he expected her to walk in upon him that way.

While she watched she noticed that he repeatedly drank out of a black bottle, drawn from his coat pocket. He must be ill; possibly it was medicine. It made her sorry to think of the lonely man as sick, so she ran to ask her aunt for permission to visit him.

"Did you think I never was coming?" she asked. "You see, we had company and my aunt did not like to have me visit you, anyway, 'cause she said you were hateful to children and did not want them around; but I told her you wanted me 'cause you invited me, so she let me come for a little while. My, what smells so horrid?" and she sniffed the air in disgust. "I guess it's that bottle. Is that your medicine?" and she started to spell out the label. "Oh, it's whisky. Why, that's poison; I heard my mother say so." "Once," and the child lowered her voice, "I saw a man on the street and he was going this way"—she gave an excellent imitation of a drunken man—"and my mother said that he had taken whisky and that it had stolen his brains away." Her eyes opened with horror. "You better let me throw this away 'fore it steals *your* brains. Then, you won't have any, and you will be poisoned."

She seized the bottle, and, before the old man could prevent her, she had poured its contents on the ground.

"How dare you do such a thing, you bad girl! I might have known better than to let you in. Clear out and don't come here again," he said in a loud, angry voice.

The child, terrified, turned and ran as fast as she could toward the gate, saying as she ran, "You're not my uncle any more."

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

THE NEW-STYLE PATRIOT

Listen, my children, and you shall hear
Of a patriot's work in this present year.
He didn't ride through the roads at night
To rouse the neighbors to arm and fight,
But he went to work with a spade and hoe
And he made ten bushels of 'taters grow.

He mopped the sweat from his beady brow
As he trudged behind his hand-power plow;
His hands grew tough and his feet got sore
As he turned the stubborn furrows o'er.
And his neighbors laughed and they called him slow,
But he made ten bushels of 'taters grow.

Oh, cheer the boy with the sword and gun,
Who has fought and bled, when the war is done,
And cheer the generals and majors, too,
And the sailors bold on the ocean blue;
But cheer this man and his spade and hoe,
For he made ten bushels of 'taters grow.

—*Edgar Guest in Detroit Free Press*

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* * * * *

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NOTED SPEAKERS AT PROHIBITION MASS MEETING IN LONDON

The agitation for wartime prohibition in Great Britain is intense, and many rallies with this end in view are being held from time to time. One of the most recent took place in Albert Hall, London, with more than 10,000 people in attendance. The speakers included the Bishop of London, Mr. Harry Lauder, the famous comedian; Capt. A. E. Owen-Jones, C. F.; Dr. Stuart Holden, M. A., and Dr. C. W. Saleeby. The Rt. Hon. Donald Maclean, M. P., the presiding officer, made this statement of the damage wrought by alcohol in Great Britain:

"There has been spent in connection with the drink traffic since the war began £510,000,000. Of course it is obvious that the indirect results of drink expenditure are at least as great as the direct amounts spent, therefore the amount really expended is millions of pounds beyond £1,000,000,000. And what about the destruction of foodstuffs? Since the war began there has been destroyed enough sugar to carry us on from May 1 to January next, and enough cereals to give this nation a food supply on rations from the first of this month to the middle of next March. Therefore we have spent in cash on drink enough to finance the whole war for six months, and in foodstuffs we have destroyed enough to carry us safely, triumphantly, through all the real months of crisis that lie before us still."

THE CASE OF WILBUR BONIFACE

(Continued from Page Twelve)

the action taken by Mrs. Boniface in trying, as a last resort, to save her husband and her home; the family suffered untold humiliation. As the time of the trial approached Charlotte spent night after night without sleep. The keen lawyers for the defense succeeded in having the trial postponed. This was done time after time, until at last they bought off Charlotte's witnesses, sending them to another state, and before the case came into court an act of the legislature, through pressure of the liquor element, had so modified the law that for her the case was comparatively hopeless.

Charlotte, under the reaction of her heroic efforts to save her husband, began to fail. There seemed nothing left for her to do, and she was slowly sinking into the apathy of despair. She could no longer hope; she could no longer pray—she could only *wait* upon the Lord.

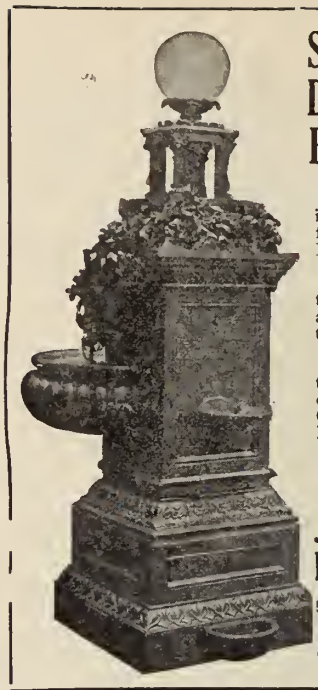
The double shock of his wife's condition and his discharge from the hotel management, revived in Wilbur Boniface much of the old clearness of brain and pride of manhood. How had it happened? What had he been doing to allow things to come to this disastrous end? Stung into normal shame by public censure and his wife's broken spirit, he finally was driven to undertake his own case. This he did with incisive directness. But what could he do? He was not only under the habit of drink, but also under the habit of failure. True, he felt that now, with Charlotte's stony face before him, he might wrestle with the dread thirst even unto victory, but could he withstand the temptations of the good-fellowship that met him constantly at every turn, in his office, on the street—wherever he met men? He could not, he concluded. Always he had failed just there, even when under the conscious shadow of his wife's growing sadness. There was but one thing to do—*move into a state where drink has no part in commercial and social intercourse.*

Raising his right hand, with reverent attitude, he spoke aloud his oath: "God helping me, I can and I will do it!"

* * * * *

Almost a year later a long train pulled into the central station of a capital city. The coaches were laden with passengers eagerly expectant of meeting loved ones. Among the number waiting at the gate was Wilbur Boniface, and great was his joy when he again embraced his wife and children. A taxi took them to the modest suburban home he had made ready for their coming. Here a cheerful fire burned in the grate, and there were bright flowers on the table.

As the little family settled into its warmth and comfort, they knew that they had at last found a home secure from the invasion of drink. Environed by prohibition, Wilbur Boniface had won back his manhood.



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ABOLITION OF INTOXICANTS AMONG ARABS

In an article in the *Kublet*, a newspaper reflecting the sentiments of the newly organized Arabian government whose headquarters are in Mecca, Arabia, appears the following:

"Inasmuch as his Royal Highness our King—God protect him—is making every effort for the welfare of his subjects and country, to protect them from everything that will injure them physically and mentally, he has issued a proclamation absolutely forbidding any intoxicating liquors to enter the land, because it is against the higher order of things and a menace to their character. Its evil effects injure the nation and the individual, causing insanity, paralysis, Bright's disease, weakening the heart, lungs and stomach. We are glad to tell our readers that our righteous King—God protect him—has bought from the rum merchants in Jeddy all of their stock and poured it into the streets. He has also notified the representatives of the various European governments to notify the merchants of their respective countries that from that date the Arabian government will not permit any intoxicants to enter into its borders."

It will be of interest to know that *Ash-Shaat*, an Arabic paper of New York City, edited by Joseph M. Khonry, has been printing some very excellent temperance articles explaining to the Arabic speaking people in this country the principle and value of total abstinence in these critical days. These articles have aroused much interest among the Syrians.

Your Flag and My Flag

"Your flag and my flag,
And how it flies today
In your land and my land
And half a world away!"

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

RUSSIA'S "DRYNESS"

An article headed, "Russia Is Not Dry," which appears in the "Anti-Prohibition Manual," answers itself as the following extracts will show: "Of vodka there is certainly precious little anywhere in the town, except in the cellars of the privileged classes—the nobility and high government officials. In the villages there is none." "In the northern Russian towns liquor is either troublesome or costly to obtain, or both." "Few of the villages of Russia are without their illicit brewers or distillers—but their output appeals to only a few of the village's hopeless old drunkards." This seems to show that Russia is rather dry, notwithstanding the startling headline. And dry Russia, with little bloodshed, brings about a wonderful revolution, one of the greatest events of the great world war.

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ARMY OFFICERS AND ALCOHOL

Grenfell, Kitchener and Roberts of Great Britain, Von Haeseler of Germany and Wahlberg of Finland have testified that, from their keen observation of soldiers engaged in warfare, abstainers from alcohol can stand up under hard work better than nonabstainers, even though they drink in so-called moderation.—*Chicago Tribune.*

UNIFORMS NOT IN FAVOR AT CHICAGO BARS

The Chicago bartender waved back the coin the gentleman in the bright and shining uniform placed on the bar. "Agin' the law to serve you," the delegate to the convention of the Modern Woodmen of the World was told. "They'll pinch me if I let a soldier get a drink."

"But I'm not a soldier; I'm a Woodman," the visitor explained.

The man behind the bar was obdurate. "Th' law don't make no difference," was the answer, "no matter whether you're cavalryman, infantryman or woodsman. Git, or I'll call a cop."

The Woodman "got," says the story in the Chicago *Examiner*, and on the sidewalk encountered half a dozen of his kind, all of whom had failed to convince the Chicago bartenders that a uniform doesn't always make a soldier.

MR. MAN

(Continued from Page Thirteen)

His mind worked quickly. He remembered how lonely he had been before she came; now he had frightened her away. If he let her go this time she would never come back again, and, strangest of all, he could not bear to think of such a possibility.

"Dorothy," he called in such a gentle tone he scarcely recognized it as his own, "Dorothy, come back. I did not mean to speak so sharply. Come back, and we will go and pick some fruit."

The child turned, and, seeing his outstretched hands, waited at the gate, but made no attempt to return.

"Come, Dorothy; come back to the cross old man who has no little girl to tell him how to behave."

Dorothy came slowly toward him, tears just ready to run over standing in the brown eyes.

"I'll try hard to forget how cross you were, but I can't call you uncle while I remember. When I forget, maybe I will!"

The child kept her word. She came to see the old gentleman every few days and always called him Mr. Man. He was careful to keep the bottle out of her sight. But one day, having taken a little more than was good for him, he fell asleep and was awakened by the sound of Dorothy's voice. He wondered what she was doing. Carefully opening his eyes, he saw her kneeling, and, much to his amazement, he heard her praying, and for him.

"Our Father which art in heaven," the childish voice went on, "please, please don't let Mr. Man drink any more of that poison out of that black bottle on the table"—this to identify it. "I don't want, dear God, to have his brains stolen, 'cause I'm getting to like him most 'nuff to call him uncle again. Please, dear God, tell him to pour the nasty poison on the ground and make him promise never, never to drink any more of it. Amen."

Dorothy rose from her knees and saw Mr. Man looking intently at her. She was not a bit confused, but calm and peaceful, like one believing her prayer would be granted.

The old man was stirred to the profoundest depths. Through the prayer of a little child he had been brought to a full realization of the life he had been living and the horror of it all, and now the awakening had come.

"Dorothy, child," he called, "your prayer is answered. From this day forth, I promise to drink nothing stronger than water. Take the bottle, pour its contents on the ground, then call me uncle again, and you will make an old man happier than he has been for many a day."

Dorothy seized the bottle in both small hands, poured the liquor slowly on the ground, watching it soak into the earth. Then with glowing face she ran to Mr. Man, and putting her arms around his neck, called him by the name he loved.

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85 per cent of the crime
The Non-Drinker has to Help Pay the Cost of All This

* * * * *

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STRONG DRINK
THREATENS
THE CRADLE

CONSERVE
THE CHILDHOOD
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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLIII | EVANSTON, ILL., July 12-19, 1917 | No. 28

Pray! Push! Persevere!

For War Time Prohibition

Continue to send telegrams to President Wilson, your Senators and your Representatives, urging Prohibition of all Alcoholic Beverages.

Prohibition Wins in Porto Rico

Cablegram from W. C. T. U. Representative at Porto Rico reports Prohibition Victory, 37,000 Majority.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

DRY AND ANTI-VICE ZONE FIVE MILES WIDE TO BE THROWN AROUND MOBILIZATION AND TRAINING CAMPS—SENATE STILL STRUGGLING WITH FOOD CONTROL BILL—VOTE TO BE TAKEN JULY 21

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

We have won a signal victory. A dry zone five miles wide, unless there is a city or town within that limit, is to be thrown around all camps for the mobilization or training of troops by new regulations made public yesterday at the War Department. Prohibition under a penalty of $10,000 fine is also imposed against the maintenance of any immoral houses within the limit of five miles of any camp.

Since the last letter to THE UNION SIGNAL we have been having strenuous days that will tell for all time. It will be remembered that the Lever Food Control bill, containing a strong amendment for complete war prohibition, and authorizing the President of the United States to commandeer all distilled liquors for redistillation for the manufacture of munitions of war and other governmental needs, and paying a just compensation for the same, passed the House of Representatives Saturday, June 23, by a vote of 365 to 5. Prior to this, a bill of similar nature had been before the Senate committee on Agriculture and Forestry, Senator Gore of Oklahoma, chairman. Numerous representatives of the brewers and distillers of the country have appeared before the committee in opposition to war prohibition. Probably never before has there been a larger representation of liquor men in Washington than during the past two or three weeks. Naturally the wine and beer men have made desperate efforts to have the articles relating to these liquors stricken from the measure.

Legislative Conference Holds Meeting

We at Washington headquarters realized that a crisis in temperance reform had been reached and that an immediate conference of temperance workers was necessary. Miss Anna Gordon was summoned and she left Evanston at once. Upon her arrival in Washington, telegrams were dispatched to members of the National Legislative Conference (which comprises representatives of twenty-two national allied organizations) requesting them to attend a meeting to be held in National W. C. T. U. headquarters, Hotel Driscoll, Washington, D. C., Monday evening, July 2, at seven o'clock. Fifteen organizations responded. Rev. Howard Russell, chairman, being in California, Miss Gordon, as vice-chairman, presided with great acceptability. The peculiar situation was carefully outlined, and calm, thoughtful consideration given every phase of the matter. After hours of deliberation a committee of seven was appointed and submitted a declaration stating our position, which was unanimously adopted. This declaration was printed in full in the last issue of THE UNION SIGNAL and copies of it were sent to the President, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy and to each Senator and Representative.

It is estimated that four weeks ago, there were approximately 300,000,000 gallons of whisky in bond in the United States. Since the agitation for legislation to prohibit the distilling of liquor during the period of the war, and authorizing the President to commandeer all distilled liquors for redistillation for the manufacture of munitions of war, or for hospital purposes, dealers have been withdrawing vast quantities of these liquors. At the custom house in Baltimore the government tax on 1,500 barrels of spirits was paid in one morning by dealers in that one city, and when the office closed in the afternoon, $100,000 had been paid in. A dealer was asked, by 'phone, by one of his customers, the price of a case of whisky of his customary brand, and gasped when the sum, $20, was named; two weeks ago the same whisky could have been bought for $8.

History of Food Bill in Senate

Friday, July 6, the entire day in the Senate was devoted to the section of the food bill pertaining to the elimination of liquor during the war. Amendments were introduced and rejected again and again. Eloquent speeches for or against the amendments followed thick and fast under the ten minute rule.

Senator Sherman of Illinois Declares for "Bone Dry" Prohibition

Senator Sherman of Illinois, in an impassioned speech placed the responsibility for the race riots in East St. Louis upon the "infernal, lawless, damnable saloons that have infested and blighted that community for years."

The discussion of the East St. Louis riots was precipitated by Senator Thomas of Colorado. He attacked the proposal to prohibit the manufacture of beer and wine on the ground that it would lead to discontent and perhaps lawlessness on the part of a large proportion of the population of the country. He said that there is too much discontent in the land today already and mentioned the race riots in the Illinois city.

Senator Sherman took the floor immediately and challenged the soundness of Senator Thomas' argument.

"I have no words of apology for the slaughter that has happened there of American citizens, who, under the full panoply of the laws of the country, have been brutally outraged, taken into alleys, shot with revolvers, beaten to death with bludgeons, burned in their own homes, and, fleeing to an opera house for safety, have had it burned over their heads, with the result that many corpses have been taken from the ruins," Senator Sherman said.

"I have no apology for that for my own state, or any other state. It is something that ought never to occur, and would never have happened except for the inherent defect that is lurking in our system, the increasing contempt for law and order that is springing up all over the country and resulting in a grand procession of criminals.

"The principal source of the vile, fetid, corrosive element that blazed the way in disorder and wrote the story of blood across the sky over East St. Louis is the infernal lawless, damnable saloons that have infested that town and blighted the community for years, and I want to know whether the senator from Colorado will be a party to the continuance of those lawless conditions and more lawless men.

"It is the saloonkeepers of East St. Louis and their kind who lead the van of every lawless movement and breed and spew their infamous vermin upon every community where they are suffered to exist.. I am a 'bone dry' senator from now on."

The following day, Saturday, July 7, the discussion was continued. Senator Smoot of Utah offered an amendment which finally carried, and is as follows:

"That the President of the United States be and hereby is directed to take over for and on behalf of the government all distilled liquors that are held in bond at the time this Act goes into effect and he is hereby authorized to pay the owners of such liquors the actual cost of the same, plus a profit not exceeding ten per cent."

It will be noted that beer and wine are not mentioned in this amendment, but the friends of temperance in the Senate, are standing for complete war prohibition.

Senate Still Struggling With Bill

The Senate is still struggling with the other provisions of the bill. The Democratic steering committee met yesterday to devise some plan to bring about action on the bill. By unanimous consent the bill with all amendments will be voted on Saturday, July 21, not later than 3:30 in the afternoon. This gives over a week to wait upon members of the Senate. Prof. Scanlon, Dr. Waters, and Mr. Park, from Pittsburgh, Pa., all representing the Presbyterian Board, beside others, are interviewing members in support of war prohibition. A majority of those interviewed are decidedly in favor of complete war prohibition of all alcoholic beverages. We believe our temperance friends everywhere would be glad to help push this measure to assured victory.

Send in Your Telegrams

Telegrams to Senators and Representatives the very hour this reaches you, urging them to vote for the prohibition of the manufacture of wine and beer and of distilled spirits during the war, may save the day.

Mr. Herbert C. Hoover, food administrator, is evidently having his own troubles with women in his attempts to gain their interest in home economics. The truth of the matter is, the average woman has been trained to economy by the force of circumstances, meager salaries, large and growing families, the high cost of her daily living, having to make one dollar do the work of two. Mr. Hoover's morning mail would be very interesting reading just now. Why, they ask, if it is necessary for us to have "meatless" and "wheatless" days, should not men have "drinkless" and "smokeless" days? Mr. Hoover has become convinced that the average American housewife hasn't much to learn along the lines of domestic economy. Show her the need of economy, and she will find the method. It has been left to one of Washington's educators to evolve a slogan for the food conservation campaign. It is brief but to the point and is addressed to the housewives of the nation: *Don't stuff your husband, but husband your stuff.*

Miss Rankin has taken up the matter of women working overtime in government departments. The bureau of printing and engraving owing to unusual stress kept its employes, both men and women, at work over twelve hours. This fact was brought to her attention and by her efforts, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo was prevailed upon to call a halt, by issuing an order for an eight hour work day only. There has been some dissatisfaction expressed, especially among the men, as it deprives them of getting extra pay for extra service. Miss Rankin has announced that she will ask the House Labor committee for a general investigation of the hours of labor for all women in government employ, throughout the United States. She will recommend that the inquiry start in Washington and probably will suggest the appointment of a sub-labor committee to look into conditions in the bureau of engraving, the government hospital for the insane, the government printing office and the post office department.

National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Hotel Driscoll, July 13, 1917

ATTORNEY GENERAL GREGORY CONSTRUES REED "BONE-DRY" AMENDMENT IN LETTER TO UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

The following official communication relating to the construction to be placed upon the Reed "Bone-Dry" Amendment, has been issued by Attorney General Gregory:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 11, 1917.

CIRCULAR No. 704

In re Reed Amendment

To United States Attorneys:

On account of the large number of inquiries by United States Attorneys relating to the construction to be placed on the Reed Amendment (39 Stat. 1058, 1069) and to prospective prosecutions thereunder, you are herein advised of this Department's interpretation of certain provisions of the law.

The Reed Amendment makes it a Federal offense to "cause intoxicating liquors to be transported in interstate commerce, except for scientific, sacramental, medicinal, and mechanical purposes, into any state or territory the laws of which state or territory prohibit the manufacture or sale therein of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes," although the state law may not prohibit such importation or may specifically permit the importation of intoxicating liquors in designated quantities. (See 54 Cong. Rec., Part 4, pp. 3330-3336 and 3793-3806.)

Every form of transportation is forbidden, whether by common carrier, by private conveyance, in baggage, or on the person. In connection with the prohibition against the carriage of liquor on the person, your attention is called to the case of *United States* v. *Chavez* (228 U. S. 525, 532,533). The carrier or shipper may be prosecuted in any district from, through, or into which the liquor is transported. (*Armour Packing Company* v. *United States*, 209 U. S. 56; *United States* v. *Freeman*, 239 U. S. 117.)

You are directed to report to this Department instances of interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors into dry locality in a local-option state, if the state law prohibits in such dry locality their manufacture or sale for beverage purposes. A test case will be selected from those reported for the purpose of determining the applicability of the law to such transportation.

Please govern yourselves accordingly. Should you be in serious doubt concerning your duty in any specific case, write to the Department for instructions.

Respectfully,
T. W. GREGORY,
Attorney General.

BIG WHISKY FIRM TO GO OUT OF BUSINESS

Chapin & Gore, one of the largest whisky manufacturing concerns in the United States, and for sixty years in business in Chicago, has announced through Charles H. Hermann, president, that the firm will go out of business, as a result of anti-whisky legislation. Chapin & Gore are reported to have done an annual business in excess of $2,000,000, and according to the Chicago papers, less than six years ago received an offer of $1,000,000 for their "name and good will."

BELGIAN COMMISSION TO CONSIDER LIMITATION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC

The Belgian government is reported to have appointed a commission to consider the drafting of a bill for the suppression of the manufacture of alcoholic liquors and for the limitation of public houses. All the political parties of the country favor such a measure, it is said.

CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO, BARS ALL INTOXICANTS

Prohibition is gaining ground in Mexico. On July 8, it is reported, entire prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors became effective throughout the state of Chihuahua. The decree is said to have been given as a direct order from President Carranza, and is considered a war measure in furtherance of the efforts to stamp out banditry and revolution in this, the largest of the border states. Severe penalties are imposed for violation of the decree.

SONORA, MEXICO, BONE DRY

Whatever may be the faults or failings of our neighbors on the southern border, some of them understand the benefits of prohibition and know how to make prohibition prohibit as is indicated by the following dispatch:

"General Plutarco Elias Calles has made the state of Sonora so strongly prohibition that it is now impossible to buy a drink in this mining camp, Cananea, which has long been the scene of many drunken riots and brawls. General Elias Calles is known as the father of prohibition in the state and has used his military officers to enforce the law against selling liquor in every community and mining camp in the entire state."

HONOR ROLL

—of—

PROHIBITION STATES AND TERRITORY AND DATE OF GOING INTO EFFECT

Maine			1851
Kansas			1880
North Dakota			1889
Oklahoma			1907
Georgia			1908
North Carolina			1909
Mississippi			1909
Tennessee			1909
West Virginia			1914
Alabama			1915
Arizona			1915
Virginia			1916
Colorado			1916
Oregon			1916
Washington			1916
Arkansas			1916
Iowa			1916
Idaho			1916
South Carolina			1916
Nebraska	*May	1,	1917
South Dakota	*July	1,	1917
Utah	†Aug.	1,	1917
Dist. of Columbia	†Nov.	1,	1917
Alaska	†Jan.	1,	1918
Indiana	†April	2,	1918
Michigan	*April	30,	1918
Montana	*Dec.	31,	1918
New Hampshire	†May	1,	1918

*Enacted 1916. †Enacted 1917.

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1917

Iowa†† Ohio New Mexico

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1918

Utah†† Missouri Florida
Minnesota Wyoming Nevada

††Now have statutory prohibition. Will vote on constitutional amendment.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION MAY MAKE MASSACHUSETTS DRY

The constitutional convention committee on the liquor traffic on July 12 voted, 9 to 6, to recommend the adoption of a "bone dry" amendment providing for state-wide prohibition on and after May 1, 1918.

NOT ONE DRUNKEN SOLDIER AT FORT RILEY CAMP

"There are 7,000 men in training at the Fort Riley camp in Kansas," says *Capper's Weekly*. "There will soon be 48,000. So far there has not been one case of drunkenness since the camp was opened more than a month ago. No other army camp in the United States has such a record because it isn't possible to do this without a 'bone-dry' law. Fort Riley is well within the borders of Kansas and booze sellers cannot get at the men.

"By order of the War Department selling liquor to a soldier is punishable by a fine of $1,000 or a year in prison. Yet severe as this penalty is it does not prevent saloonists from selling liquor to soldiers in other parts of the country.

"We close the saloons every election day. Is a war, or a military camp in which there are thousands of young soldiers, a smaller public matter than an election?"

PRINTERS BRAND WETS AS AGENTS OF THE ENEMY

The Old Time Printers' Association at its weekly meeting in Chicago recently passed resolutions urging the government to "remove the blighting curse of the liquor traffic from American life," and protesting against recent accusations that organized labor is seeking to perpetuate the saloon.

MINNESOTA DAIRYMEN OPPOSE USE OF GRAIN FOR LIQUOR

The Minnesota Dairymen's Association, meeting recently at Brainerd, went on record as opposed to the use of grain in the manufacture of liquors. The resolutions adopted state that the hay yield in northern Minnesota will be smaller than usual and corn prospects are poor, thus making it imperative that grains be conserved for food.

VICE-PRESIDENT OF ALASKA W. C. T. U. VISITS NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

The first woman to be elected superintendent of the schools of an Alaskan city is a white ribboner who also holds the office of vice-president-at-large of the territorial W. C. T. U. Her name is not unfamiliar to our readers, for Miss Margaret Keenan, the head of the public school system of Fairbanks, has been frequently mentioned in THE UNION SIGNAL. She was a recent visitor at National Headquarters, and in an interview graciously granted the managing editor she spoke enthusiastically concerning the advance of the prohibition movement in the territory.

Miss Keenan called special attention to the great obstacle the workers for prohibition had to meet in the fact that the public schools of Alaska were supported by revenue from the liquor traffic. All through the campaign the anti-prohibitionists argued that the public schools would be without financial backing if the saloons were outlawed. When, therefore, the people by a magnificent vote gave expression to their desire to abolish the drink traffic, it was incumbent upon the prohibition forces "to see the school revenue situation through." It was a disappointment that the enabling act passed by Congress contained no provision for revenue for the schools. "Of course," remarked Miss Keenan in reviewing the history of the legislation, "the next thing for us to do was to get from Congress a measure turning over to the territorial legislature the authority to maintain the schools. This we succeeded in doing just before Congress adjourned. We found little difficulty in passing through our own legislative body a measure providing for the maintenance, control and general organization of the school system of Alaska."

"Will there be adequate support for the schools now?" asked the questioner. "Yes indeed!" exclaimed Miss Keenan. "The schools will be far more generously supplied with funds than ever before. All the schools outside of incorporated towns are to be provided for entirely from the territorial treasury. The schools in the incorporated towns will receive seventy-five per cent of the necessary funds from the territory and twenty-five per cent from direct taxation in these towns. For the first time in the history of Alaska the education of the boys and girls of the territory will be carried on with clean, untainted money."

Most significant was the reply of Miss Keenan to the query, "What do you consider the strongest influence, aside from woman suffrage, that led Alaska to vote out the saloons?" "Alaska is a country of young men," said Miss Keenan thoughtfully. "Practically all of them came from the states and were educated in schools where scientific temperance truths were taught, and that as a matter of course influenced their vote on this important question."

Above everything else this energetic citizen of the great Northwest is interested in the young patriots who attend the schools of which she has charge. "Do I find the pupils interested in prohibition," repeated Miss Keenan after her interviewer. "Indeed, I do. If you ask them to name some of the great questions of the day, they will promptly tell you the most important is the European War, and the next most vitally interesting question is the prohibition of the liquor traffic. You can usually trust the little people to be on the right side of these great moral problems."

Miss Keenan suggested with pardonable pride that Alaska is in advance of some of the states on the tobacco question, the last legislature having passed an anti-tobacco law prohibiting the sale to or use of tobacco or cigarets in any form by any-

Miss Keenan Starting on Vacation

one under eighteen years of age. Miss Keenan deserves credit as an educator for securing the introduction and passage of this commendable piece of legislation.

The thrift movement is being promoted through the schools. The need for it among the younger generation can be understood when one learns that there is in circulation no coin of smaller denomination than twenty-five cents, and this piece to the children of Alaska seems of no more value than does a penny to the boys and girls in the states. In Alaska the children have grown up in an atmosphere of extravagance and it is not uncommon to discover the gambling instinct developed in them to an alarming extent. Miss Keenan told of finding two children of the respective ages of seven and eight matching coins on the street corner, and investigation showed the coins to be silver dollars. The thrift movement is proving popular among the pupils of the schools and equally so among the fathers and mothers.

When asked what was the next reform upon which the W. C. T. U. intended to concentrate, Miss Keenan replied that white ribboners were planning to stress especially the enforcement of the prohibitory law, and the creating of sentiment against the social evil. As vice-president of the W. C. T. U. she is planning to launch an educational campaign, and distribute throughout the cities of the territory literature dealing with the social evil. W. C. T. U. leaders feel keenly the need of a general awakening on this subject and are determined that if they can prevent it no young man shall be left to enter an immoral life through ignorance of the dangers to himself and the children he may be responsible for bringing into the world. The agents of commercialized vice find a rich field in the mining camps and towns of the great Northwest, for while there is a federal [illegible] against segregated vice, there is a woeful lack of the public sentiment necessary to insure its enforcement.

Miss Keenan as an educator is endeavoring indirectly through the manual training and domestic science departments of her school in Fairbanks to strike at the foundations of immoral living. She is training the girls in the profession of home-making and exalting the dignity of home-keeping, and is instructing the boys in the art and craft of building and fitting up their homes. She hopes in this way to meet the needs of the homesick, homeless men of this country who from sheer lonelness often fall prey to the vice harpies.

This friend of the little citizens of Alaska is possessed of the lofty ambition to instill in the minds of all the boys and girls who come under her influence the noble sentiments and high moral standards for which the W. C. T. U. stands, knowing that in their hands rests the future of this far-north commonwealth.

PROSPECTS BRIGHT FOR PROHIBITION VICTORY IN OHIO

Many new recruits are rallying to the prohibition standard in Ohio, and the prospects for success at the November election are more promising than in any former campaign. "It must be admitted by even those who look upon such campaigns with only slight interest, that the drys have a very apparent advantage this year," says the Greenfield *Republican*. "Forces which were not active and did not throw any influence into former campaigns for the dry amendment are now coming to the fore."

Sometime ago the dry Democrats of the state met in Columbus and formed an organization for the purpose of aiding in the campaign for prohibition, and the latter part of June the dry Republicans met in the same city and likewise organized for the support of the prohibition fight. At one of the meetings of the dry Republicans Chairman Reid predicted that this action by the Democrats and Republicans had so changed conditions that never again would a man opposed to prohibition be elected to an important office in Ohio.

Various Ohio organizations are also declaring in favor of a dry state. The State Teachers' Association meeting at Cedar Point unanimously adopted the following strong resolutions for national prohibition:

"To the end that our food supply may be increased and conserved to feed the world and that the brave boys who are offering their all to help to make the 'world safe for democracy,' may be protected from dangers greater than those of the battlefield, we earnestly favor the elimination of the liquor traffic from our nation and urge that those who are in authority with power to act, shall promptly exercise that power to eliminate this evil which is the world's greatest menace both in war and in peace."

The Ohio State Sunday School Association in convention at Marion, June 29, recommended the designation of "Sunday, September 16, as Ohio Dry Day, and that a special program, prepared by the state office, be rendered and an offering be received for the Ohio Dry Federation."

A SOBER NATION TO UPHOLD OUR SOBER ARMY AND NAVY

UNITED STATES SENATOR WESLEY L. JONES OF WASHINGTON

Advocates of prohibition believe there is no influence in this country that is more weakening to the strength and efficiency of our people and of our armies than the liquor traffic. They believe this because it has been shown that one of the greatest enemies that England, France and Italy have been fighting is the liquor traffic, which has weakened their forces more than the guns and batteries of Germany.

We are not fighting on behalf of temperance but on behalf of conservation, on behalf of making more efficient our Army and our industries. We have said to our boys in uniform you cannot have beer, you cannot have liquor.

We believe that what is good for the boys at the front is good for the boys at home, for whose liberty and whose government these men are fighting, and if we are going to insist that this denial shall be forced upon them we believe that we should also say to our people back home, you cannot have these things that destroy your efficiency, that make you less able to uphold and strengthen the arms of the boys at the front.

PRACTICAL FOOD CONSERVATION

ELLA A. BOOLE, Vice-President-at-Large National W. C. T. U.

Buy with thought, cook with care,
Serve enough, with none to spare.
Eat what will spoil, save what will not,
Grow what you can, waste not a jot.

These are Mr. Herbert C. Hoover's Seven Service Rules for housewives told in rhyme, and no organized body of women will co-operate with him more fully in the conservation of food than will the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Some of us have been housekeepers for many years and have managed our homes economically, but with the thought of saving two cents a meal per person we will find we can save in many other ways. One wheatless meal each day may be harder to plan than one meatless meal but corn bread, rye bread, rice balls and oat cakes are wholesome and appetizing. The elimination of waste and the use of all left-overs very soon become a habit. Thoughtless waste also becomes a habit. It is said that in one apartment house in New York City in a single day eighteen loaves of bread were found in the garbage cans. Some of them had not even been unwrapped.

"Can you avoid waste? May be your garbage can."

Not one scrap of bread should be wasted and each union might well hold a housewives' conference to which the members and visitors could contribute some pet economy. Mr. Hoover is not such an alarmist as to say that our country is in danger of starvation but all America can spare, will help feed those who are in danger of starvation on the other side.

If you eat to live, when the war's complete
There'll be many more who will live to eat.

The shortage of food will be greatest along the line of flour, fats and meats. Health must be conserved. Meals should be well balanced. Growing children should have the right kinds of food. All this requires careful thought and the women of the country will recognize that in careful planning to avoid waste they are doing a patriotic service.

The women, however, cannot solve the problem alone. Why not *beerless* days, *wineless* days, and *smokeless* days for those who think they cannot get along without beer and wine all the time? Why not the same protection for the men at home as for the men who wear the uniform. Some of us have been total abstainers for so long that doing without alcoholic liquors means no sacrifice, but the fact that last year in the United States as much money was spent for alcoholic liquors as the full amount asked in the first Liberty Loan, affords a strong argument not only for prohibition for the time of the war, but for total abstinence while we are waiting for prohibition. Here is another slogan that we may well emphasize along with doing our bit in food conservation:

The law for the soldier and the law for me
Are not the same, but they ought to be,
To him it says—"No whisky or beer,"
Who'll say the same while war is here?

Every member of the white ribbon army has already taken her stand. Every church member and every patriot should be constrained to answer *"I, I, I."*

IS UNCLE SAM AFRAID OF THE TYRANT AT HOME?

MARGARET B. PLATT

No more patriotic and loyal army will gather upon any battlefield than the army that is mustered into action daily in the kitchens of the United States. Mr. Hoover, our national food administrator, in the effort to cut down the cost of living and conserve a sufficiency of foodstuffs for our own civil and military needs and at the same time minister to the necessities of other nations, is calling upon the women of the United States to eliminate all waste and to economize in every possible manner even to saving every crumb of bread and every portion of butter left on the plates. We are told that: "In many households the butter left on the plates would equal one pat or one-fourth of an ounce daily, which, if it were carefully saved in each of our 20,000,000 households, would equal 312,500 pounds a day, or 114,062,500 pounds a year, and to make this quantity of butter would require 265,261,560 gallons of milk, or the product of over half a million cows."

This is a startling statement and should cause every cook and housekeeper to look carefully after the butter pats and see that no particle of the precious golden product goes to the dishwater or garbage pail, and also to guard with utmost care all foodstuffs, preventing the little leaks, the tiny wastage here and there, realizing what a stupendous aggregate may be caused by the loss in every household each day of one very small portion.

There is no doubt that America needs a lesson in thrift, economy and conservation. We have been a wasteful and extravagant people. If the most cruel and frightful war the world has ever known teaches us our greatly needed lesson of conservation it will give some small recompense for the horrors and losses it inflicts, but we are paying a fearful price for our lesson.

However, while we are called upon by those high in authority to inaugurate "breadless days" and "meatless days," to carefully save even the fourth of an ounce of butter, to observe the "gospel of the clean plate," serving and taking no more upon our plates than is actually necessary for our needs, to use corn bread instead of wheat, and taboo butter for all cooking purposes, to use less lard, and "save our bacon" and by arduous thought and labor, for it involves that, reduce the cost of our meals by two cents per person each meal, while we as women are urged to do all this and much more, some of us would like to inquire what valid objection there can be to cutting out entirely the use of all foodstuffs for the manufacture of alcoholic beverages. We have read all that we can find upon the subject but we have found no real reason.

To urge the continuation of the manufacture of wine and beer for the sake of revenue is puerile. Uncle Sam forbids the sale of these poisons to his soldiers and sailors but is willing to derive a revenue from the sale of the same poison to his civilian people. What a spectacle! If a hundred million people are incapable of furnishing a revenue sufficient for all purposes under conditions conducive to sobriety and true patriotism, will it help matters if any considerable proportion of them are drunken? Will not a sober, patriotic, liberty-loving people respond to every just demand with greater zeal and enthusiasm than a drunken and sodden populace?

Women are responding with splendid eagerness and unsurpassed loyalty to every request to save, to labor, to give, to sacrifice; they are willing to do and to suffer, and thousands are already giving of their very heart's blood when they send their sons out upon the world's battlefields, that by their sacrifice, if need be, they may make the whole world safe for democracy. And these women are asking what reason can be given why under all the present circumstances the waste of foodstuffs should still go on for the making of alcoholic beverages. Uncle Sam dares the mailed fist of tyrants and the red hand of slaughter on foreign fields—is he afraid of the tyrant at home?

The womanhood of the nation makes her appeal in this crucial hour for the destruction of that thing that has ever been her deadliest enemy—the liquor traffic. It is for the President and the Congress of the United States at this time to say which appeal shall be heeded. Shall it be the plea of the woman and the home or the demand of the brewer and his drink cohorts that will be granted? History is waiting to record the verdict. Will it be the shame or the pride of future generations?

MARBLE STATUE OF MADAM YAJIMA, PRESIDENT JAPAN W. C. T. U., UNVEILED AT TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

The twenty-fifth annual convention of the national W. C. T. U. of Japan was held in Tokio with the greatest possible enthusiasm prevailing. Through the kindness of the Friends girls' school a meeting place was provided and entertainment furnished the ninety-eight delegates present, who had come from all over the country—from Kagoshima in the south to Hirosaki in the north. The program was most excellent, having been carefully planned, Miss Moriya and others giving this "labor of love" gladly.

On the second day of the convention a very solemn and impressive service, dedicating the beautiful new national headquarters building, was held. A special song was composed for the occasion by one of the "Y" girls and sung by the "Y" delegates. In the afternoon of the same day the unveiling of the marble statue of our beloved president, Madam Yajima, took place. The sculptor, Prof. Kitamura, and his wife, were present and the ceremony was conducted by Mrs. Minagawa, president of one of the local unions of the city, who had long been interested in the plan. Mr. Kitamura attended a meeting one evening at which Madam Yajima spoke and was at once impressed with her wonderful personality and inspired with a desire to immortalize her in marble. Labor and material amounting to one thousand yen were freely donated to the national W. C. T. U. by Mrs. Kitanina. A rosy-cheeked little sumi-ko, the granddaughter of Madam Yajima, unveiled the statue. Our dear president was beaming with happiness and many congratulatory words were showered upon her.

Madam Yajima's Room at Japanese National W. C. T. U. Headquarters

A memorial service was conducted for those who had gone to the heavenly Home during the year. Colonel Yamamuro gave an inspiring address, Mrs. Yamamuro being one who had been translated.

One evening during the convention a great feast, or dinner party, was given, at which were present the vice-president of Home Affairs, the governor of Tokio and many prominent people representing religious and educational bodies of the city. It was in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the convention and the thirtieth anniversary of the organization of the national W. C. T. U. of Japan. It took place in one of the famous hotels in Tokio. After formal speechmaking by invited guests and a response by the president, many short speeches were made by both men and women. We heard audible whispers from waiters and other attendants expressing surprise beyond measure at the fine speeches made by the ladies. The proprietor of the hotel provided an orchestra for the occasion. Announcement was made that Prof. Kitamura, Mrs. Kozaki and Miss Watanabe were made honorary members of the society.

Okubo Jiai-Kwan, the rescue home for girls, was visited and the general subject of purity was discussed at a meeting held there. Ochuni Kubushiro, recording secretary of the Japan W. C. T. U., submitted an interesting report of the progress of the five sen bag movement, also enumerating the purity addresses made and purity meetings held in Tokio and elsewhere. Miss Penrod gave a most inspiring and encouraging report on the Home.

Important resolutions were passed providing that an anti-vice educational campaign be conducted on a wider scale; that an effort be made to abolish houses of vice around Ise Temple, and that new unions be established in thirty cities in districts where none now exist.

The "Y" delegates met by themselves one evening to discuss questions pertaining to "Y" work. Mrs. Clara Parish Wright and Mrs. Kara Smart Root, W. C. T. U. missionaries, would be delighted to note the improvement and progress made by the girls in every way. We have only ten "Y's" but they are all very active societies full of earnest desire to do something for the Master. Japan needs this kind of young women to bring about necessary changes in many phases of society. One of the "Y's" raised about 111 yen last year for the work, an unheard of thing heretofore.

The convention was a remarkable success. The officers of the national union were re-elected: President, Madam Yajima; vice-president, Mrs. H. Ibuka; corresponding secretary, Mrs. K. Fujii; recording secretary, Mrs. N. U. Kubushiro; treasurer, Mrs. C. Kozaki.

PURITY CAMPAIGN IN JAPAN

FLORA E. STROUT, World's W. C. T. U. Representative

One of the saddest sights seen by a social worker in foreign ports is the large number of Japanese women who are exploited for immoral purposes. These women can be found by the hundreds, and even thousands, all over the world, and many people who have never visited Japan judge the entire womanhood of the country by the poor creatures who are sold and exported to meet the demands of licentious men of every race and clime. In the purity campaign in Burma we came across many of these women, and it was a difficult problem to know just what to do with and for them. It was in their interest I decided to stop off at Japan on my return voyage to America, to make an appeal for the passage of stricter measures for their protection.

You can imagine with what delight I visited my first mission field. My welcome was very hearty and it was indeed a joy to see old friends and to greet dear Mrs. Yajima who, although over eighty years of age, is still active and a power for good. Several receptions were held, the Japanese W. C. T. U. and the Foreign Auxiliary uniting to make me feel that I was not forgotten. The social affairs following gave me a chance to meet all my friends of seven years ago.

The Japanese W. C. T. U. is in a very flourishing condition and the personnel of the executive committee seemed to me unusually strong and fine. The new W. C. T. U. headquarters are beautiful and here the meetings of both the Japanese W. C. T. U. and the Foreign Auxiliary are held. The W. C. T. U., with other Christian bodies, has been carrying on for months a vigorous purity campaign, and much of the growing public sentiment against the licensing of the social evil is due to the efforts of these brave women. Miss Hyashi, president of the Osaka W. C. T. U., has been especially active and was then arranging for a big mass meeting in her city which I was invited to address. I sailed, however, before the date selected for the rally. By an appeal for five sen contributions quite a large sum of money has been raised which is being used for purity literature and meetings. The women were delighted to have me take up the cudgels against the social evil and I immediately entered upon a campaign in the interest of Japanese women abroad. There were many interviews with members of the House of Peers, including Prince Tokugawa, the president, and other men and women of importance. Meetings were held at which I spoke, one of the most important being with the Ladies' Patriotic League that numbers among its members some of the most influential women of Tokio. Not only the members but representatives of the House of Peers and other notables attended in large numbers. The last meeting was held the night before I planned to sail, and although a small admission fee was charged, there were present, in addition to the women, nearly a thousand men. The papers had contained much criticism of my campaign, pro and con, but the ovation given at this last meeting showed that a portion of popular sentiment, at least, was on the right side.

One of the meetings was held with the English Embassy people, and Lady Lilly,

(Continued on Page Nine)

MIDSUMMER PLANS FOR PATRIOTS

MRS. CAROLYN P. LINDSAY

Under ordinary circumstances summer means vacation and rest time for many people but 1917 is an unusual year. The shadow of the war cloud over our beloved land subdues much of the usual gayety and makes idle luxury seem out of place Patriotic duty largely supersedes recreation without an object and pleasure without a motive. Avoiding emotional hysteria, may we faithfully serve our country in our rest days and "find joy in the service."

A porch party may be more than a time-consumer and talk-fest if a little planning has been done beforehand. Maybe a layette is needed for the expected "little immigrant from heaven," whose mother-to-be, because her husband is serving his country and she is supporting the family, cannot stop work long enough to provide one. In other families, where "daddy" is "somewhere on the firing line," good-cheer, food and clothes will be needed. Show your patriotism by inviting these sad ones to your home and yard while you do some practical sewing for a possible future president.

Summer Work for Americanization

How about those little dark-eyed foreign mothers who have a desire to learn English in order to keep up with progressive husbands and precocious children? With books, pencils (the prohibition kind), writing pads, and an individual teacher for each scholar, school on the porch will be a delight. Serve a plain economical American luncheon and after it have the President's message to Congress read, followed by the salute to the Stars and Stripes. A little silk flag souvenir will help make these foreign women better American mothers.

Are there vineyards near you? Nobody ever yet had too much grape juice and the home-made product is most desirable. Make it and sell it for the soldiers' and sailors' relief fund by means of which families you know of are to be cared for. Take some to the military hospital for the convalescents to enjoy. Send some to the front, give some to the poor little church for sacramental use, and if you have any left you might wrap one beautiful bottle in the national colors all ready to christen a battleship perhaps! Ten pair of stained hands squeezing grapes make lots more fun than do one or two. Prepare some pretty flag decorated labels reading, "Made by the Happytown W. C. T. U. of Pleasantville." While you are "at it" make a little jelly to give a touch of color to the invalid's tray.

Try a "Community Sing"

Then there is the "community sing." What better way to keep up courage, maintain order, and cultivate patriotism to a high degree than to learn the native airs. Some one has said, "Let me write the songs of a nation and I care not who makes its laws." It's good to sing!

Cosmopolitan America sings "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," the Russians go to battle chanting their stately anthem, "Give to us Peace in our Time, O Lord." How many of us know all the words of the "Star-Spangled Banner" or of "Hail Columbia"? Then there are Katharine Lee Bates' "America the Beautiful," the last line of which is "And crown thy good with brotherhood from sea to shining sea," the grand national anthem, "God of Our Fathers Whose Almighty Hand," the immortal "Battle Hymn of the Republic," and scores of other songs. They all mean America and America is destined to be the greatest, grandest country on earth after we get national prohibition. For your musical evening nothing could be sweeter than the "Cradle Song 1915," words by Alice Mattullath, music by Fritz Kreisler.

War is a thing which calls up within us that which is most profound, and the solace of serious music supplants the lilt and swing of the popular song. The more sober kind of music makes the most lasting appeal to us in time of strife and crisis. Boys in the training camps have asked the Y. M. C. A. leaders to have sung "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

The "community chorus" is well defined by Arthur Farwell, president of the New York community chorus, as the "regular periodic meeting of the representative people of the community, all being freely invited, without regard to voice trials or any previous musical training whatsoever for four part singing, to the end of employing song for the unification of the country and through song to affirm our faith in God and the Nation."

Kate Douglas Wiggin recently said, at the end of a community music conference, "I have never in my life felt happier or more friendly, I have never felt so young or so useful or so neighborly." Surely these are the right ideas to foster.

Grain Savers' Luncheon

A grain savers' luncheon is very novel indeed. The food is prepared from the grains. The menu can be selected from the following: Corn soup or barley soup, steamed barley with cream and sugar served in bowls, rye bread and nut margarine sandwiches, bran muffins, fried cornmeal mush with cheese and tomato sauce (called polenta) water cress and pimento salad with oil and vinegar dressing, blanc mange (corn starch) in moulds with fruit sauce, oatmeal water with lemon, postum. The decorations are field grains and field flowers—nothing more beautiful in combination. Wheat spears, poppies, daisies and bluebells give the patriotic coloring. Oats and timothy with buttercups are also exquisite. Your patriotism can be practically shown in the wide-spread distribution of the leaflet of the Grain Savers' League of the United States, published recently in THE UNION SIGNAL, which may be reprinted in large quantities. A souvenir post card is the place card. It reads.

"Stop and Think!
"If you're asked by a friend to take a drink,
For the sake of Old Glory, stop and think,
The money that's spent for wine that flows,
Would keep an army in food and in clothes."

Do your "bit" for God and home and native land. Do it earnestly, happily, *now*, "when the day grows brighter in the glowing sun;" in summer time, or vacation time, do it *now*.

414 Western Ave., Albany, N. Y.

DRASTIC PROHIBITION LAWS FOUR THOUSAND YEARS AGO

A writer in a recent issue of the *Journal and Messenger* calls attention to certain sections of the most ancient laws of which we have any record, the code of Hammurabi which antedates the laws of Solon. This inscription goes back four thousand years and was found on a stone pillar discovered in the twentieth century. It relates to the traffic in intoxicating liquors, concerning which it appears there was need for stringent regulations even in those very early days of human history.

Section 108 provides: "If a woman who keeps a wine shop does not receive grain as the price of drink, but takes money of greater value or makes the measure of drink smaller than the measure of grain that mistress of a wine shop they shall put on trial and into the water shall throw her."

Section 109 says: "If the mistress of a wine shop collects criminals in her house and does not seize these criminals and conduct them to the palace, that mistress of a wine shop shall be put to death."

"If the wife of a god (a consecrated temple woman) who is not living in the house appointed opens a wine shop or enters a wine shop for a drink, they shall burn that woman," is the wording of Section 110.

It is evident that the liquor traffic has everywhere, from the very earliest records, been true to its inherent vicious and lawless nature. The degradation of women by permitting them to act as barmaids has not been tolerated in recent days but their presence in saloons is not forbidden in some countries, notably in England. Even so far back as this record goes the saloon was evidently such a favorite resort for criminals that sentence of death was pronounced against the keeper of a wine shop who did not report them and conduct them to the place of justice. Imagine a saloonkeeper of the present age reporting to the police the presence of criminals in his resort!

Reducing the size of the drink allowed for a certain price, or taking money of more value than the grain prescribed, was the early method of robbing the customer, less brutal, but doubtless as effective as the later system of "rolling," "knock out drops," etc.

Understanding as we do in this generation the demoralizing nature of the saloon, we can easily comprehend the animus of that section which prescribed the death penalty for a good woman who entered a saloon. Evidently she was considered of no more value to society—better dead than alive.

Three times was the death penalty pronounced for those who had the hardihood to transgress the stringent regulations written for the ancient wine shop. Had later generations dealt with the liquor traffic with the same iron hand the world would today be immeasurably better and happier. Who that knows the history of alcoholic liquor can doubt that it has been the supreme curse of the ages in every generation and every land, true to its insidious, degrading, deadly nature, every drop a serpent's sting? Why may not the world be rid of it?

I have long since come to the conclusion that as a mental worker I cannot afford even a small drink of wine or beer. I have only a little intellect, and I have to keep that in working order.—Prof. Walter Rauschenbusch.

Civilization is brute force plus a high development of brain power. Alcohol destroys the development of brain power and leaves brute force. —Dr. Haven Emerson, Health Commissioner New York City.

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National W. C. T. U. Convention, Washington, D. C., December 2–7, 1917

MISS GORDON AND MRS. BOOLE IN EVANSTON

Miss Anna A. Gordon, National W. C. T. U. president, on Wednesday, July 11, returned to Evanston from Washington, where she has been in attendance upon a meeting of the National Legislative Conference of which she is the vice-chairman. Mrs. Ella A. Boole, National vice-president-at-large, was her guest at Rest Cottage the latter part of the week, returning to the East on Monday. The General Officers spent Friday and Saturday in the consideration of topics of pressing importance.

AMBULANCE FUND GROWS

The response to the appeal for the Ambulance Fund has been very gratifying. The National W. C. T. U. treasurer to date has received more than $1,200. Feeling confident that the balance needed for the purchase, equipment and transportation to France of a motor ambulance will be in hand within a few days, the order for it has been placed. Do not fail to "do your bit" for the brave men on the European battlefields.

FOR COMFORT BAGS

Because of the difficulty in purchasing the following articles used in filling comfort bags, they can hereafter be procured from National W. C. T. U. Headquarters at the prices named below, subject to change without notice.

Metal mirrors, 25 cents each; per dozen, $2.75.

Scissors, 15 cents a pair; per dozen, $1.50.

Two-inch gauze sealed bandage, 10 cents net.

One-inch adhesive tape, 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00.

"AGGRESSIVE PERSEVERANCE" THE SLOGAN FOR PROHIBITION PATRIOTS

Aggressive perseverance is a virtue that all advocates of prohibition must diligently cultivate these days. The failure of the United States Senate and the administration to respond to the appeals of the people for complete and comprehensive prohibition of all alcoholic liquors should be to us a challenge to become more active in arousing our respective communities to send communications by letter and by telegram to President Wilson, to our Senators and to our Representative. In each of these four messages, one to the president, one to each of your U. S. Senators, and one to the Congressman from your district, ask definitely, briefly and emphatically for their influence and vote in securing national war prohibition.

Our National W. C. T. U. president, just returned from Washington says, "It is heart-warming to read day after day in the *Congressional Record* accounts of petitions presented by Senators and Representatives from W. C. T. U. women. White ribboners are responding grandly to the opportunity of the hour and we know they will continue to press the battle to the gates. Let us be daily and hourly in prayer for the successful outcome of the effort to secure full war prohibition. If ever we needed to 'pray devoutly and hammer away stoutly' it is now."

BEER AND VICE

In the present effort at Washington to eliminate from prohibition legislation all mention of beer, the brewery interests have rung the changes on the "harmlessness of beer." Volumes might be written in refutation of this claim but we are reminded of the following statement made in a memorial signed by sixteen of the most famous physicians and surgeons of the United States sent to Congress in 1912 when efforts were being made to restore the Army beer saloon:

"A study of army statistics shows that venereal diseases increased 600 per cent during the beer-selling period. * * * *

"It is not only in the state of drunkenness that men step into danger of incurring venereal diseases, but in the state of exhilaration and weakened self-control, which follows the use of comparatively small amounts of alcoholic liquors. Modern scientific investigation has shown clearly that one of the earliest effects of the use of alcoholic liquors is impaired self-control."

CONVERTED BY A RIOT

If it takes a riot in which many human beings were killed to cause one United States Senator to openly declare himself for prohibition, how many catastrophes of similar kind will it take to convert the remainder of the upper house of Congress? Has not every member of that august body that is so very deliberately and leisurely dallying over the important question of war prohibition had the opportunity to discover from personal experience or the best evidence that the liquor traffic always and everywhere breeds lawlessness, crime and murder. Is there a state in the Union that has not suffered the tragic counterpart of the recent riot in East St. Louis which Senator Sherman says converted him to "bone-dry" prohibition?

A Chicago daily has well said that the friends of prohibition for years have been enlightening the public as to the harvest society is reaping, and will continue to reap, because of its toleration of the legalized liquor traffic. But many people refuse to be convinced by anything less than the truth "dramatized by arson and murder." The threatened beer riots that are scheduled by the brewery interests to take place if Congress should have the courage to enact national prohibition of that particular liquid poison, could certainly be no worse than the Illinois riots directly traced to the anarchistic saloonkeepers and their henchmen. How much longer must this nation be taught the tragic lesson that no city, state or nation can reverse the order of nature; if it sows the seeds of dissension, criminality and vice it cannot expect to reap virtue, order, decency and sobriety. Let us by national prohibition correct what Senator Sherman terms "the inherent defect that is lurking in our system, the increasing contempt for law and order, that is springing up all over the country and resulting in a grand procession of criminals."

"COFFIN NAILS" FOR CHINA!

That the United States is not wholly given over to the production of foodstuffs or other really useful articles may be presumed from the statement made in a prominent west coast journal that 600,000,000 cigarets "made in America," three solid train loads of thirty cars each, the biggest consignment of its kind in the history of the world's commerce, is in process of shipment to the far East. Twelve steamships will carry the consignment to China and Japan. One steamship recently cleared from a western port carrying 50,000,000 cigarets consigned to Singapore. China has broken away from the tyranny of opium. What shall it profit her if she becomes enslaved by the cigaret?

NINETY PER CENT OF KANSAS VOLUNTEERS ACCEPTED FOR WAR SERVICE

Wartime conditions have brought to light a new and unanswerable argument in favor of prohibition. It has been a source of no small concern that no larger a per cent of the young men of the country were able to meet the physical requirements of the Army and Navy. A Y. M. C. A. secretary has made a cheering discovery. He has ascertained that while but 25 per cent of the young men from a certain license state were accepted for Army and Navy service, 90 per cent of those who enlisted from Kansas, the veteran temperance state, were up to grade.

AN EXPLANATION FROM THE PUBLISHING HOUSE

We regret that it is impossible to secure the Testament with Psalms at the price of twelve cents. This edition has been exhausted and all available paper is used in printing the Testaments which are furnished at twelve cents each.

The Testament and Psalms can be secured at a higher price, if desired: twenty-five cents and upwards.

All orders for Testament and Psalms (12 cent edition) will be filled with Testaments, thereby avoiding delay in notifying customers of this change before filling the order.

Prohibition Pays Des Moines Big Dividends

"Prohibition paid Des Moines and Iowa big dividends, for it was prohibition that landed the training camp for Iowa," is the statement of C. L. Herring, president of the Greater Des Moines committee, which was largely responsible for the selection of Des Moines as the training camp of the thirteenth division of the national army.

"We were second in the list in the recommendation of the regular army officers who inspected the various sites," continued Mr. Herring. "Minneapolis had the better of us in facilities for training and handling of men. But Minneapolis is wet and the experience of the directors of our war so far has proved that men cannot drink and become soldiers at the same time. Minneapolis has saloons. Minneapolis has cabarets. Minneapolis offers many indulgences that Des Moines does not. It was these things that induced Secretary Baker to give us the camp. Liquor will not be tolerated about the camps. Prohibition Iowa has power enough to keep it away from the soldiers here.

"The camp means millions of dollars to Des Moines and Iowa. And Des Moines and Iowa mean more than we realize to the nation. It's the army of the hardest muscle, the keenest nerve and the clearest eye that counts. The men who train here will not be subject to the temptations that lead to the impairment or destruction of these things."

Connecticut Manufacturers Favor Prohibition

The Connecticut Manufacturers' Association, representing more than 200 of the leading manufacturers of the state, by a vote of 176 to 1, passed a resolution for complete wartime prohibition, it is reported.

White Ribboner Honored by President Wilson

Years ago. Frances E. Willard said: "Woman will better every place she enters, and she will enter every place in this round world." That prophecy is being fulfilled today, for women are fast entering every industry and are making good in high official positions that years ago would have been thought far and away beyond woman's reach and capability of service.

The appointment of Mrs. Frances C. Axtell of Bellingham, Wash., as vice-chairman of the United States Employes' Compensation Commission, is one which does credit to President Wilson's administration. Mrs. Axtell is the only woman ever appointed by any president to such a federal position. Her duties are to protect the employes of Uncle Sam from endangering their lives over carelessly guarded machinery. Since her appointment Mrs. Axtell has personally visited and made a survey of every arsenal and navy yard in the country. She will make her report to the Council of National Defense from the viewpoint of women in industry.

Mrs. Axtell was a member of the Washington state legislature in 1913 and made a very creditable record as a legislator. She was a candidate for Congress in 1916 and received a very large vote from her district. As the only woman on the Federal Employes' Compensation Commission she is regarded as "mother" to the half million men and women working in Uncle Sam's navy yards and arsenals. Mrs. Axtell is a loyal white ribboner and did her part in making and keeping Washington a dry state.

Florida Medical Association Passes Strong Anti-Alcohol Resolution

At the annual meeting of the Florida Medical Association held recently at Atlantic Beach the following anti-alcohol resolution, introduced by Dr. H. Gates, a prominent physician of Bradentown and president of the Manatee county Medical Association, was passed:

"In view of scientifically proved unfavorable effects of the use of alcoholic beverages even in small quantities,

"And in view, therefore, of the colossal physical, mental, economic, social and racial evil which the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor entails,

"And in view of the inadequateness of all methods hitherto employed to check or regulate these evils,

"And in view of the great and rapid growth of public knowledge and sentiment on this subject as shown by anti-alcohol agitation and legislation through most of our national area, therefore be it

"Resolved that the Florida Medical Association believes the time has come for the Federal Government to take steps looking to the prohibition in the United States of the manufacture, sale, import, export and transport of alcoholic liquors."

Ambulance and Comfort Bag Jottings

The Adrian (Mich.) W. C. T. U. held a white ribbon motor ambulance entertainment in the public library auditorium recently. The attendance was good and the amount of the offering generous.

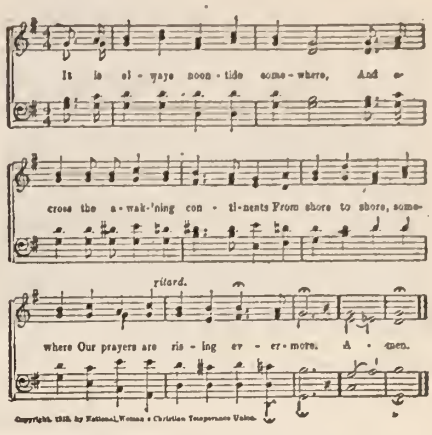
Mrs. A. C. McKinney, president of the Louisiana W. C. T. U., writes that the first dollar toward the ambulance fund of the state was given by Mr. Emile Gassie, an honorary member, who was recently "set upon by a policeman in the dark and almost killed for being active in the Sunday closing fight now on."

The Central W. C. T. U. of Olympia, Wash., has contributed $60 to the Ambulance Fund. Of this amount $40 was given by four Sunday schools of the city. An appeal was made to the children to let their patriotism take a practical, beneficial form by contributing to the fund the money usually spent for Fourth of July pleasures. The little citizens responded far beyond expectations.

Lieutenant A. B. Adams of the National Naval Volunteers, in acknowledging comfort bags presented by the Eureka (Calif.) W. C. T. U., expressed the sincere appreciation of the men for the thoughtfulness of the white ribboners. "It was announced that I had a dozen or so bags left," wrote Lieutenant Adams, "and after these were distributed there were requests for bags from about twenty of the boys. It takes the boys quite a while to get used to the proper care of their clothes and to properly wash and mend them, and such a bag comes in mighty handy."

Preparations are being made at the Northern California W. C. T. U. headquarters to take care of the thousands of comfort bags which are being made by the white ribboners of western states. Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Montana, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, California, Idaho and Western Texas are furnishing recruits for the San Francisco naval station and the white ribboners of these states will see that they are supplied with comfort bags.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE



AT THE NOONTIDE HOUR

At the sacred noontide hour let the white ribboners of the land unite in prayer daily for our country and all other countries, that all may come to see the true Christian and humanitarian point of view in this world crisis; for the protection of "our boys" from the physical and moral deterioration from drink and vice that follow in the wake of war; for our President and his advisers that divine wisdom may rule every decision, that lasting peace may speedily come and the will of the Father of all peoples be done throughout the earth.

Sculpturing

JULIA H. THAYER

Roses die on earnest faces,
Lines and pallor take their places.
Useful hands are seldom pretty,
Honest lips are rarely witty.
Ears that hear high mandates ringing
Are but dull to pleasure's singing.
Vigils dim the eye of beauty,
Forms are bent by loads of duty—
Can these types, so faulty, seem
Worthy of the Sculptor's dream?

Aye, He recognizes truly
All of hidden worth, and duly
Cuts the rough outline away
(This the work we deem decay).
Lines of strength He carves intently,
Then more carefully and gently
Final grace He keeps supplying—
And we falsely call it dying.
Lovingly He views the whole,
Naming it *The Priceless Soul.*

Purity Campaign in Japan

(Continued from Page Six)

the wife of the English ambassador, was present. At this meeting, which was followed by a luncheon in my honor, I was given the largest liberty to speak of the needs of Japan and of my work in Burma.

Too much cannot be said of the good work done by the Foreign Auxiliary under the leadership of Miss Alice Lewis of the Friends' Mission. Miss Lewis feels that the Japanese W. C. T. U., which has been unusually flourishing the last three years, is now thoroughly established. Certainly with such workers as Miss Moriya, Mrs. Gauntlett, who gave her whole time to act as my interpreter and guide, Mrs. Ibuka, Mrs. Kubushiro, and others, and with Mrs. Yajima still to inspire, great things may be expected in the future.

Altogether my month in Japan was one of the happiest of my life. Only the vision of Miss Mack left to struggle alone with a big work in Burma arose to mar my pleasure, yet truly I knew that she is not alone, for God is blessing our work there, as in every part of the world. How I wish that consecrated, efficient young women would offer themselves for training to supply the demand for workers in so many fields!

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

July 21—Loyal Temperance Legion Day—Birthday of Anna A. Gordon.
July 31—White Ribbon Missionary Day—Birthday of Mary Allen West.
August 3—Fresh Air Mission Day—Birthday of Lady Henry Somerset.

NEW YORK'S SUCCESSFUL FINANCIAL PLAN

MILE OF DIMES PROVES EASY TO SECURE

ELLA A. BOOLE, President New York W. C. T. U.

A year ago last October, the New York W. C. T. U., on recommendation of its president, adopted as its financial plan the raising of a mile of dimes. Cards arranged to hold ten ten-cent pieces were sent to the unions by the county presidents. Every member of the W. C. T. U. was urged to give a dime and get a dime. November and December were chosen as the months to circulate the cards and the money was sent in in January. In this way the funds thus secured did not interfere with the money for dues.

The mile of dimes has been completed and although $8,800 was the amount estimated, before the end of the fiscal year we hope the receipts may reach $10,000. The money was sent to the state headquarters where one-tenth was retained to cover the expense of floating the plan. One-third of the remainder was forwarded to the state treasurer, and two-thirds returned to the county treasurers who sent to the local unions which had contributed money for the mile of dimes, one-half of the amount received. It is easy to see that nearly $3,000 has by this financial plan been made available for work by the county unions and an equal sum for state and local unions.

Probably very little of this money would have been available but for the financial plan. Both state and county unions have been able to accomplish many things they could not have undertaken, and everywhere the plan has been in operation, and especially where it has been the means of raising the largest sums of money, the testimony is that an easier way than the mile of dimes, to get money for our work, has never been found.

AMONG OUR WORKERS

The Oshkosh (Wis.) W. C. T. U., through the opportunity presented by the use of the public schools as social centers, was enabled to hold five high grade evening entertainments in the high school auditorium this spring. The series included "A Glimpse of Four Continents," an illustrated lecture by Rev. G. Kenneth MacInnis; an illustrated lecture on "Pompeii" by Rev. John W. Greenwood; "The Coming of the Birds," by Prof. E. A. Clemens, and "Russian Music," by the Twentieth Century Club, the closing number of the series being a temperance address by Father J. C. Hogan, who had just completed a lecture tour of nineteen Wisconsin cities and towns, nearly all of which voted dry at the spring elections, and who spoke most hopefully of conditions throughout the state.

The second annual meeting of the Young People's Branch and Loyal Temperance Legion of Iowa, held at Oskaloosa, June 26-28, was a most inspiring occasion. Round table discussions for the girls were led by Mrs. Linnie Carl, National Y. P. B. field secretary. Secretary G. R. D. Cramer, Jr., of the Y. M. C. A., had charge of the boys' group, and Miss Mary Ervin, National L. T. L. secretary, conducted the conferences for L. T. L. workers. Mrs. Jessie T. Williams, general secretary of the Iowa Y. P. B., and Mrs. Ruth Van Clark, general secretary of the state L. T. L., were at the helm. Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, state W. C. T. U. president, was in attendance at this meeting of the junior branches of the state organization, and her addresses were most helpful. One of the great needs of the W. C. T. U. is leaders, and this meeting was well fitted to train young people for service and leadership.

The Pennington (N. J.) W. C. T. U. awarded three prizes to the pupils of the public school giving the best answers at a recent examination to questions concerning the effects of alcohol. The union served refreshments on registration day, and has been active in poster work. The names of signers for the license at the local hotel have also been given publicity. One hundred copies of "A Saloonless Nation in 1920" were placed in the public school.

IT WOULD BE A KINDLY ACT

The following good suggestion is offered to the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL by Mrs. Sadie A. Hall, New York's state superintendent of Proportionate and Systematic Giving:

"At this season of the year, when we are putting up our store of fruit for future use, would it not be a generous and kindly act to set aside a certain number of cans and glasses for those who never have such luxuries? One can of fruit of every ten belongs to the Lord at any rate. The fruit and flower mission of the W. C. T. U. knows just where to place such gifts where they will do the most good. There are sick in the tenements of the great cities to whom a bit of delicious fruit is an almost untold luxury. To our sick soldier boys in hospitals a taste of jelly 'such as mother used to make' will bring tender thoughts of home and loved ones. White ribboners know how to dispose of such gifts to the best possible advantage."

UNION SIGNAL QUIZ

Do You Know the Answers to These Questions? They May Be Found in THE UNION SIGNAL of July 5

Ten questions, the answers to which will be found in the preceding number of THE UNION SIGNAL, will appear each week. The use of these questions as a part of local union programs is suggested.

1. How has the Maryland legislature co-operated with Secretary Daniels to protect the men at the Washington Navy Yards, the gun factory and the marine barracks?

2. For what national prohibition measure will the W. C. T. U. continue to work regardless of action taken by the special session of the Sixty-Fifth Congress?

3. In what state did the prohibition law go into effect on July 1?

4. Explain the provisions of the federal "bone dry" law which went into effect the first of this month?

5. What federal law that has just gone into effect will prevent liquor firms advertising their wares in prohibition territory?

6. Give the main points in the temperance educational program recently outlined for the Army and Navy by a committee appointed for this purpose?

7. How is the Woman's Christian Temperance Union represented on this United Committee for Temperance Work in the Army and Navy?

8. Tell the story of the reception given comfort bags made by the Japanese W. C. T. U. for the soldiers of Japan during the Russo-Japanese war.

9. Why is the action of the Senate in exempting beer inconsistent with the present campaign for food conservation?

10. What will be the program of white ribbon activities at Chautauqua, N. Y., this summer?

PROMOTED COMRADES

News has been received of the Homegoing of Mrs. Elizabeth G. Emmons, National W. C. T. U. lecturer. Mrs. Emmons had been ill since last December at her home in Mexico, Mo., and her death came as a release from pain. She was superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction for the Missouri W. C. T. U. and also state lecturer and organizer, and will be missed greatly by the white ribboners of that state.

The prohibition forces have lost a firm friend in the promotion of Chaplain Orville J. Nave, for twenty-three years a chaplain in the United States army, retired in 1905 with the rank of major and a record of valiant service in the Civil War, the Indian and Philippine campaigns. Throughout his army days Chaplain Nave labored for the cleansing of social conditions among enlisted men and officers. He fought side by side with the W. C. T. U. against the army canteen.

KANSAS W. C. T. U. GAINING IN NUMBERS AND INFLUENCE

Special Correspondence

The Kansas Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in spite of war conditions, is organizing new unions, gaining new members, and the work was never more prosperous. During the last session of the legislature the W. C. T. U. did most efficient service. It was largely owing to petitions of white ribboners and personal work by Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner, president of the Kansas W. C. T. U. and superintendent of legislation, that the bone dry bill was passed by so large a majority. Governor Capper presented to Mrs. Mitchner the pen with which the bill was signed.

The Kansas national prohibition rally held in Topeka, June 18-20, was an unqualified success. It was attended by delegates from the various temperance organizations of the state, and the W. C. T. U. was in it every minute. On the afternoon of the special W. C. T. U. meeting, at which Mrs. Mitchner presided, five long rows of seats in the center of the church were reserved for white ribboners, and a bow of white adorned the end of each of the pews. W. C. T. U. women marched in and filled the first five rows. Still they kept coming and it was necessary to vacate twelve entire rows in order to accommodate them, and when these were occupied and the white ribboners began to fill the seats on the side, delegates from other organizations began to applaud and the W. C. T. U. received quite an ovation.

The speakers on the program were the Rev. Eugenia F. St. John, National evangelist, and Miss Mary E. Dobbs, state corresponding secretary. The latter told of the number of speakers kept in the field during the past year by the W. C. T. U. and the amount of money expended. Rev. Mary Sibbitt, state lecturer and organizer, gave the principal address, speaking on our work among the soldiers and sailors. The meeting was intensely enthusiastic, and although an offering had been taken at every meeting for three days, a contribution of $37.47 was received. On the same evening, in the auditorium, Hon. Richmond P. Hobson delivered his address, "Destroying the Destroyer," and for two hours, by his eloquent presentation of the subject, held spellbound a large audience.

At the state Y. P. B. conference at Hays, Mrs. Mitchner spoke three times on Saturday, again on Sunday morning, and delivered one evening address during the week. At the prohibition rally during the conference a fund was raised to help furnish a rest room for the soldiers at Junction City. Mrs. Mitchner, Mrs. Sibbitt and Mrs. Sadie E. Lewis visited Fort Riley and arrangements have been made to send comfort bags and literature to the soldiers. The Kansas W. C. T. U. expects to contribute $75 to the National W. C. T. U. ambulance fund. Twenty-five dollars has been sent to Fort Bliss for the renting of an electric fan. Delicacies and fruit juices will be provided later.

Interesting programs are being arranged for the Winfield and Beloit Chautauquas, and at the latter Mrs. Mitchner will have an hour each day for the consideration of the laws of Kansas, civics and a parliamentary drill.

Already the Kansas W. C. T. U. is planning to send to Washington next December the largest delegation ever attending a National W. C. T. U. convention. It is hoped that at least 500 Kansas men and women will be in the parade on that occasion.

Boys of the McKinley L. T. L. at Work in the Fields

CALIFORNIA LEGIONERS BECOME SOLDIERS OF THE SOIL

The Loyal Temperance Legion of the McKinley Boys' Industrial Home, which for fourteen years has been under the supervision of the Los Angeles Central W. C. T. U., has a membership of more than one hundred boys. The first Sunday in each month white ribboners visit the home and once a year the W. C. T. U. in a body attends an all day festival. Mrs. Ellen A. Dayton Blair, National organizer and L. T. L. secretary for Southern California, has been for five years in charge of the legion at the home.

The boys are eager to assist in this world crisis. Orphans themselves, dependent upon the bounty of others, they are perhaps more deeply touched than other children by the sufferings the war has brought upon the children of France and Belgium. At any rate they enthusiastically voted to send all the money in their L. T. L. treasury, $2.52, to the French orphans, the first contribution for this purpose by a Southern California legion. A French and a Belgian orphan boy will soon be placed in the home as the wards of its financial secretary, Mrs. E. M. Potts. The boys are all working industriously in the truck garden belonging to the home, helping to increase the vegetable supply. The duties are divided equally among the boys, the lighter work being given to the younger and frailer boys. The McKinley home was founded by a white ribboner, Mrs. Alice L. Gregory, a former president of the Arizona W. C. T. U., and her husband. Mrs. Gregory, now a widow, is still actively interested in the home.

HARRY LAUDER A BAND OF HOPE BOY

The great Scotch entertainer, Harry Lauder, has come out as a vigorous champion of wartime prohibition for Great Britain. In a recent address he said: "I am not a crank or a fanatic, but I am fierce on everything for victory. Let the people demand from the government that, if drink is to postpone victory, drink must go." He is reported to have said at the close of the meeting:

"When I was a wee laddie I was a member of a Band of Hope away in Arbroath, on the east coast of Scotland, and that was the first thing which taught me to beware of strong drink as a danger to humanity—*and I am still afraid of it.*"

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA L. T. L. RALLY CRY FOR 1917

Here we come, dear Uncle Sam,
Ready to help you all we can!
We'll dig and hoe to make things grow,
We'll help the orphans across the sea!
But hear, O hear us, this our plea,
Kill old King Booze, our greatest foe!
Hurrah for the flag that will make him go!

HOME-RUN OF ENGINEER JACK

JUSTINE CROSSETTE

When Margaret Holtz saw her husband stagger out of the room to carry "Number Forty-Six" going east, her resolve was taken. Often before she had threatened, but Jack always had pleaded that it was seldom he was not keeping the company's pledge, and he had promised faithfully, again and again, that each failure would be "the last time."

Until now, Margaret had yielded, hoping the promise would prove true. Thus far nothing had gone wrong with the train, for the fireman was reliable, and he had taken Jack's place whenever it had been necessary.

But Jack's "bracers," to ease the tension of a run, were of increased frequency and at last his wife knew that to delay her duty longer would be nothing short of a crime.

As soon as her husband had closed the door, Margaret made ready to follow. Jack must be reported. She knew she would be in time, for he would stop at a saloon near the station for one more drink before leaving.

So when Engineer Jack reached his train he found another man in the cab. In plain words, he was out of his job—out of his job!—and Margaret, his wife, had done the deed: she had betrayed him.

That was five years ago. Much misfortune had come after that. For a time Jack kept sober, but securing any kind of position was up-hill work. Influence gave him a few short runs on inferior roads; but he always lost them on account of drink.

At last he gave up trying. Margaret had been the cause of all his ill-luck, he argued, and now she could support the family. This she had done so far as she had been able, using, to the last few hundred dollars, a slender fortune that had been left to her. Actual poverty loomed ahead; but the hardest cross which she had to bear was to see her daughter Bettina's young spirit begin to bend and shrink under the ban of social ostracism and to know that her respect for her father no longer responded to his love for her. The one remaining hope had been that the affection between these two would work the miracle

Holidays were Jack's special times of dissipation. On the morning of the Fourth of July he began his celebration in the early light, and when he sat down to breakfast he was in a maudlin frame of mind.

As Margaret regarded her husband, the lines of worry and fear, so frequent of late, deepened in her face, while Bettina's expression was one of absolute loathing.

Breakfast over, Jack left the house. As the door closed upon her father, Bettina sprang to her feet, her cheeks a flaming crimson.

"It is the last time, mother," she burst out, "that we shall have to sit down to a meal and stand such indignity."

"Bettina, Bettina, child!" Margaret gently chided, then with an appealing look from her quiet gray eyes, "Oh, what is the use?"

"Just this is 'the use,' mother." As she spoke the girl produced a letter and began to read excitedly. The contents stated that her application for a school in a little western town was accepted.

Margaret Holtz looked at her daughter in terror. "Bettina, are you crazy? Why do you wish to leave your present position, where you are getting forty dollars a month, and you're living at home, and go away among strangers?"

"I am not crazy at all," Bettina answered vehemently. "I have accepted this offer. I am *going*—and you, you, mother, are going with me. I shall buy our tickets today. My trunk is packed, and yours soon will be. We are going tonight."

"Bettina!" cried her mother in positive alarm; then, seeing the determined look on the girl's face, she realized that she no longer was a child.

For five years Bettina had controlled her feeling about her father. Now she spoke in a low, tense voice that Margaret understood only too well.

"Three years ago, mother, when the older girls were going away to school, you told me I would have to stay at home and help you. I was glad to make the sacrifice because I was doing something for *you*. But I could not help a lot of thinking. I used to envy the girls who adored their fathers, but as I became older I grew sensitive and ashamed that I did not have a father who loved me. No, you need not contradict me; it is a poor sort of love that cannot overcome a weakness which robs a wife of her happiness and a daughter of her youth, to say nothing about the common support to which they are entitled.

"Now, mother, I owe you a comfortable living, and you are going to have it from me. This position out West will give me a salary of a hundred dollars a month.

"O mother, you know I would not *force* you to go with me!" Bettina said more quietly, for her mother's face was colorless, and drawn with suffering that touched the girl's heart. "You shall go or stay—just as you think best. God knows I do not wish to make life any harder for you than it now is. Do what your conscience tells you is your duty. I know you will do that even if it kills you, mother."

Bettina looked up to find her father standing in the doorway. For a moment he stared at her with unseeing gaze, then he turned away quietly. They heard him go out and down the steps.

"My child, I have known lately that this day must come," sobbed Margaret Holtz—"this breaking-up time. I cannot keep you longer, daughter. You must go, but I—I must stay. My place is here with him—my husband. Don't oppose me. I cannot be responsible for what he may do or what he may become if he were to be left homeless and alone. Try to understand, daughter. God will not forsake—"

"Mother! You will stay with him and suffer more of the terrors and humiliation that are killing you—and without me to help you. *Is* it your duty? He cares nothing for such a sacrifice. He will go on living his sinful, selfish life. If it is your duty to stay with him, what about *my* duty? Oh, it is maddening!"

"Child, child! he is your father—"

"No, he is not my father. My father should be the trusted engineer of 'Number Forty-Six,' devoted to his wife and child—as he used to be. O daddy, daddy! come back to us!" cried the overwrought girl, as in memory there flashed the vision of those happy days when love made their hearts sensitive to one another's comfort and happiness.

During the year that followed, Bettina in that far-away western town wrote many pleading letters, urging her mother to come to her, if only for a time of peace and rest, but as often her mother had answered, "Not yet, daughter; trust me to know when is the best time for my coming."

On that day of poignant suffering, when Bettina had weepingly bade her mother a heart-breaking good-by, there had passed between them a tacit understanding that there must be no further discussion regarding her father. Margaret had accepted the burden that her husband had put upon her, and Bettina, whom he evidently had forgotten to love, was endeavoring to regain heart and spirit by teaching little children. Between mother and daughter existed the silent sorrow that was to endure until the mother should break the silence. As the weeks went by, Bettina lived in the half-hope, half-fear of that assurance given at parting: "I promise to tell you, dear, if there is anything you can do to help."

How many times during the lonely intervening months had the girl reviewed the tragic problem of her shattered home! And always there stood out from the wreck of their happiness the figure of her mother, fragile of body, but heroic of spirit, her face alight with the dauntless faith and courage born only of renunciation for the sacred cause of duty.

Removed as she now was from the befogging atmosphere of living shame, Bettina's heart often cried out for the comradeship that used to exist between herself and her father. During these months, what had he thought of her coming away? Had he cared? Had he missed her, even? Why had he not written? Doubtless he still was hopelessly seeking to drown his misery in his usual way—dulling any reviving sense of remorse that might rise to cleanse him. Then the old fear would possess the girl, always ending in a paroxysm of tears.

But at last a morning of joy came to her after her night of weeping—a glad letter from her mother. Some good fortune had come to her, the writer exulted, and she had decided to go out for the closing days of Bettina's school and bring "a certain weary little teacher" back with her for a much-needed vacation. The letter closed with,

"You cannot disappoint us, darling, for daddy has set his heart upon your coming home with me."

Bettina caught her breath at this first mention of her father.

"Mother!" exclaimed Bettina, after their rapturous greeting, "how well you look, and how—fine!"

"If I do," Margaret answered, "it is all to your credit, child;" but there was a little tell-tale quirk of prevarication about her mouth as she spoke, that Bettina was quick to recognize.

As they sat in the observation car, on their return journey, Bettina was idly watching the mile-posts race by, when suddenly there came to her a great admiration for the one who had the courage to control a locomotive of such speed. A glimmering of the old fond pride which, as a child, she had felt in her father, came over her: once he had held such power as this. She wondered what he was doing now. Something trivial, even menial, no doubt. But she did not care if it were so, since he had stopped drinking. Would he be much changed, she wondered. He had promised that he would meet them in Chicago.

The long train drew into the station at last, and with no little trepidation the two women walked down the platform.

"I almost shrink from seeing father," Bettina said, as she tremblingly slipped her hand into her mother's. "He used to look so proud and handsome as he brought in his 'Forty-Six.'"

"Courage, daughter. God rewards perfect faith," her mother answered.

Bettina's gaze searched the hurrying throng for the familiar figure, but she looked in vain. As she passed the great engine, from the very habit of old days, she instinctively glanced up at the man

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

DADDY'S FIRST AIDE IN AMERICANIZATION

EDNA SAXE

"Peter, Peter, pumpkin-eater
Had a wife—"

The front door closed with a bang and father's cheery whistle sounded in the front hall. "Daddy, oh, daddy," cried a child's eager voice, and little Beth, forgetful of her one musical accomplishment and the discomforts of Peter, slid from the piano stool and rushed to greet her father. They were chums, these two, and after the child had told him of the adventures of the morning, about the baby kittens which couldn't see "not nuffin," and about Fluff, Beth's pet chicken which would have been killed by a stray dog except for big Dan, next door, who had rescued the chicken and put its broken leg in a splint, she asked in persuasive tones: "Daddy take Beth to the park this afternoon? Beth wants to see the roaring lion and the monkey babies."

Mr. Leonard looked thoughtful. "The factory has an Americanization picnic this afternoon, sweetheart. Daddy has to go to help the men have a good time."

"Beth's been to a picnic, but not——" The child struggled heroically with the big word. "What picnic is that, daddy?"

"You know Banana Pedro," began Mr. Leonard, and although the subject seemed to the child's mind to have no connection with her question, she became interested at once, for Beth and Pedro were firm friends. "Pedro brings bananas, and I had a ride in his cart one day, and he talks, oh, so funny."

"Yes, Pedro doesn't know our language very well because he comes from another country, where all their words are different from ours. When Pedro came over here he couldn't understand any of our words, and if Beth had asked him for a banana he wouldn't have known what she meant. He came a long, long way on a boat and on a train to get to America, and he had to leave his father and mother and his little brothers and sisters. For a long time he was so lonesome. Now he can talk to us and he knows what Beth says to him and he likes our country. At daddy's factory there are many, many men, some of them like Pedro, and some of them not nearly so nice, but they are all lonesome because their country is a long way off. These men and boys will all be at the picnic this afternoon, and we are going to try to make them have a good time and like America. Now do you know what 'Americanization' means?"

The child looked doubtful. She knew about Pedro—the rest of the men she wasn't so sure about. Curiosity and the joy of going with her father were irresistible, however, and snuggling closer into her father's arms she pleaded, "Take Beth, daddy. Beth can help."

Thus it happened that a very happy child clung to her father's hand as he left the house for the Saturday afternoon Americanization picnic, although mother had somewhat doubtfully given her consent, for she knew that father would be busy and have little time to amuse the child.

And mother's fears proved true, for when they reached the picnic ground father rushed away and Beth felt quite alone. She didn't see Pedro nor any one who looked like him. It wasn't so much fun after all. Another look in the direction of her father, who was busily at work, and the dimples came back, and the white teeth showed in a bewitching smile. She had discovered a friend, no other than "Miss Ruth," Beth's name for Miss Ruth Elizabeth Stanley, the superintendent of the Loyal Temperance Legion, and the idol of the child's heart. Miss Ruth was to serve lemonade and grapejuice at an attractive booth under the large shade tree, and nearby were other tables where white ribboners were preparing good things to eat.

Then the men began to arrive. The band assembled on the band stand. A group of players were getting ready for a ball game. Some of the men had brought their wives and children and others were standing in little companies. Yes, daddy was right about the way they talked, for after Beth had approached one group and listened for an instant to their words she fled to Miss Ruth for protection. They were all talking at once, and such terrifying sounds as they made. Although one of the men smiled and held out his hand to her Beth was really very much frightened. After that she stayed with Miss Ruth and played contentedly around the booth. She quite forgot the

Off for the Picnic!

picnic and daddy in her own little make-believe world.

"Beth, don't you want to help, dear?" The words recalled the child from dreamland and she hastened to Miss Ruth. Around the booth were grouped a company of men who had come up after the ball game for a cool drink. As Beth handed out the glasses which Miss Ruth filled they thanked her, watching her with interest as she walked back and forth among them. Some of them tried to make friends but Beth felt strange with these men who made such peculiar sounds when they talked.

A group of players, warm from the exertion of the game in the hot sun, sauntered up to the stand. Their faces and their bantering tone were sufficient evidence that they had enjoyed the game. There was one exception. One big fellow, larger and heavier than the rest and unmistakably a leader, was the center of the group. Just as Beth handed the first glass of lemonade to a merry-faced emigrant from Greece, the big fellow growled sullenly in broken English something quite unintelligible to the child. This is what he said: "Come on, fellows, let's get a real drink. Nothin' more doin' around here. Come on to Mike's." The others showed a desire to remain, and gratefully accepted the cooling drink from the friendly little maid. Again the giant, by name Val Potesta, spoke, this time in his own language and with still more commanding tone. Just then Beth spied her father coming toward the stand and hurried to meet him with a glass of lemonade. Mr. Leonard, holding the glass absent-mindedly in his hand, spoke to the hesitating men. They answered cordially. Only Beth noticed that Val was persuading a couple of those nearest him to leave the grounds before they were observed. He oughtn't to go and take the others with him. Daddy wouldn't want him to, the child was sure of that. What should she do? He hadn't had any lemonade, she remembered quickly. She rushed for a glass, picking one particularly tempting with a generous slice of golden yellow rind and a couple of pretty cherries. Shyly she approached the big player, timidity and good will struggling for mastery in the little face, and with bewitching grace extended the glass. The scowl on the face of the man as he saw her standing before him, glass extended, said plainly that she was unwelcome. Beth was thoroughly frightened, as he growled something to the two boys with him, and dropping the glass at his feet she ran away. Instant remorse was visible in the player's face. His eyes became tender, and he looked toward Beth, who had fled to Miss Ruth for protection and was peeking at him from behind a tree. He approached the child humbly, his eyes eloquently begging her pardon, but Beth refused to respond to these overtures.

Just then Mr. Leonard turned, and his face brightened as he caught sight of the player, who he feared had already left the grounds. Val Potesta was the trouble-maker at the factory. But for him the men would be contented and happy. He had come to the picnic only because the ball team had urged it. Val turned an anxious face toward Mr. Leonard. I scared de child," he said pointing to Beth. "I so sorry. My little girl in ole country same like dat. I no mean." Mr. Leonard lifted the reluctant Beth in his arms. "This is my little girl," he told his companion, "and I am sure she will be glad to be friends with you."

Late in the afternoon Val approached them again. Looking almost reverently at the child, he said in broken English, "Mister Leonard, my little girl just so big as this one when I come to dese country. When I come I mean to send money for her and her mother to come. I bin here tree year and I no send money. I spend it all at Mike's and I drink and it makes me—" he paused for a word. Mr. Leonard nodded understandingly. "Maybe you keep my money, so I no spend when I want a drink. Then I send for Tina and her mother?" he inquired with some embarrassment.

Mr. Leonard showed none of the amazement he felt, but answered quite as though he were in the habit of exchanging confidences with this big, and until now, entirely unfriendly citizen of the old world. Mr. Leonard with the child in his arms left the ground with Val, and as they walked the foreigner told the story of his homesickness and bewilderment in his new surroundings, and how Mike's place had been the only place open to him at first, and he had acquired the drink habit. Before they parted at Mr. Leonard's gate Val gave his new found friend the greater part of the money which he had that day received in his pay envelope. After that Val was no unusual visitor at the home of the Leonards, his savings grew steadily and he and Beth became the best of friends. With Val to help Americanization work went on rapidly at the factory but Daddy always proudly referred to Beth as his "first aide."

America — and Efficiency — First

Under the above patriotic caption the Seattle *Daily Times*, erstwhile friend and defender of the liquor traffic, speaks its editorial mind clearly on the question of retaining the booze business for the sake of revenue. It is another evidence of the converting power of the object lesson presented by the actual working of prohibition. The *Times* speaks as follows:

"The traditional war-time argument of the brewing and distilling interests—that the government cannot afford to declare for prohibition in such an hour because it needs all the revenue it can obtain from the liquor traffic—will not excite any marked degree of enthusiasm in the United States this year.

"Russia needed money at the start of its war just as greatly as the United States does today. Moreover, its sources of revenue were fewer and not nearly so prolific. Yet, Russia, as a war measure, abolished the sale of vodka.

"Shall it be said by another generation that democracy in the United States failed to measure up to the standard set by autocracy in Russia—that the greatest popular government in the New World, less thoughtful of the common soldier's good than even a corrupt bureaucracy in the Old, placed its revenue needs above the efficiency of its troops?"

W. C. T. U. NAPKINS
heavy crepe paper, with dainty pink flowered border and W. C. T. U. monogram in gold in corner.
Price, per 25, 20 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

FOLDED DRINKING CUPS
made of waxed paper with Woman's Christian Temperance Union printed on same in blue.
Price, per dozen, 10 cents;
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PROHIBITION FANS
make useful souvenirs for distribution in fairs and other open air meetings.
An attractive fan in flag blue, with the slogan
PROTECT OUR
AMERICAN YOUTH
BY
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on one side, and upon the reserve side the map showing the dry states.
Place these in churches, send to the hospitals, and keep a liberal supply on your porch.
Spread the story of prohibition progress by the generous use of these fans.
Price, per dozen, 25 cents; per hundred, $2.00; per five-hundred, $8.00.
NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

Alcohol and Marksmanship

A member of the French army medical corps has recently made public the results of investigations concerning the effect of alcohol on marksmanship. He chose the best shots from among the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of his regiment, says the organ of the American Medical Association, and had them fire a series at 200 meters. They were then given a dose of brandy, approximately 50 gm., after which they fired a second series similar to the first. These experiments were repeated at different times and under different conditions always with identical results. It was found that the efficiency of the marksmen after the absorption of the alcohol had depreciated 30 per cent in rapid firing and 50 per cent in slow firing.

Snap Up the Speaker's Open Date

LORA S. LA MANCE, National Organizer

The phone rings. Some one wishes to talk with the president of the union. The message is something like this: "Miss So-and-So, a National organizer, has had a date drop out of her itinerary. I wish your union could take her tomorrow. She is a fine speaker and will be a real inspiration to your community. Will you do the best you can?"

More than half the time the local president answers that it will be positively out of the question. She thinks the conditions in her town are peculiar, that a crowd can never be gotten up on short notice, and so on. Now and then a true-blue woman will rise to the occasion. She answers that she will do all that lies within her power and proceeds to do it.

One of the first things she attempts is a visit to the printer to get five hundred dodgers printed, giving the speaker's name, office, and the time and place of the meetings. She secures two or three reliable boys to carry the dodgers to each home, and place them in the hands of the housewives. She gets the dodgers into every shop and store window. Sometimes the innovation of putting women by twos on each main street for an hour or two in the afternoon to offer each passer-by a dodger, helps mightily.

Where it is not against the rules of the school board, some one is sent to the schools to announce the meeting. A chalk artist will chalk the notice of the address on the sidewalk and on bulletin boards. If there is more than a day's warning, local moving picture show men will often flash the announcement upon the screen. In villages of small population the telephone girls will usually, for a small fee, click the news throughout the community.

Another way to advertise is to call up a wide-awake woman from each church and get her to pass on the news by phone or otherwise. In this way the very best people will be quickly reached. Prepare the church or hall and provide for one or two musical numbers by the best local talent. Nine times out of ten a fair congregation is secured in this way. It takes quick work and considerable of it, but a meeting can be made a success on thirty-six or even twenty-four hours' notice.

"Lord Kitchener, being dead, yet speaketh, and every man remembers his plea that our men should keep fit by leaving drink alone; but every canteen mocks at him, and by the acts that speak louder than words authority scoffs at him, and tells our young recruits that they need not follow Lord Kitchener, they need not follow the King; it will be enough if they go on drinking and give the state the strength that alcohol leaves them."—*Strength of Britain Movement.*

Sanitary Drinking Fountains

Also Drinking Fountains for Man and Beast.

Special prices to W. C. T. U. and all Charitable Societies.

This Fountain was erected by the W. C. T. U. of Luray, Va.

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A GIFT
that will be prized by any white ribboner is the
DAINTY BOW PIN
Made of gold and set with thirty pearls.
(Size ¾ inch.)
Price, postpaid, $3.50.
NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

HOME-RUN OF ENGINEER JACK

(Continued from Page Twelve)

in the cab. The eyes of father and daughter met in a long, ecstatic thrill of understanding!

"Father!" the girl cried, and would have fallen had not he sprang to her support.

"Bettina, my darling," he said after the glad greetings were over, "it's your daddy sure—daddy on his old job—and you've come home to stay. But time's up. Mother'll tell you all about it. She got the boss to fire me, and you broke my heart, only to make it new again; after that, she got my job back for me—when she'd made me fit."

He ended with a sob, then for a moment he swept them both into his great arms. "Now, go home," he commanded huskily.

SANITARY DRINKING FOUNTAINS

¶We make a large variety of ornamental Drinking Fountains for man and beast.
¶Special Prices to Charitable and Temperance Societies.

THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS
118-120 Fifth Ave., New York
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

FANS AND LEAFLETS

for distribution in Chautauquas and other summer assemblies at

SPECIAL PRICES

Leaflets carefully selected.

PACKAGE NO. 1
Containing
50 Prohibition Fans
300 Leaflets
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100 Prohibition Fans
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150 Prohibition Fans
800 Leaflets
Price, $3.90.

PACKAGE NO. 4
Containing
200 Prohibition Fans
1,000 Leaflets
Price, $5.00.

Please order early.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

IN PROHIBITION WASHINGTON

Prohibition and better times have materially cut the number of inmates at the poor farm of Spokane county, Washington, according to the report of the superintendent for January, just submitted to the board of commissioners, says the Spokane *Chronicle*. The report shows 119 at the close of January, 1917, as compared with 189 at the same time last year. During January this year 12,019 meals were served while in the same month a year ago 17,798 meals were served.

Jennie Smith, National railroad evangelist, 319 E. St. N. E. Two squares east of Union Station, Washington, D. C. Rooms at reasonable prices.

WILL THE NATION SEE THE LIGHT?

With the above interrogation as its text the *Daily Times* of Seattle, referring to the assumption on the part of its Washington correspondent, that there is sure to be an exceedingly bitter fight between the wet and dry forces when the war with Germany is over, proceeds to state why in the opinion of the editorial mind the nation as a whole will be far more ready to adopt prohibition at the close of the war than at present. The *Times'* view of the case will encourage every worker to go on winning and holding dry territory locally, as every inch gained presents an object lesson not to be ignored. We quote:

"It is almost an axiom among the American people that we must learn by individual experiences—that we seldom profit by the bumps and knocks of others. True, we apply this rule only to the young, but if we are to be honest with ourselves we must admit that it applies equally well to the 'older heads.' Because of this fact, the people of Washington expect no more from the wet districts of the country than we ourselves were willing to grant before we had dryness thrust upon us. In other words, we do not expect our wet neighbors to admit the benefits of prohibition just because we tell them of our experiences. We understand that they must see for themselves, as we of Washington have seen. But it is not out of all reason to believe that after its enforced prohibition experience the nation will find itself with many converts to the cause.

"It will be remembered that when this state was voted dry there was opposition so strong as to convince the anti-prohibition forces that another election would result differently. The state did vote again, just as soon as was possible, but even this relatively short period of time was sufficient to convince many of those who were formerly loudest in their opposition that the blessings of the new regime were many more even than had been promised and the evils largely of the sort that do not materialize.

"If this was true in Washington, is there not a strong likelihood that it will prove true in other sections? The experiences here are apt to be the experiences elsewhere. And so it is just possible that the prohibition fight may settle itself before the hour of battle arrives. At least to those states that have gone through the experiences of Washington, the psychology of the thing is going to be a study of rare and absorbing interest."

POSTERS POSTERS

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A special patriotic poster in red, white and blue

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By your vote
Help Conserve Your
Country's Resources
YOUTH — FOOD — WEALTH

Size 28x42

Price, 10 cents each; 3 for 25 cents.

* * * *

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In Every Wet Community the Liquor Traffic is Responsible for
50 per cent of all arrests
50 per cent of the poverty
40 per cent of the insanity
85 per cent of the crime
The Non-Drinker has to Help Pay the Cost of All This

* * * * *

A NATIONAL DUTY

STRONG DRINK
THREATENS
THE CRADLE

CONSERVE
THE CHILDHOOD
OF THE NATION

* * * * *

A TAKING ARTICLE

Brewers Say:
"BEER TAKES
THE PLACE
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It Often Takes the Place of Milk and Meat Also.

Millions of Dollars
Are Each Year Taken
From the Pockets of the
Workingman and
Put Into the Breweries.

BEER IS A VERY TAKING ARTICLE

Price, 5 cents each; per hundred, $3.50

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Evanston, Illinois

"The plain fact about drink and food is that since the war began we could have had, at the very least, three and one-half million more tons of food in this country if there had been no drink trade," says the Strength of Britain Movement. "Drink has stolen one pound of food from every home in this country for every day of the war. That is what we have paid in food to keep the drink trade going."

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THE UNION SIGNAL . . . . $1.00 a year
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Address Evanston, Ill.

He Signed the Petition

KATHERINE HAMILTON DAVIS

I was teaching in one of our western states at a time when suffrage and prohibition were as rampant there as they are now in the eastern states. The legislature was in session, and a bill prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors was soon to be considered by that august body. Petitions from many towns in the state, favoring the passage of this bill, were being signed and sent to the legislature. I was among the solicitors and I found that in doing this work many interesting and amusing things may happen.

Just before entering one home I noticed that an outer door leading to the cellar was open, and a boy about four years old, with a tiny cup in one chubby hand, by the aid of his two feet and the other hand, was slowly and cautiously climbing down a short flight of stairs leading to the cellar.

In this home I was well received and I presented the petition first to the father. He took it, read it carefully and passed it back without signing, saying, "I am on the fence. I am not ready at the present time to define my position by signing a petition for or against statewide prohibition."

Hardly had the father finished speaking when there came a clatter of hasty steps, a door flew open, and a boy of ten or twelve years appeared. "John has pulled the tap out," he cried, "the cider has all run out. John is drinking some of it."

The father started quickly for the cellar. The mother, meanwhile, signed the petition, saying as she did so, "I am very glad of this opportunity and I certainly hope for the success of this measure."

Although I hardly expected to see the father again, back he came with the mischievous John under his arm. The child, with head sticking out and feet hanging down, still held fast the tiny cup. He was wet from head to foot, and at his appearance the room quickly filled with the odor of hard cider. Passing the child over to the patient mother to be dried and cleaned, the father looked at me with a new light in his eye. He reached for the petition and signed it, saying, "Cider and the possibility of my little boy's fate in years to come, have defined my position for me. I see now, as never before, that there is no neutral ground."

Is Beer Neutral?

In Brand Whitlock's report to the State Department on the Kaiser's slave trade in Belgium, he makes a sad reference to "the breweries, the one institution that the Germans have scrupulously respected." No doubt beer is the crowning glory of any civilization, as the personal liberty fanatics have pointed out in impassioned advertisements, but we wonder how they like this indirect endorsement of their claims. If the foes of Belgium spared the breweries what would a friend of Belgium have done?—*Collier's.*

In the Footsteps of Their Father

Once upon a time, says the *Christian Scotsman*, there was a saloonkeeper who was classed by his associates as a "pretty respectable sort of a citizen—never drinks or gambles and thinks the world of his family, you know." The story is told that he went home one afternoon and found his wife away from home and his three boys in the back yard where they had a bench, some bottles and tumblers and were playing "keep saloon." The youngest, who was behind the bar, had a towel tied around his waist and appeared to be setting up the drinks pretty freely. The father was dismayed at the nature of the children's play, a feeling that turned to the deepest alarm as he realized that actual beer was being dispensed over the make-believe bar, and that his boys were staggering, while a neighbor lad lay drunk under a tree. When the mother returned she found the boys in bed and her husband sobbing like a child. That night the saloon was closed, and its former keeper entered another line of business.

"Business Never Better"

"I once knew a brewer, a good man in his way," says Rev. Charles Garrett in *The Methodist Recorder*. "He was a kindly man, generous, ready to help anybody in distress, and with a kind word for anybody in trouble. He said, 'Well, Mr. Garrett, I suppose you are as earnest in teetotalism as ever.' 'Yes,' I said, 'rather more.' 'Well,' he said, 'it's all right, you know; it pleases you and it doesn't hurt me. The fact is, I was never doing better than I am doing now; my business never paid me better.' Not long afterward I saw his second son coming out of the yard in delirium tremens with three men struggling with him, a fine young fellow. They carried him in. Half an hour afterward I heard a whisper, 'He is dead,' and I went in to try and comfort the family; and when I entered the room there was the body, and on that side was the mother, drunk, and on the other side the brother, drunk. And I heard that father's words again, 'It never paid me better.'"

"They'll Get Ye Goin' or Comin'"

In certain dry localities it has been suspected in numerous cases that young men "under age" were getting liquor permits regularly by making affidavit that they were over twenty-one years of age. The order for national registration has placed some of these frivolous booze-seekers in a corner from which they may find it hard to extricate themselves. The following conversation, overheard on the street, between an elderly Irishman and a young man of undetermined nationality, though apparently not a good American, is a case in point and also illustrates the disintegrating effect of booze upon moral character:

"Be markin' me wor'rd by—they'll get ye goin' or comin.'"

"But I tell you, on the level, I'm not twenty-one years old."

"I hear phat ye say, but 'twas only the day before yisterday I see your name on the permit register. If the army don't get ye fer lyin' the white ribboners will. Now be markin' me wor'rd."

Anyway you take it, strong drink is a poison to body, mind and soul—all suffer together. It is time the young manhood of our nation was conserved by putting temptation entirely beyond its reach.

$50 may be earned for your Church besides good pay for your time distributing Religious Literature in your section. Write Nichols Co., Dept. L. 1, Naperville, Ill.

Songs of the Economic War

Let's go down on our knees, boys, and sift
the seeds around,
Shouting the battle cry of "Feed 'em!"
We'll hoe the beets and peas, boys, on all
our garden ground,
Shouting the battle cry of "Feed 'em!"

The onion forever! Put on your jeans,
Chop down the pigweeds, hill up the
beans!
So we'll rally to the fight, boys, and hoe
till candle light,
Shouting the battle cry of "Feed 'em!"
—*The Oregon Journal.*

Cut Your Tire Bills in Two

As your first practical economy of the economies we all must effect until this World War is over, put on DOUBLE TREAD TIRES, built by special process, guaranteed to meet the most exacting tests of everyday mileage, yet costing only a fraction of what average tires cost.

DOUBLE TREADS have been before the public for three years, and have built for us the largest tire business in this field. Do not confuse them with cheap, recased tires, flashily advertised to be "DOUBLE TREADS". Look for *DOU TRE* trademark. Compare these prices. Send for complete list of tires and accessories. Our business has been built on the good will and satisfaction created by *first* orders.

Size	Plain	Non-Skid	9 Ply Gray Tubes	Red Tubes
30x3.....	$5.50	$5.75	$2.75	$3.00
30x3½...	6.50	7.25	3.00	3.40
32x3½...	7.50	8.25	3.45	3.55
33x4.....	9.50	10.50	4.50	4.75

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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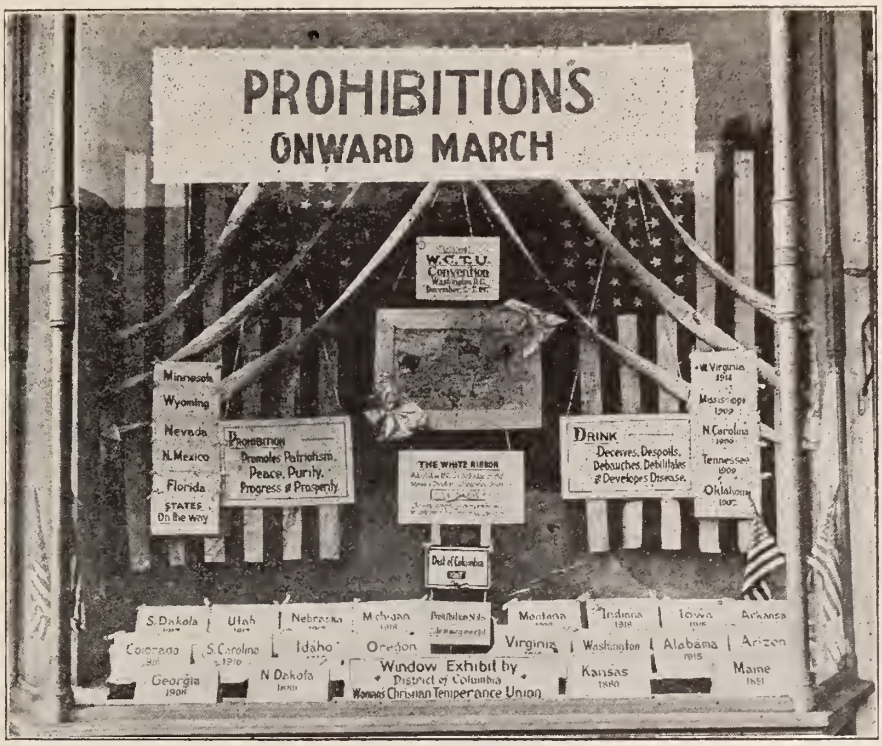


This District of Columbia W. C. T. U. window exhibit aroused much interest during inauguration week, last March, and has since that time been placed in seven different windows in the city of Washington, remaining in each three to six weeks. In one instance the exhibit was displayed next door to a saloon.

LATE NEWS

The Administration Food Control Bill, virtually rewritten after five weeks' bitter contest, was passed by the Senate on Saturday, July 21, by a vote of 81 to 6. The Senate prohibition sections, prohibiting the manufacture of distilled spirits during the war and directing the President to buy all distilled spirits in bond, were substituted for the House "bone dry" provision. The measure will now be taken under consideration by the conferees from the House and the Senate.

CAMPAIGN EDITION

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

FOOD CONTROL BILL STILL HOLDS CLOSE ATTENTION OF SENATE—FOREIGN MOTHERS COME TO WASHINGTON TO PLEAD FOR FOOD—PORTO RICO'S WONDERFUL VICTORY—LIQUOR DEALERS WITHDRAWING WHISKY FROM BOND AT TREMENDOUS RATE—NO CITY OF WASHINGTON HEREAFTER

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Probably the most important event of this time in our nation's history, next to the declaration of war with Germany, is what is transpiring today as I write, namely, the drawing of the names of those young men who will make up our Army. It is taking place in a large committee room of the Senate office building. Secretary of War Baker is there watching the proceedings, and is to draw the first name. Members of the Senate and House military committees, with a limited number of newspaper correspondents and photographers, and the officials of General Crowther's office, who will conduct the drawing, are present. Each number corresponds with a name and has been stamped on a slip of paper, placed in a capsule, and deposited in a large glass bowl. One at a time the capsules are picked out, the contents of the bowl being stirred after each removal. The capsule is then handed to one of the announcers, standing at each side of the bowl, who breaks it, extracts the slip of paper and calls to the tally clerks the number it bears. The slip is then handed to an official in front of the bowl who verifies the announcer's report, whereupon another man, stationed at a great blackboard, writes thereon the number in its order. When it is filled, it is taken out of the room and photographed, cleaned off, and returned, the drawing meantime continuing with a second board and bowl in use. The official record of the numbers drawn, will be furnished by telegraph to the local boards over the country, in accordance with which they will call out the men to fill the quota from each district.

Senate Still Wrestling With Food Control Bill

For five weeks the Senate has been laboring over the Food Control bill, but by unanimous consent, they will bring it to a vote tomorrow, July 21. Yesterday, Senator Myers of Montana in a delightful speech in the Senate called attention to a resolution passed by the Continental Congress, February 27, 1777. It is truly remarkable that it so aptly fits in to the present conditions. It is as follows:

"Resolved, That it be recommended to the several legislatures of the United States immediately to pass laws the most effectual for putting an immediate stop to the pernicious practice of distilling grain, by which the most extensive evils are likely to be derived if not quickly prevented."

In the course of his ten minute address, Senator Myers named some of the illustrious men who were members of that Congress. "Benjamin Franklin and Robert Morris then occupied the Pennsylvania seats. The Adamses and Howard Treat Payne were worthy representatives of the Old Bay State. Patrick Henry, Benjamin Harrison, and Peyton Randolph spoke for the Old Dominion while Stephen Hopkins of Rhode Island, and John Jay and Philip Livingston of New York, clothed with solemn dignity, and perfumed with moral worth the honor of the seats that they filled with such lofty purpose and distinguished patriotism."

He quoted Abraham Lincoln who as far back as 1839 and 1842 declared: "And when the victory shall be complete—when there shall be neither a slave nor a drunkard on the earth—how proud the title of that land which may truly claim to be the birthplace and the cradle of both those revolutions that shall have ended in victory."

The Senator closed with these words: "Senators, why not catch up with our ancestors? Why not enact into law the advice of the Congress of 1777 for food conservation? Why not attain for the nation the vision of glory that charmed the prophetic eyes of Abraham Lincoln?"

Mr. Herbert C. Hoover, the food administrator by choice of the President, was the storm center about which much of the discussion revolved on Thursday in the Senate. Senator Reed of Missouri, who has made no secret of his hostility to Mr. Hoover, offered a number of amendments intended to change the text of the bill so that it would be impossible for Mr. Hoover to be eligible for appointment, and was so marked in his accusations as to call forth severe criticism and rebuke on the part of other Senators. Mr. Reed's amendments were in the main rejected, but a food board of three was substituted for a single head. After the bill is acted upon in the Senate it goes back to the House where it will be sent to conference—men representing both Senate and House—for agreement on the differences if possible. All this will take time, and the call from every quarter has been for speed in getting the bill into the hands of the President for action.

Foreign Mothers Plead for Food for Their Children

This week a dozen or more women of foreign birth, from the densely populated east side districts of the city of New York, came to Washington to spread their grievance of the high cost of living before the President, Mr. Hoover, and others. Miss Rankin, our Congresswoman, is advocating their cause. "We don't know much about politics, but we know we can't get food. If the government wants to take our sons to be killed in France, it must pass the food bill, so we may feed the children left at home, or our young men will go to war only over our dead bodies." This is the crux of their complaint to the men they have come to see. Miss Todd of New York, who accompanies them, says, "These women are not dependents; they are the wives of working men whose wages are no longer sufficient to buy food for their families, and the children eager to learn, go to school hungry." . . . . "You can't preach peace for years, and inculcate a deep belief that war is cruel and unnecessary, then have policemen club them into sending their sons into war. The only chance they have to hear what this war means is at the anti-conscription meetings. They go there to learn, and there they are told this is a rich man's war, for the Morgans and the Rockefellers to grow richer, and then the meetings are broken up by policemen and they are driven home." What wonder there are bread riots and disturbances among these people who do not understand our language, are crowded together, and have little instruction. Miss Todd said she visited fifty schools of the east side, with an average attendance of 1,200 children, and forty-three principals told her the children were falling behind in their lessons because they were under-nourished, and had as a result become a prey to disease.

Porto Rico's Wonderful Victory

We are continuing to rejoice over the wonderful victory for prohibition in Porto Rico. With a population of twelve hundred thousand people, about a quarter of a million of them voters, it has gone dry by a majority of 99,775 for prohibition to 61,295 against, according to the associated press dispatches. Fifty-one municipalities voted for prohibition, as compared with twenty-one opposed to it. All the large cities voted on the dry side. We believe this Porto Rico victory, coming at the psychological moment when Congress is debating war prohibition, will, without doubt, have a marked influence for good. All honor to those who have in any way helped to bring about this blessed victory.

Liquor Dealers Withdrawing Whisky from Bond at Tremendous Rate

Liquor dealers, alarmed at the prospect of the government seizing, under the terms of the food bill, the vast quantities of distilled spirits in bond, are withdrawing whisky from bonded warehouses at a rate never before equaled. Within the last ten days more than 10,000,000 gallons have been withdrawn, and the ratio of 1,000,000 a day bids fair to be continued.

A score of Kentucky, Baltimore, and Cincinnati bankers were given an informal hearing this week before members of the Senate Finance and Agricultural committees, in protest against the Smoot amendment to the Food Control bill providing for government purchase of all distilled beverages in bond. The chairman of the delegation said the banks have $120,000,000 loaned on bonded warehouse certificates, and that the Smoot amendment would cause tremendous losses. The bankers did not oppose proposals to stop further manufacture of distilled beverages.

There is no city of Washington on the map, and for the first time in history, a proclamation by the President is dated "In the District of Columbia," and not Washington, D. C. Since February 21, 1871, there has been no city of Washington, D. C. On that date Congress repealed the charter of Washington, Georgetown, and the levy court, and created instead the one municipality of the District of Columbia. The President in his proclamation of July 14 putting German insurance concerns out of business in the United States did it in the District of Columbia, and by order of the President this form will be followed for commissions, as well as proclamations, after the present supply of blanks is exhausted. So there is no city of Washington hereafter with officialdom.

Government Officials Speed up Their Health With Early Morning Exercise

Government officials who have been compelled to remain in Washington in order to be better fitted to handle the strenuous tasks before them because of the war, have engaged a physical instructor from Yale to drill them in early morning exercises. Secretary McAdoo, Secretary Lane, Attorney General Gregory, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt and many others are numbered among them.

National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Hotel Driscoll, Washington, D. C., July 20, 1917

MASSACHUSETTS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION HEARS FROM PROHIBITION GOVERNORS

Gratifying testimony to the value of state-wide prohibition has been received by the committee on the liquor traffic of the Massachusetts constitutional convention from governors of prohibition states, mayors and boards of trade in prohibition territory.

"State-wide prohibition in West Virginia has lessened crime, increased efficiency of labor and reduced criminal costs very materially. I do not believe there is anybody in this state who will deny that it has been very beneficial," writes Governor John F. Cornwell.

Concerning the benefits of prohibition to Mississippi, Governor Theodore G. Bilbo says, "In the first place, state-wide prohibition has caused a decrease of 75 to 80 per cent in drunkenness and crime in our state, all of which can be conclusively shown by reference to the court records in the counties and municipalities of this state.

"The illegal sale of liquor has been reduced to a minimum throughout the entire state. Labor conditions have improved and the general attitude of business men is practically unanimous in favor of absolute prohibition.

"The success of prohibition and its effects upon all classes of people has been such that it has convinced practically all of our people of its virtues. So strong is the cause of prohibition in our state, I feel safe in saying that 80 or 90 per cent would very promptly vote against any effort to repeal our laws on this subject."

"It has been my privilege to live in North Dakota during all the stages of its development, including territorial days, prior to constitutional prohibition, effective in 1889, when North Dakota became a state," writes Governor Lynn J. Frazier.

"In certain localities the measure was for a time unpopular, but sentiment has changed until I do not believe there is a section in the state that would desire or tolerate saloons. There are occasional violations of the law, it is true, but this is largely due to the opportunities occasioned by the presence of large numbers of migratory workers, particularly in the harvesting season.

"The enactment of a 'bone-dry' law at the last session of our legislature was regarded by some as quite a long step at this time, but its enforcement is meeting with general co-operation both by business men and farmers.

"Although a large proportion of the crimes committed in our state are, according to personal statement of convicts, directly traceable to liquor, the ratio of persons confined in the penitentiary to the total population is at this writing but one to 3,000, and I trust that even may be reduced through the workings of the 'bone-dry' law."

Hotel in Prohibition Richmond Beats Wet Records

A convincing answer to a favorite argument of the liquor makers, that hotels cannot be successfully operated without the sale of liquor, comes from a hotel proprietor of Richmond, Va., who has made a comparison of the receipts of his business for January, 1917, and January, 1916, the last year the legislature met in Richmond, with its attendant crowds of hangers-on. "In making the comparison," he writes, "I was delighted to see that the increase for this year over the preceding year aggregated $4,000. My business is growing every month. People are coming in larger numbers. The change has done me a world of good in a business way. There is another thing: The same element that could be formerly seen here in large numbers, often coming into the hotel and making things disagreeable by loud talk and profanity, appears to have forsaken the city. I hope they have gone for good."

Ban on Liquor in Chinese Army

At the solicitation of Mrs. Mei Ren Yen, a white ribboner of China who is accomplishing great things for the temperance reform, General Wu has forbidden the use of drink and tobacco among his soldiers and is organizing a temperance band. His aim is to enlist 5,000 soldiers at Kui Kiang as total abstainers. Mrs. Mei has also addressed the pupils in the government schools of this city and has recently completed a week's work in the government schools of Haukan and Wuchang.

No Cause for Complaint at Virginia Navy Yard

According to information published in the *Ledger-Dispatch*, unlike the conditions prevailing at Newport, Boston, and Philadelphia Navy Yards those found at Norfolk are causing no worry among Navy officials. There has been a wonderful improvement at Norfolk. Three years ago Navy captains did not want to take their ships to that port. Now saloons and disorderly houses—the cause of complaint—have been closed out by the city and state authorities and conditions are much more satisfactory.

HONOR ROLL

—of—

PROHIBITION STATES AND TERRITORY AND DATE OF GOING INTO EFFECT

Maine		1851
Kansas		1880
North Dakota		1889
Oklahoma		1907
Georgia		1908
North Carolina		1909
Mississippi		1909
Tennessee		1909
West Virginia		1914
Alabama		1915
Arizona		1915
Virginia		1916
Colorado		1916
Oregon		1916
Washington		1916
Arkansas		1916
Iowa		1916
Idaho		1916
South Carolina		1916
Nebraska		1917
South Dakota		1917
Utah	†Aug.	1, 1917
Dist. of Columbia	†Nov.	1, 1917
Alaska	†Jan.	1, 1918
Indiana	†April	2, 1918
Michigan	*April	30, 1918
Montana	*Dec.	31, 1918
New Hampshire	†May	1, 1918

*Enacted 1916. †Enacted 1917.

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1917

Iowa†† Ohio New Mexico

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1918

Utah†† Missouri Florida
Minnesota Wyoming Nevada

††Now have statutory prohibition. Will vote on constitutional amendment.

Ex-Czar Nicholas of Russia a Total Abstainer

A vivid word picture of the life of ex-Czar Nicholas of Russia, given by the Moscow *Russkoye Slovo*, describes the one-time ruler of all the Russias as still a total abstainer from intoxicating liquor. At the four-course dinner, served at eight o'clock, half a bottle of red wine is placed on the table, "but nobody touches it, and the bottle travels back to the cellar unopened," says the Moscow paper.

Brewing Company to Operate Chain of Grocery Stores

The Grand Rapids Brewing company is said to be planning, at the expiration of the license period in Michigan, to operate a chain of retail grocery stores in the saloons formerly under its control. The brewery buildings will be used for warehouse purposes to store the wholesale stock and possibly for the manufacture and processing of some of the articles handled. Most of the saloons run by this brewery are well located, on street corners and along the lines of greatest traffic both in Grand Rapids and in live towns nearby, and these locations will lend themselves equally well to the grocery trade.

Prohibition Towns Easily Distinguishable

Appearances are often deceptive, but there is something about the trim, prosperous appearance of a dry city which shouts "prohibition" to the visitor entering its gates. Writing in the *Atlantic Monthly*, Ida M. Tarbell tells of her experience in visiting unfamiliar towns and cities. She says:

"We came to know almost as soon as we reached a new place whether the town was dry or not. A town that had been dry over a period of a dozen years had a trimness about the streets and buildings, a look of freshness and energy about young people and old, which stood out in almost incredible contrast to what we found in the wet town of the same size. We went to one town in Ohio, which had been dry for thirty-one years, so the hotelkeeper told me. He claimed to be a much-traveled person, and said that in all the many towns which he had known intimately, he had never found one in which there was such a fine lot of young people as here. In health, in vigor, in initiative, he believed that the young men and women, particularly of the working classes, were tremendously ahead of the same group in the towns where liquor was freely displayed."

WHITE RIBBONERS ON BEACON HILL

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION LIQUOR TRAFFIC COMMITTEE FAVORS THE SUBMISSION OF A PROHIBITORY AMENDMENT

ELIZABETH P. GORDON

It was the inimitable Sam Jones who once said when visiting the Hub, "I would make Boston a suburb of glory." In answer to this discerning southerner's complimentary sentiment the city's most exclusive evening daily published these lines, written in true Bostonese vein:

"Make Boston a suburb of glory, Sam Jones!
Do you know what such sacrilege means?
I fear you have not read the story, Sam Jones,
Of that city of culture and beans.

"You're sailing 'mid breakers and rocks, Sam Jones!
A dangerous sea you are tossed on;
Hereafter be sure in your talks, Sam Jones,
To make glory a suburb of Boston!"

The writer, a native of Boston, believes there will be an incalculable distance between Boston and "Glory" so long as the city continues to license the liquor traffic. But prohibition is surely coming!

Not only "the city of culture and beans," but all Massachusetts is being stirred by the constitutional convention now being held in the state house on Beacon Hill. Three hundred delegates sit daily under the historic cod fish—that valued emblem of the commonwealth's prosperity. The women people look on! The convention is fortunate in having as its esteemed presiding officer Hon. John L. Bates, a former governor of the state. In his opening address to the assembly he made this significant statement: "The constitution of Massachusetts was the first written constitution in which the people appear at once as authors of the government and subjects of its laws. When adopted in 1780, no nation had a written constitution. **It is the Massachusetts idea of democracy then, that is the center of the world's storm today.**"

The writer was present in the gallery when the oath of allegiance was administered to a belated delegate—a Mr. Sullivan of Boston. "I do solemnly swear," he affirmed, "that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the commonwealth of Massachusetts and will support the constitution thereof." Having recently seen Miss Jeannette Rankin filling with honor her seat in the National House of Representatives a great longing possessed the soul of the gallery on-looker to see Katharine Lent Stevenson take the oath of office, be seated as a member of the constitutional convention and give those three hundred men a woman's interpretation and a white ribboner's vision of **"true faith and allegiance to the commonwealth of Massachusetts."** A witty westerner once said: "You can always tell a Bostonian, but you cannot tell him much!" That day, however, has long since passed. When women surged through the state house at a great suffrage hearing a policeman on duty at the front smilingly told the writer that he was stationed there to defend the men; "for when women come in at the front door," he said, "the men will have to go out at the back door!" Evidently "much" has been heard. Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe and Mary A. Livermore did not live in Massachusetts in vain.

In large numbers, the Massachusetts white ribboners and representatives of other temperance organizations rallied to the hearings given by the Liquor Traffic committee of the constitutional convention. The twelve thousand white ribboners of the state were splendidly represented by their president, Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, whose plea was eloquent and convincing. Miss Cora Frances Stoddard, Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton, Mr. Robert H. Magwood, Professor John A. Nicholls and representatives of the Good Templars, churches and Granges made excellent speeches. Mr. Willard Wylie, chairman of the Allied Temperance Forces, ably conducted the hearing. The speakers were at their best. No stronger arraignment of the liquor traffic could have been made. The gilded, de luxe license law of the commonwealth was made to appear just what it is—a stupendous failure! All who made pleas for the submission to the people of the prohibitory amendment said that they hung their heads in shame and confusion because of the license law of Massachusetts.

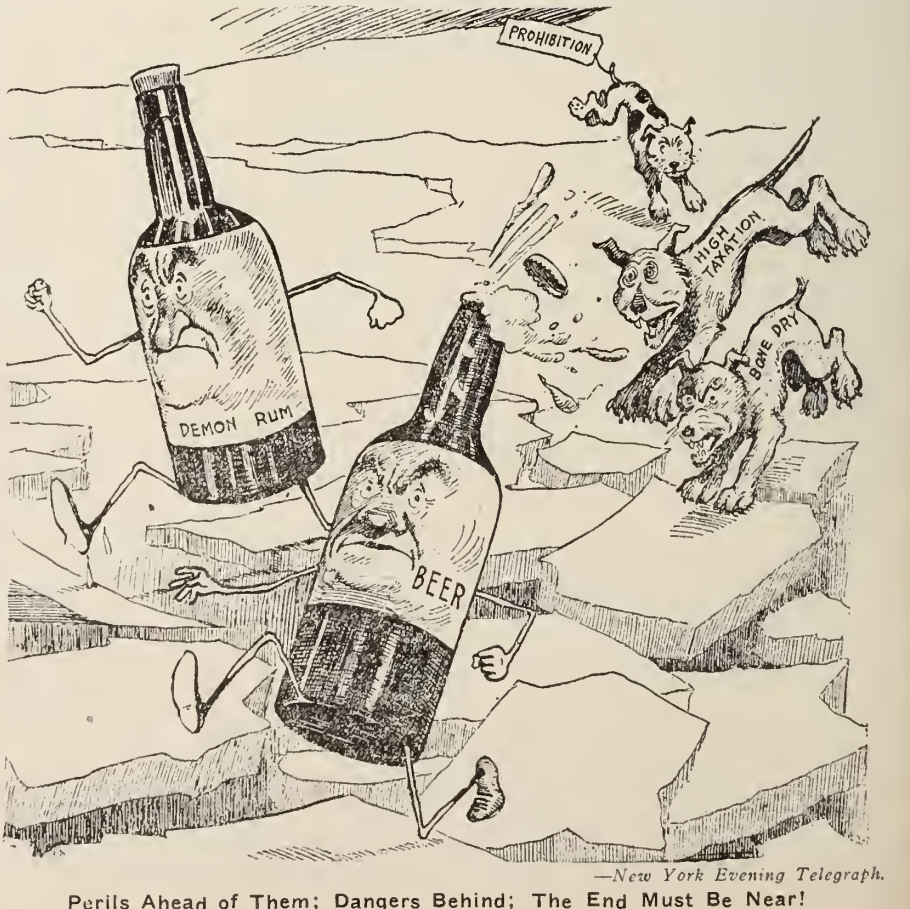
The speeches of those who represented the liquor organizations were pitiably weak and bombastic. "Man is a sensual being," said one, "and there is no community happiness without personal liberty." "Drinkers as a class live longer than non-drinkers." "Non-drinkers in the labor movement draw more sick benefits than do the drinkers." Members of the committee, well acquainted with the facts concerning prosperity under prohibition, even in large cities, asked pointed questions that the liquor advocates could not or would not answer. The discomfiture of the liquor fraternity was complete. The committee reported to the convention the next day a resolve in favor of submitting to the people an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor. Action on this resolve by the constitutional convention is still pending. It is believed that the resolve will pass, and the men will have the opportunity to vote on the question next November.

Work for the Soldiers and Sailors

Activities for the protection of the soldiers and sailors continue. The recent attempt to transfer a saloon in Boston to a place in front of the Navy Yard in Charlestown was frustrated by the vigorous protest of the allied temperance forces. Already the sailors and marines in the Navy Yard, three thousand men in all, have to run the gauntlet of eighty-two saloons and the addition of another was unthinkable. Mrs. Stevenson quickly rallied a force of white ribboners who nearly filled the room of the license commissioners, and herself made an admirable, spirited protest against the transfer of the saloon. It was a hard battle, for already the building had been partially erected. The speaking by the allied temperance forces was strong, sensible and in support of our nation's defenders, and the commissioners decided in favor of the petitioners. One more victory for those who are protecting our boys in blue!

The tourist now "doing" the Hub in a sight seeing car finds greater Boston up and doing. Boston Common, that ancient cow pasture, is alive with the insignia of preparedness. A huge, towering red cross several feet in width, illuminated with hundreds of electric lights, surmounts a platform from which daily appeals for subscriptions to the Red Cross society are made. Almost any day the listener is gripped by the tragic words, "It may be your boy who will need help in the trenches." Boys in khaki and in blue are met at every turn. The Harvard University regiment, trained in part by French officers, is on daily drill. At the commencement exercises the Army uniforms appeared on many graduates and undergraduates. "Caliban," the greatest open air drama of a high type ever staged, is successfully making sentiment for the Red Cross. Seated, with thousands of spectators, in the Harvard stadium—an immense amphitheater, with the stars overheard and wonderful colored electric lights playing on the ancient Egyptian, Greek, Roman and English scenes depicted on the "yel-

(Continued on Page Five)



—New York Evening Telegraph.

Perils Ahead of Them; Dangers Behind; The End Must Be Near!

PROHIBITION WINS IN PORTO RICO TWO TO ONE

THE "BOTTLE" AND THE "COCOANUT" IN A SHARP CONTEST ON JULY 16

This is the Way to Vote. Our Children Would be Saved from Danger

By an overwhelming majority of over 37,000 Porto Rico on July 16 bade John Barleycorn goodby. The event marks a new epoch in prohibition history, for the Porto Ricans are the first Latin people to declare against the traffic in alcoholic liquors. The question was decided at the first election at which the natives of the island voted as American citizens.

It is said that seventy per cent of the registered voters who cast their ballots were illiterate and that to enable them to make their mark at the proper place, it was necessary to have symbols printed on the ballot to point the way, the bottle being used by the anti-prohibition element, the prohibitionists choosing the cocoanut, the chief ingredient of the most popular soft drink of the island.

The Jones Porto Rico Citizenship bill, passed last winter by Congress, provided that prohibition should go into effect in the island on March 2, 1918, with the proviso that at any time within five years the question might be submitted at a general election upon the petition of at least ten per cent of the qualified voters. The liquor interests started a movement for a referendum and petitions signed by several thousand more than the requisite number were presented to the supervisor of elections. This precipitated the contest between the adherents of John Barleycorn and his enemies.

The anti-liquor movement met with no favor from the governor, who in his report for 1916 made it evident that the present administration did not want the trouble of readjusting its budget to prohibition. The treasurer of the insular government likewise in his report of 1916, announced as a part of his program for the coming year the starting of new retail liquor places. Shortly after the opening of the campaign the report was circulated that the anti-prohibitionists had dissolved their campaign committee and given up the fight. It was soon learned, however, that the liquor men were working quietly and persistently to gain their end.

For years the National W. C. T. U. has been systematically seeking to create in Porto Rico public sentiment which should in time prove the undoing of the liquor traffic. Through its faithful and efficient representative, Miss Annie A. Robbins, much good foundation work was laid, and the individual efforts of other white ribboners, conspicuous among whom was Mrs. Edith R. Hildreth, acting president of the Porto Rico W. C. T. U., contributed to the final success of the movement. Local unions were organized in several communities and anti-liquor literature widely distributed.

When the campaign opened a call came to the National W. C. T. U. for a Spanish-speaking prohibition worker to lend knowledge and experience in helping to achieve the hoped-for results. To meet this need the National W. C. T. U. sent as its representative Mr. Paul Barnhart, who had recently returned from South America and from wide experience in work among Spanish-speaking people was peculiarly fitted for the task. Reports from the island indicate that Mr. Barnhart handled the situation in a masterly fashion, showing keenness, alertness and zeal. The large cities were placarded with some of the most striking W. C. T. U. prohibition posters, translated into Spanish, and a large quantity of the best campaign literature in Spanish was distributed throughout the island. Prize contests on the alcohol question were held in the public schools and realistic portrayals of the evils of intoxication were given in moving pictures.

It is significant that many men engaged in the sale of liquor as a part of their business not only favored but actively helped the dry cause. The "saloon" is quite different from the place of that name in the United States, as liquor is sold almost exclusively in groceries or provision markets, and the proprietors of these places found it not only the least profitable feature of their trade but realized that it brought to them a most undesirable class of customers, and therefore were not sorry to have it abolished.

This is the Way to Vote in Order to Save Our Island from Poverty

Evidence was not lacking here, as in our own country, that most of the crimes committed could be traced to the use of liquor. One chief of police declared that "all of our arrests come at the end of the week when the men are paid off and get drunk."

The credit for this magnificent victory for righteousness and sobriety registered at the polls July 16 should be accorded not only to the natives who were clear-sighted enough to recognize in John Barleycorn an enemy to progress, but especially to the missionaries of the Protestant churches and the temperance forces who have been endeavoring for years to instil in the minds of these impressionable people a realization of the destructive effects of alcohol upon their health and their prosperity.

WHITE RIBBONERS ON BEACON HILL

(Continued from Page Four)

low sands," one is impressed with the wonderful advance of Christian civilization. "Miranda," who might well be termed a twentieth century woman, is the means of transforming the animal-man, "Caliban," to a normal, virile human being. In the last scene, hundreds fall prostrate on the sands as, shining with radiant light, several crosses are reverently raised on high.

Under the able direction of the state superintendent of the department of Soldiers and Sailors, Mrs. Arabella W. Wilson, white ribboners are busily at work, knitting, making comfort bags and also Red Cross hospital supplies. In place of the well known "Boston bag" it is a pleasure to see many women carrying rainbow receptacles made of flowering chintz from which wooden needles conspicuously protrude. Messages galore have gone from Massachusetts white ribboners to their recreant Senators in Washington. A prominent Wellesley College educator and writer recently wrote Senator Lodge this trenchant telegram: "Isn't it rather inconsiderate for the Federal government to ask us women to economize to the last bread crumb and then throw billions of loaves of bread into a beer barrel?" Apropos of this message, which it is hoped will greatly disturb the New England conscience of Senator Lodge,

BOOZE BIG PROBLEM OF THE WAR, SAYS COLONEL NICHOLSON

"I have found in my forty-two years' experience with young men in the army camps that booze is responsible for ninety-five per cent of all the trouble they get into." Thus spake Colonel W. J. Nicholson, commandant at Fort Sheridan. "When a young fellow with $15 in his pocket comes into a city for the first time he thinks he has to blow it in to be a man. And when he gets three or four drinks his whole viewpoint changes. My business is training men for the United States Army, and in all the time I have been engaged in this work I have known of very few cases where liquor did not play an important part in causing the misdeeds for which men are disciplined. A soldier who gets drunk is only forty per cent efficient and men of that type are not the ones this country is looking for to defend it."

the bill-of-fare of an emergency cafeteria luncheon recently enjoyed by a Boston white ribboner might well be given. Here it is: Beans, squash, creamed onions, corn muffins and coffee, all for twenty-five cents. "Fletcherizing" one's food is no longer a Boston fad. "Hooverizing" has come to the front. Almost unconsciously Mrs. Emma Howland, one of our ablest Massachusetts white ribboners and a National organizer, has been qualifying for work among the soldiers. Her recent address at Hopewell, Virginia, where the Du Pont gun-cotton works employ two thousand men, was heard by many soldiers in uniform. A Y. M. C. A. official told some Virginia white ribboners that it was the very best, plainest and sincerest address to young men ever given under the society's auspices.

The handwriting on the wall of the state house at Beacon Hill is plain. The spilling of alcoholic liquor by the Massachusetts legislature will not be as spectacular as was the spilling of the tea in Boston Harbor in Revolutionary times, but the spilling will be just as thoroughly done. Woman's ballot will hasten the victorious day. Massachusetts, through no-license, is now two-thirds dry and the glorious day is hastening when the great commonwealth is to be "redeemed, redeemed, Immanuel's land."

"With a Sober People There Will Be No Trouble About the Revenue"

PROF. JOHN A. NICHOLLS

These are stirring times in the war against alcoholism. All around the world the liquor forces are on the defensive. The threatened overthrow of the kingdom of John Barleycorn has everywhere aroused the privileged classes of drinkdom to the defense of their sovereign, and frantic appeals are now being made to all who appear to be directly or indirectly interested in the liquor business, to unite their forces, in order to save it from destruction. The sad condition of a nation free from the drink traffic is everywhere held up to the public gaze. A world free from alcoholism would be a terrible place for brewers and distillers. We are gravely informed that National Prohibition would mean the loss of hundreds of millions of dollars to the treasury of our national government, and also large loss of revenue to the states and municipalities of the United States. We are told that past war debts have been paid by the so-called liquor industry, and an appeal is made to us to continue the traffic because "not only has the liquor industry paid past war debts, but it is now ready to pay the nation's part of the present world conflict." This offer to bribe the country is now being emphasized, on account of the statement just given out by the Internal Revenue Department, showing a large increase in the amount collected as tax on liquors. This is represented as showing an increased consumption of liquors, and it is stated that prohibition "would produce complete paralysis of trade in many communities, and its blighting effect would be felt throughout the whole country." The startling declaration is made that: "Somebody will have to pay the revenue if the government gets it" as if a new and solemn truth had just been discovered, and the climax is reached when the question is propounded: "What part will you have to pay?"

—*The Seattle Daily Times*

A Dangerous Departure

Truly these liquor appeals are fearfully and wonderfully made. Let us examine them in the light of a few plain facts. In regard to the increased revenue, the explanation is very simple. A large part of the liquor manufactured each year is placed in bonded warehouses. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, there were produced for all purposes 249,000,000 gallons of spirits. Of these, 123,000,000 were used for munitions here and abroad. The remaining 126,000,000 gallons were used in the United States for many purposes. Less than one-half of these 126,000,000 gallons were bonded or used for beverage purposes. The tax is paid on liquor only when it is taken out of bond. In estimating consumption all liquor taken out of bond during the fiscal year is generally classed as consumed. It may be piled up in the liquor stores, or in the saloons, but the government tax being paid upon it it is all placed in the same category. Let us see what has happened this year.

It was generally understood, some time ago, that the Senate committee contemplated a heavy increase in the tax on liquors. It also looked as if the manufacture of distilled spirits for beverage purposes might be prohibited. The liquor men saw the danger, and immediately began to withdraw liquors from the bonded warehouses. They were thus stocking up for future use, and at the same time avoiding the payment of an increased tax, should such be levied. This liquor is now in their possession, and unless we get war prohibition of its sale, can be used to supply the demand for the coming year. The increased revenue is thus accounted for, not by increased consumption, but because the patriotic distillers were so anxious to avoid paying the extra war cost, that they at once removed their liquor from government control. They have already increased the price to their customers, and thus reap an additional harvest of profit, with no risk to themselves.

The dollar mark is the proper symbol of the liquor interests. The appeals now being made for the protection of the traffic find their tap roots in greed and avarice.

Next let us consider the claim that the liquor industry has paid the past war debts of the nation. Where does the liquor revenue come from? Out of the pockets of the brewers and distillers? No, certainly not. They simply act as tax collectors, paying over to the government a small part of their collections, and retaining vast sums for themselves. The poor fellow, who, met by the temptation of drink, enters the saloon, and orders and consumes intoxicants, when he ought to be buying food or other necessities for his family, is the one who provides the revenue. When he purchases the pint or quart of whisky, what does he pay? He pays the cost of manufacture, the profits of the dealers, the proportionate share of the license fee, and the revenue. It all comes from him. There is not a student of political economy in the world but will admit that in this case the consumer pays it all. And for every dollar that finds its way to the government exchequer, from seven to ten dollars go to the liquor dealers and manufacturers. And such is the nature of the business, that it injures the customer, impoverishes the community, and works disaster and ruin to the nation. The system which gives license to waste, encourages a destructive and dangerous traffic, simply because it can be used as a means of raising revenue, certainly can not be defended, either on economic or moral grounds. It interferes with the production of wealth, because it employs labor in a destructive business, which destroys food needed for human subsistence, impairs the efficiency of the nation, and retards the growth of its material resources. It is an infamy to allow such a traffic to continue as a revenue producer. Denouncing such a system in Great Britain long years ago, the poet, Cowper, exclaimed:

"Ten thousand casks, dribbling out their base contents,
Touched by the Midas fingers of the state, bleed gold for parliament to vote away.
Drink and be drunk, it is your country bids, gloriously drunk, obey the important call,
Her cause demands the assistance of your throats,
Ye all can swallow, and she asks no more."

"Why Kill the Goose?"

A cartoon issued by the publicity department of the liquor traffickers is entitled, "Why Kill the Goose?" It represents a fat goose, labelled, "Internal Revenue." Its three eggs are very conspicuous, but an axe marked, "Prohibition," is in dangerous proximity to its neck. Well, there are many reasons why the goose should be killed. In the first place, the cost of feeding it is too great. What would you think of a farmer that kept a flock of geese at a cost ten times greater than the amount realized from the eggs produced? If, when his attention had been called to the matter, he tried to defend his position by telling you how much he obtained from the sale of the eggs, and spoke of it as a profitable transaction, you would at once consider him a fit subject for some kind of mental treatment. For many years Uncle Sam has been that kind of farmer. But skillful mental treatment, in the form of scientific and economic facts, having been administered to him for some time, he is beginning to show signs of sanity, and we hope ere long this expensive and dangerous goose will no longer find pasture on Uncle Sam's farm.

But who will make up this revenue lost through national prohibition? The people, of course. It will come from the same place that it comes from now, out of the pockets of the people. In the final analysis, labor pays it all. The abolition of the liquor traffic as a revenue collector, will, of course, make necessary a readjustment of taxation. Congress is just now finding out a great many methods of raising money for war purposes.

Surely in this land, with all its great natural resources, and an intelligent people, it is not desirable to harbor a vice-producing traffic in order to meet the necessary expenses of government. The experience of states where the liquor traffic

(Continued on Page Seven)

FERMENTED LIQUORS CALL FOR GREATEST AMOUNT OF GRAIN, SAYS AGRICULTURAL EXPERT

"The fermented rather than the distilled liquors call for the greatest consumption of grain in the liquor business," asserts the dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois, writing in the *Atlantic Monthly*.

"That is to say, about 120,000,000 bushels—or approximately the world shortage—are used for fermented liquors, against some 35,000,000 bushels, practically none of which is wheat, used for distillation.

"But it is a different matter when we consider fermented liquors. Here are 120,000,000 bushels of grain, partly wheat, all destroyed so far as food values go, except for minor by-products for the feed lot. This is approximately the amount of the world's shortage, and in that sense is large and exceedingly significant.

"To transport the grain now used for fermented liquor in the United States alone would require the entire fleet of a thousand wooden ships, such as are now contemplated for the war trade. This 120,000,000 bushels of grain is the equivalent of over half the wheat crop of France or of Canada, and it is twice that of England. It represents the entire grain food of over 15,000,000 people, and that is no negligible amount. It represents in the form of meat no less than 750,000,000 pounds, or the carcasses of more than a million of the heaviest beeves. With people starving abroad, with large sections of Europe desolate, and with food riots beginning in this country as a result of high prices, there can be but one answer to the question whether this wastage shall continue.

"One of our greatest needs, present and prospective, is labor—men to work the land; men to fill the ranks of the nonproductive armies; men to equip the manufacturing industries; men to extend and operate the railroads suddenly called upon to carry unaccustomed burdens; men to keep the mines running as they never ran before; men to do all the thousand and one necessary things involved in war—the successful prosecution of hostilities, the preservation of society while war endures, and the mighty labor of restoration afterward.

> The use of grain for fermented liquors is the one great waste that can be prevented without the disturbance of any essential public interest. Not to prevent it is to pursue a course little short of criminal negligence.

"Now, it so happens that the Brewers' Year Book for 1914 contains an article on 'The Economic Importance of the Liquor Business,' in which it is shown that this business affords direct employment to some 500,000 men, and indirectly to as many more. To quote the final sentence, 'Thus we may reckon on a total of considerably over a million who are dependent for wages upon the manufacture and sale of liquor. If their dependents are considered, a grand total of about 4,000,000 persons is involved.'

"Here it is frankly stated, as an economic asset, that practically one person out of every twenty-five in the United States is devoted to the liquor business and dependent upon it for support. Can we afford at any time, much less now, so heavy a draft from an unproductive industry, particularly one that subsists by the destruction of necessary food?

"Here again the count is chiefly against the fermented liquors, which consume the bulk, not only of the grain, but also of the labor involved both in the manufacture and in trade. Clearly it is the fermented liquor that economic necessity will first attack.

"A principal point made in the article first cited from the brewers' yearbook is that the liquor business consumes grain equal in value to the total crops grown in the states of Maine, Connecticut, Delaware, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming combined. Rhode Island might have been added, still leaving a balance of some seven or eight millions of dollars to be accounted for. Under present conditions this is surely no sustaining argument. Here is the entire crop output of eight states, great and little, consumed in ways other than for food. More than four-fifths of this consumption serves no useful purpose in the arts or sciences, and at the best caters to an appetite that takes bread from children and support from wives and mothers by the thousands."

"Time to stop giving it to him"

—Science Service.

"WITH A SOBER PEOPLE THERE WILL BE NO TROUBLE ABOUT THE REVENUE"

(Continued from Page Six)

has been prohibited, shows that it is not only morally beneficial to put the traffic out of commission, but also a great advantage from an economic standpoint.

The warring nations of Europe have found out something about the danger to national efficiency resulting from the liquor evil. Every national interest calls for its suppression. No cry of compensation or vested right should stand in the way of the safeguarding of the people. In the words of Sir William Blackstone: "No man and no body of men has a right to prosecute a calling which is necessarily antagonistic to the interests of the community." And we can say with England's great statesman, William E. Gladstone: "With a sober people there will be no trouble about the revenue."

Important as are the economic phases of this question, still more important are the moral considerations involved. What is morally wrong cannot be economically right. That the liquor traffic is morally wrong is shown by the application of the Master's test: "By their fruits ye shall know them." Let us sever our national partnership with this evil and dangerous trade, spurn the proffered bribe of liquor revenue, decline to tax vice in order to support government, meet our expenses by a method which shall be in harmony with the principles of righteousness, and give to even the humblest citizen beneath the flag safety from the presence of a death dealing scourge.

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National W. C. T. U. Convention, Washington, D. C., December 2–7, 1917

Miss Anna A. Gordon, National W. C. T. U. president, left Evanston Thursday, July 19, for the East. She went directly to New York City to attend a meeting of the executive committee of the United Committee for Temperance Work in the Army and Navy. The executive committee consists of the officers of the United Committee and chairmen of permanent committees. There were present Mr. Daniel A. Poling, chairman; Miss Anna A. Gordon, vice-chairman; Miss Cora F. Stoddard, secretary. Dr. Charles Stelzle, chairman of committee on Ways and Means, and Mr. D. Leigh Colvin, of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, sat with the committee. Miss Gordon will spend this week in Washington.

NATIONAL SUPERINTENDENT TRANSLATED

Word has been received at National Headquarters of the promotion to heavenly activities of Mrs. W. A. Loyne, for many years National superintendent of Work among Lumbermen, and one of the honored pioneers of the W. C. T. U. A life sketch of Mrs. Loyne will be published later.

THE BREWERS AND THE BABIES

In their desperation the brewers are hiding behind the babies. They plead, "Do you realize that if the manufacture of beer is stopped there will be a shortage of milk for the babies?" The statement that the interests of brewers and infants are identical will startle the average American citizen. Whatever may be his views in general, the adult has always believed that children of tender years should have nothing to do with beer. Here is the plain assertion in the *American Brewer*, "The milk production would greatly suffer if brewers' grain should not be available for the dairymen." This claim is of course based on the assumption that from the breweries comes the fodder necessary for the cows if they are to give large supplies of milk.

Some time ago, when there was talk of curtailing the manufacture of beer in Great Britain, the beer makers made the same plea, and the other side of the question was given wide publicity. It was discovered through personal interviews that the best and greatest dairy farmers in the world will not use the brewers' grain for cattle. The Strength of Britain Movement declares that the brewer takes, say, 100 pounds of barley and leaves 30 pounds of cattle food, chiefly husk and woody fiber; the same authority asserts that the dairymen are not allowed to use this fodder for the cows that yield milk for Copenhagen, as the brewers' grains make milk injurious for infants. One farmer, when questioned on the subject, informed a representative of the W. C. T. U. paper of Great Britain, "I have been concerned in the production and distribution of milk for a great many years, and can certainly say most emphatically that the milk trade is under no obligations to the brewers. Not more than one dairy farmer in twenty uses wet grains for cow feeding, and many institutions, in their milk contracts, expressly provide that the 'contractor undertake to use no brewers' grains.'"

Let the brewers beware of the baby argument. Like the appellation—"nursing mothers" amendment—applied to the beer measure in Oregon, which created countless votes against it, their daring method of reasoning will arouse an interest that will lead to investigation and in the end throw upon the whole beer question the searchlight of truth, which is all that is needed to utterly destroy the brewery business.

CATHOLICS AND PROHIBITION

The liquor publicity bureaus are making much of the fact that Cardinal Gibbons is opposed to prohibition. They would have the public forget the many stalwart champions of the anti-liquor cause in the Roman Catholic church. They would like to blot from its memory the words of Archbishop Ireland: "Were God to place in my hand a wand with which to dispel the evil of intemperance, I would strike the door of every saloon, every distillery, every brewery, until the accursed traffic should be wiped from the face of the earth." They would erase from the remembrance of the communicants of that church the scathing indictment of Archbishop John J. Keane: "If I could cause the earth to open and swallow up every saloon in the world, I would feel that I was conferring upon humanity a blessing. The saloon is bad for the home, the church and the country. It has no redeeming feature. No wonder the bishops of the Third Council of Baltimore anathematized it. And if any man praise it, if any man countenance or encourage it, does he not deserve to share in the anathema?" They would have the good Catholics forget the advice of Cardinal Manning: "The drink traffic is a public, permanent and ubiquitous agency of degradation. The drink trade is our shame, scandal and sin, and unless brought under by the will of the people, it will be our downfall. Do you know how you can help to break up this unholy alliance between government and the greatest fraud of the age? Vote against it."

One could quote pages of testimony from men prominent among the Catholic clergy, as well as from laymen like John F. Cunneen, who appeals to Roman Catholics "to stand solidly united with their Protestant brethren in their warfare against the saloon." Urge your Catholic fellow citizens to send telegrams to Senators in the interests of the passage of a total national prohibition measure.

BRAVO, PORTO RICO!

The victory for prohibition in Porto Rico on July 16 is prophetic of what may soon happen in South America. A worker in the island reports that difficulty was at first experienced in arousing the native residents to think seriously of voting out liquor; they regarded it as a problem for the Anglo-Saxon countries to deal with. Because no Latin-American republic had taken the lead on this question, they did not consider they had yet reached the time for action. But agitation and education aroused their interest and later brought the conviction that the only right way to begin their career as American citizens was to emancipate themselves from the legalized liquor traffic. The energetic style in which they voted against the "bottle" in the battle of ballots has set an example for residents of the South American republics, who already are giving the most serious consideration, individually and officially, to legislation against the drink evil.

The magnificent fashion in which Porto Rico has demonstrated her fitness for American citizenship, by outlawing the most deadly enemy of civic virtue, may well cause an arrest of thought on the part of some of the very men in that august body, the United States Congress, who voted to give to the island dependency prohibition, but are still uncertain whether the parent country, the United States, is ready for it.

BONE DRY ZONES FOR THE SOLDIERS

That the United States government is in earnest in its desire and intention to protect the military camps and naval stations from the liquor and social evil is evident. Following closely after the order making it unlawful to sell or give any intoxicating drink to any enlisted man in uniform, either in the Army, the Navy or the marine service, came the letter from Secretary Baker of the War Department to the governors of the states urging the elimination of all places for the sale of liquor or houses of vice in the vicinity of camps, and declaring that if such protection were not afforded them they would be transferred to more favorable locations. As a result of this dictum and agitation, notorious resorts at El Paso and San Antonio, Texas, at Newport, R. I., and other places, have been closed. Within the past week the War Department has ordered that a dry zone five miles wide, unless there is a city or town within that limit, be thrown around all camps.

While one regrets that the administration does not see fit to urge the passage of a measure by Congress providing for a nation-wide dry zone, until it has been secured, as it will be before the war is over, the measures above mentioned, if properly enforced, will furnish a good degree of protection for the camps. Law enforcement will not, however, be secured without the co-operation of all good citizens. Every man should constitute himself a committee to see that any violation of either of these orders is promptly reported to the proper officials, and that the offenders are brought to justice. Such co-operation will help mightily.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, 561 Thirty-third St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

Good Reasons for Refusing Liquor Advertisements

Many leading newspapers are refusing liquor advertisements and the number openly opposing the liquor traffic is constantly increasing. Liquor forces face the fact that the press is turning against them and that despite their vast wealth they can no longer subsidize the press as was formerly done to considerable extent. Among the reasons for refusing to exploit liquors are the following given by important Massachusetts dailies:

"The *Standard's* position regarding liquor is that it is best for people to let it alone. If nobody drank, the world would be a great deal better off. Perhaps the angle from which we view the matter can be made clear by supposing that a boy approaching his majority has asked this question: 'Would you advise me to start in drinking—in moderation, of course—or to let liquor alone entirely?' What answer can there be to this question except to advise abstinence? It all seems so obvious as to be hardly worth stating, yet it is just this consideration which lies at the bottom of the *Standard's* decision that, after the expiration of a reasonable notice to present advertisers, it will cease lending its circulation and the weight of its influence to urging people to drink."

From the *Mercury*: "In reaching this conclusion we do not set up a better-than-thou standard in comparison with other newspapers. Many newspapers and most of the leading magazines adopted this policy some time ago. The sale of beer and spirituous liquor is a business countenanced at the present time by the laws of the nation and the state, and a majority of citizens are on record as favoring the licensed sale. The printing of such advertising is legitimate and, as a general thing, the only question to be raised regarding the acceptance of such business is one of taste or the principles of the publisher.

"But when any advertiser, or group of advertisers attempts to dictate the policy of a newspaper, or to influence the presentation of the news in the newspapers they employ, on the strength of their patronage, there is no choice for self-respecting publishers but to cast out their business."

Catechism on Beer

Is beer a harmless drink, as so often stated in the brewers' periodicals?

The New York Health Department places beer in the same category with whisky. It says: "*Alcohol is alcohol and harmful to the human body* no matter in what agreeable form it is handed around. The rich man's alcohol is champagne, wine and cocktail; the poor man's alcohol is *whisky, gin* and *beer*. In prohibition communities, alcohol appears in vegetable bitters and patent medicines, and parades under many other fine-sounding names, such as tonics, nervines, medicated wines, etc., *but since they all contain alcohol they are all dangerous.*"

Is there any truth in the statement which recently appeared in the American Brewer, "*There can practically nothing be said about waste of grain in using it for brewing purposes, as part of it is consumed in liquid form, therefore not wasted, and of the other part at least half is turned over into fodder for the cattle*"?

Congressman Charles H. Randall, in a speech in the House of Representatives, has dealt with the question of the food value of the protein in beer in the following terms: "The food value of the protein in beer is of most doubtful character. To secure that protein the drinker must also ingest alcohol. And alcohol is a poison. It paralyzes and impairs physical functions to a degree that more than offsets any food value that would otherwise be derived from the protein. But, making full allowance for it, and for the stock feed from slops and dried grain, the actual loss remains at nearly 8,000,000 pounds of bread daily. Calculating conservatively, call it only 7,500,000 pounds; the annual loss represented, counting the bread at five cents per pound, which is less than present retail cost, is $146,000,000. Please set that down as one item against the $500,000,000 revenue.

The case could not be better put than in Mr. Charles Smith's letter to the *London Times*. He says: "Of 65,000,000 bushels of grain destroyed in Great Britain by the drink trade in the year ending September 30, 1916: 24,700,000 bushels are changed into alcohol, carbon-dioxide (a poisonous drug and a poisonous gas), yeast and sediment—mashtub and barrel bottoms; 9,970,000 bushels are washed away, turned into gas, or evaporated as water; 19,500,000 bushels are barley husks and malt culms—two deteriorated residues useful as cattle food, but for that purpose inferior to equal measures of barley; 11,030,000 bushels remain in the intoxicating liquor in a decomposed and putrefying condition, pickled in alcohol."

Should beer be classed as a non-intoxicating liquor, as the brewers contend?

This is what ex-Governor Carlson of Colorado has to say concerning beer as an intoxicating liquor: "Let us see—is beer a non-intoxicating liquor? . . . All the scientists who have analyzed its contents think that beer is an intoxicating and not a non-intoxicating liquor. All the doctors who have noted some of its sickening effects share the same opinion. Every policeman who has seen how it makes men stagger has an idea that beer is an intoxicating liquor. Our courts in innumerable cases have judicially declared beer to be an intoxicating liquor. I imagine that if you should tell a drunkard, barkeeper or saloon man that beer was non-intoxicating he would laugh in your face.

"Think of the United Brewers' Association of America spending countless thousands of dollars to have beer constitutionally declared a non-intoxicating liquor, when, if it were so in fact every court in the state would be bound, under all existing laws without any constitutional change whatever, to judicially declare it a legal and lawful commodity!"

"John Barleycorn's Rations"

The Seattle *Times* speaks for a very large proportion of the American people when it enunciates the following sentiments:

"The use of food products in the manufacture of beverages is contrary to the spirit of the legislation that the administration has urgently requested Congress to enact. It is certain that the demands made upon America's supplies during the war will tax its resources to the limit. Even under the most favorable circumstances, it is highly probable that this country will have to 'go on rations' during the winter of 1917-18, if it is to export to the Allies such quantities of foodstuffs as they will require.

"To permit part of this precious, because necessarily limited, supply to be utilized in the production of beverages would be worse than a blunder."

The *Times* dismisses the subject for the time being with the following pertinent paragraph as to "John Barleycorn's Rations":

"No matter what attitude Congress may assume in an attempt to justify a postponement of prohibition, the fact will remain that continued brewing of beer will involve an annual loss, among other things, of 141,000,000 pounds of rice, 109,000,000 pounds of grits and 650,000,000 pounds of corn or cerealine. These were the figures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, and they will be equaled, possibly surpassed, during the current year."

AT THE NOONTIDE HOUR

At the sacred noontide hour let the white ribboners of the land unite in prayer daily for our country and all other countries, that all may come to see the true Christian and humanitarian point of view in this world crisis; for the protection of "our boys" from the physical and moral deterioration from drink and vice that follow in the wake of war; for our President and his advisers that divine wisdom may rule every decision, that lasting peace may speedily come and the will of the Father of all peoples be done throughout the earth.

The Gain in Sacrifice

THOMAS W. GRAHAM in *North American Student*

Sacrifice is a new word. The past thirty months have built a new meaning into many familiar words. There is an entirely new content in "pain" and "sorrow." The fellowship of tears is now a much more poignant phrase. We wonder if the world before the war knew "sacrifice" at all. . . . .

One gain of sacrifice is the chance it gives to make something great of life. It was a dim recognition of this fact that led all primitive people to offer sacrifice. Somehow—they did not know just how—they felt that life poured out in blood produced in them some of the high character for which they yearned. It is the Suffering Servant of the New Testament who comes to know most of the spirit. Out of sacrifice Paul comes into possession of that love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, which are the marks of uplifted life.

I shall not soon forget the words of a Canadian recruiting officer. He stood at the corner of the street confessing to a great crowd years of life misspent. He told how the call of the colors had come to him and he had made the first clear decision of his life. He had faced the hazard and had welcomed the chance to serve.

"Some could have said that old Tom was a complete failure. I knew there wasn't much to his life, but there is now. Not since he took the uniform of the King dare any man say that Tom's life is not the equal of the best."

There was in those words the evidence of long neglected resources summoned to effectiveness, of a new grip on life that promised power. The call to sacrifice had produced this familiar result.

Gain is in a growing power to bless others. The word "bless" is derived from the Anglo-Saxon word for blood. The idea of the word is that before you can really bless a fellow creature you must part with your own life or give a part of your life for him. There is much that may be done by little things. Smiles, kind words, cups of cold water have their place. But at the same time if you are to bless a soul in the superlative sense you cannot do it in any such easy way. You have to sprinkle that other soul with your own love. Sacrifice makes possible that sympathy which is essential to great service. That is why the blood of the martyrs has been the seed of the church.

Thus in the growing power of service, in the deepened gravity of thought and in the enlarging effectiveness of life is the gain of sacrifice found.

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TREASURER
MRS. MARGARET C. MUNNS, EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

July 31—White Ribbon Missionary Day—Birthday of Mary Allen West.
August 3—Fresh Air Mission Day—Birthday of Lady Henry Somerset.
August 28—Birthday of Lucy Webb Hayes.

TRANSPORTATION NOTES

ELLA A. BOOLE, Chairman Transportation

Already inquiries are being received in reference to convention rates for the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Washington, D. C. The New England, the Central and the Trunk Lines Associations have granted a rate of two cents a mile in each direction. Round trip tickets, requiring validation in Washington, will be sold on November 29, 30 and December 1, with final time limit to reach original starting point not later than midnight, December 12, 1917.

These rates will enable members of the National Executive Committee to reach Washington by noon on Friday, and we call attention to the dates for the purchase of tickets as they will only be sold on the three days at the specified rate.

The Western Traffic Association has not granted rates, but we suggest that delegates in that territory purchase tickets to Chicago, Peoria, or St. Louis and then re-buy, taking advantage of the reduced fares authorized therefrom.

Announcements as to special trains or designation of trains so that delegates may travel in company will be made later.

It will be a great event to be in Washington at the opening of Congress. Many conventions will be held about that time. It is not too early even now to begin to plan for the trip. If national prohibition has not already come as the result of the war, let us make this convention so large and so important that its influence will result in the submission of the prohibition amendment.

ALLIED RELIEF WORK FOR LOCAL UNIONS

As World's W. C. T. U. superintendent of the department of Work for Soldiers and Sailors, Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher asks that the following appeal be published in THE UNION SIGNAL:

From the experience gained by operations on many thousand wounded soldiers in England, an American surgeon, recently returned, has asked for a new bandage, and at his request the British War Relief Association has created it, and asks that as many women in America as possible make these bandages and send them to the British War Relief Association, Inc., 542 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

This is the description: Take six strips of unbleached muslin or other heavy material, thirty inches long, and four inches wide. For a space of five inches, at the center, overlap each on the other, two inches. Make two rows of stitching across the six bandages holding them together, the rows being five inches apart, and the width of the bandage twelve inches, where stitched. The six ends on each side will be loose.

The bandage is used to slip under a shattered arm or leg, which need only be raised once to let the bandage go beneath it. After the dressings are placed, the loose ends are brought over the arm or leg and pinned into place. In the usual method, a rolled bandage is used, which necessitates lifting the limb many times while dressing. This causes much suffering, especially in the shell wounds that damage the limb so terribly.

I am sure that every one who has made surgical dressings will appreciate what this dressing means and that the overlapping strips are different from the other arm stump or splint bandages made by the various committees.

We have decided to list this new bandage as "The Arm or Leg Many Tailed Bandage."

G. S. MULLINER,
Secretary British War Relief Association.

INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION OF MONTGOMERY WHITE RIBBONERS

The Montgomery (Ala.) W. C. T. U. took a notable part in the unusually attractive Fourth of July celebration planned by the League for Woman's Service and the chamber of commerce of the city to emphasize particularly woman's part in patriotic and humanitarian enterprises. The float of the Montgomery union, in which the women took great pride, represented Miss Willard standing with open Bible, her arms full of golden sheaves. Around her were grouped twenty-seven girls in white wearing "crusade caps" typifying the twenty-six white states and the District of Columbia. The Flower Mission department was represented by two girls bearing gifts of flowers. Banners and flags completed the decorations of the float. Mrs. J. B. Chatfield, state secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion branch and superintendent of the department of Prison Reform, impersonated Miss Willard. The local option governor, and his cohorts, had been invited to review the great patriotic pageant, and as the W. C. T. U. float passed them the girls sang with fine effect: "All round the world the ribbon white we'll twine." The Montgomery union also observed Flower Mission day with a service at the penitentiary where five hundred beautiful Dorothy Perkins roses were distributed among the prisoners.

UNION SIGNAL QUIZ

Do You Know the Answers to These Questions? They May Be Found in THE UNION SIGNAL of July 12-19

Ten questions, the answers to which will be found in the preceding number of THE UNION SIGNAL, will appear each week. The use of these questions as a part of local union programs is suggested.

1. What remarkable victory for prohibition has occurred during the month of July?
2. Tell the story of the recent conversion of a United States Senator to the cause of prohibition and the tragedy which occasioned his change of heart.
3. Outline the provisions of the Reed "Bone Dry" Amendment as construed by Attorney General Gregory in a circular sent by him to United States attorneys.
4. Give Mr. Hoover's Seven Service Rules for housewives told in rhyme by Mrs. Ella A. Boole.
5. What encouraging evidence of the value of the prohibition law of Kansas to the young manhood of the state has the war brought to light?
6. Explain the financial plan of the New York state W. C. T. U. which has netted approximately $9,000 for local, county and state work.
7. Name incidents of gratifying advance in prohibition legislation in the Mexican states.
8. What action of the Ohio Democrats and the Ohio Republicans points to a prohibition victory at the November election?
9. What immediate action by white ribboners and their friends is being urged by the National W. C. T. U. as best calculated to impress upon the United States Congress the desirability of national wartime prohibition?
10. In what way has the Florida state medical association recently shown that it is up-to-date?

PATRIOTIC ST. ALBANS

The St. Albans (W. Va.) W. C. T. U., of which Mrs. V. E. Mohler is the moving spirit, is participating largely in war relief enterprises. It is planning to send at least $100 to the Ambulance Fund. One thousand paraffine containers and sugar to make the jelly to fill them have been purchased. Already eleven dozen glasses of jelly and a quantity of fruit juice have been shipped to the base hospital at Fort Bliss, Tex. One hundred thumbless bath mits are almost completed and the members are working on the making and filling of 100 comfort bags. For more than two months members of the union have taken turn about in sending lunch to the soldiers doing night guard duty at a bridge in the vicinity of St. Albans.

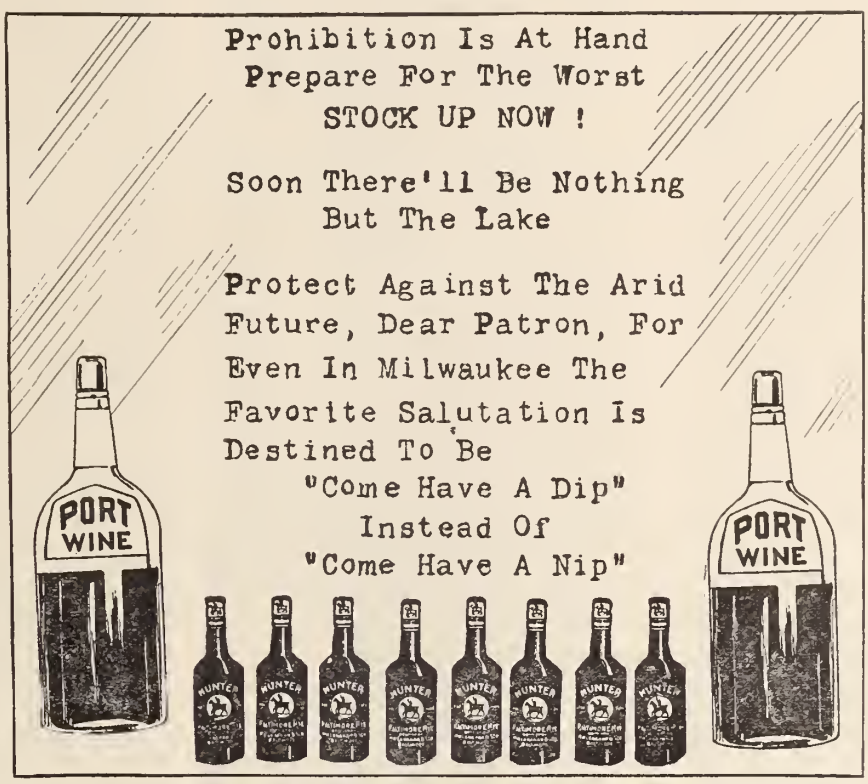
AMBULANCE FUND JOTTINGS

The Beresford W. C. T. U. of South Dakota, a union with only a small membership, sent $80 for the Ambulance Fund.

WHY I BROKE WITH JOHN BARLEYCORN

E. V. LAUGHLIN

I am of Irish-German descent. In my father's home whisky and beer were household necessities. One of my first remembrances is of mother dosing me on warm, sweetened whisky to cure a sudden colic. I remember, also, that on very cold days father always poured out a little brandy for us boys, saying that it would help keep out the cold. In the summer time regularly every Monday morning a keg of beer was put on tap out in the spring house, and the entire family directed to help themselves as they might wish. The fact is we were on extraordinarily good terms with booze—so good in fact that occasional intoxication did not seem to any of us particularly serious. Mother and the older brothers always laughed heartily on those occasions when father drank a little more than he was wont to, and drew to an unusual extent on his fund of witty stories. "Dad's feeling pretty happy," was about all that was said, and we went on about our respective duties with no feeling of disgrace or alarm. Before we boys had reached twenty—there were five of us—we had each been intoxicated more than once. Sam, the oldest, was the only one who drew from father any serious protest. He had gone into church one Sunday evening and disturbed the services by maudlin whispering. When father heard of it he was furiously angry, and told Sam that a man was a fool who couldn't stop drinking when he'd had enough.



In a show window of a Milwaukee saloon recently appeared the warning, "Prohibition is at hand," as pictured above.

It must not be thought that father or mother were disreputable people. On the contrary, they were among the most respected citizens of the community. Time after time, father was elected town supervisor, and he was foremost in every effort for community betterment. He was the chief organizer of the local bank, and for a long time was its president. He never failed to give something to the church, and numerous were his quiet deeds of charity. I remember that he hired old half-blind Ben Stubbs day after day to do work that we boys could have done without any effort. For the prohibitionists he had no toleration, for he regarded their claims as utterly impractical. "People always have drank," he remarked to me once, "and always will." But for the person who drank to excess he had no apology. "A little won't do anybody any harm," I've heard him say repeatedly: "it's the fellows who never know when to quit that make fools of themselves." Such was father's temperance philosophy.

Father passed away in his fiftieth year as the result of a mild spell of typhoid. "Not a very strong constitution—exposed himself too much on the farm," was the physician's explanation of his failure to pull through. His death meant the breaking up of the home, except that it was arranged that Sam was to stay on the farm and operate it for mother. As for myself I had practically perfected my plans to go west, when I was approached by Patrick Hines, the political boss of the village nearby, who confided to me that the time was ripe to vote a saloon on the community. "We soaked them on taxes this year, and didn't give them anything to show for it all," he chuckled. "Them bonds are coming due next fall, and they'll want the license money to help pay with," he added knowingly. "Mighty good thing when Jim"—a wet alderman—"put that deal across. There's plenty of money to run a saloon on if we can get it voted. If you're a good boy"—and here Pat winked suggestively—"we're going to put you in charge. There's a hundred fifty a month in it. Talk it up with the boys all you can."

The prospect of an easy job was very alluring; besides I had no scruples about asking my friends to vote for a saloon for it looked to me like a very commendable business. I knew, of course, that some people in the community were bitterly opposed to such places, but I thought they were merely an unreasonable, cranky set who would oppose anything having a bit of real life in it. I looked upon them, in other words, as a set of sissies with possibly a yellow streak in them. In view of all this I quietly talked license to all my friends, and because I was regarded as a pretty square fellow, turned over a dozen indifferent votes to the saloon cause. When the votes were counted it was found that license had carried by a majority of eight. Pat Hines and Alderman Jim patted me on the shoulder and said that I had done them a good job, and that I'd get what was coming to me—a promise that later was faithfully fulfilled.

When I took my place behind the bar of Dorkey's place—the license was issued in the name of the brewery's agent—I felt no pangs of conscience, nor had the slightest inclination to wish things otherwise. I did not feel that I was engaging in a business that meant harm to anyone. After a fashion I pitied those who were prone to drink to excess, and mentally characterized them as fools, as my father had done before me. I knew that a great deal of money would be spent that ought to go to the support of wives and children, but I reasoned that it would probably be fooled away anyway and that the saloon might as well have it. In all honesty I did not wish anyone to suffer poverty or come to grief through the presence of the saloon. My candid opinion is that ninety out of every hundred dispensers of liquor over the bar are quite human in their sympathies for unfortunates. Nevertheless, not many of them will admit that the system is wrong—that the state ought to render less possible the creation of such conditions. Invariably saloonkeepers and bartenders attribute the fault to an individual's lack of self control; the down-and-out drunkard is almost always described as a fellow who doesn't have backbone enough to straighten up.

As a matter of course the licensing of a saloon in the village awakened a great deal of criticism and antagonism on the part of the church folks. Pat Hines, Jim, the alderman, and I were the subjects of a perfect flood of condemnation; and it came to our ears also that in the prayer meetings not a few were the divine appeals that we might see the error of our ways. The latter caused a somewhat unpleasant inner feeling—a wish that my opponents might be content to make it a flesh and-blood affair. I have since analyzed this spark of conscientiousness as being due to several years of random attendance upon Sunday school service during my middle teens, due to the unceasing pleas of a good elderly woman, Aunt Sallie Gates, who defended me when as a stripling I was being bulldozed by the town lads, and for whom I maintained a sincere regard. For the general flood of condemnation I cared very little; in fact the effect was to make me fighting obstinate. My attitude was one of complaisant self-satisfaction: My business was legal; I observed the laws and town ordinances to the letter; folks who didn't drink were not asked to do so. Mentally I labeled the opposition a lot of "butinskies"—meddlers with the rights of honest business and personal liberty. "If a fellow wants to drink why hasn't he a perfect right," I reasoned to myself; "and so long as he doesn't get drunk and disturb the peace whose business is it?" Pat and Jim sided with me when behind closed doors we discussed the drift of public sentiment, and prepared our plans to vote license when next the question came up at an election. "You're level headed all right when it comes to the rights of the public," Pat said approvingly, while Jim nodded acquiescence.

The saloon had been running nearly a year before I received my first really severe jolt. One busy Saturday evening Aunt Sallie Gates entered, and with tears in her eyes, marched straight to me, and

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WHY I BROKE WITH JOHN BARLEYCORN

(Continued from Page Eleven)

in a voice which trembled said: "Eddie, I want you to quit this wicked business" —those were her exact words—"Don't you know you're helping to send our boys and young men to perdition as fast as they can go. How much I loved you when you used to come to my Sunday-school class; O Eddie, how can you—why do you—sell this damnable stuff? Didn't I teach you that no person should put drink to another's lips either for gain or through friendship? Oh, my dear boy, I want you to quit it while there is time."

"Making People Believe"

While Aunt Sallie was pleading with me I could only hide my face in silent shame. I was not at all angry with her for I knew that all she said came from the depths of her heart; but when a stranger, thinking no doubt to win my favor, remarked in a patronizing tone: "Some bossy old dame! Believe me, if I'd been you I'd not have taken any of her gaff," my anger blazed hotly, and with one bound I reached the fellow's side and threw him headlong into the street—an act that shortly after cost me fifty dollars and costs. In addition my superiors hauled me severely over the coals reminding me that nothing would discredit a saloon more than to have it get the name of being a rough-house joint. I quote two sentences from a letter received from the brewing company which was practically the owner of the saloon: "As a bartender you must be clean, polite, courteous, unmindful of rude or unseemly remarks on the part of customers. Be sure that you never become angry and above all things never assault a customer even though he abuses you; call the police or other officers of the law. And remember always that the continuance of our business depends upon making people believe that it is strictly moral and law-abiding." I read and re-read this letter, pondering long over the clause *making people believe*. Whether the brewery official had intended to convey to me a delicate hint as to the genuineness of their motives, or had chanced inadvertently, through haste in dictation, to reveal his own attitude of mind, I could not decide. In either case I was shocked at the discovery that the liquor chiefs were insincere in their repeated declamations against the infringement of personal rights. Prior to this I had quite faithfully believed that a great, economic industry was being endangered through the hostility of a misguided set of reformers. I had read with avidity all the pamphlets that reached the saloon —and there were many of them—dealing with the commercial features of the manufacture of liquors, all seeking to prove that countless people were benefited through the existence of the industry. These I accepted as the work of learned students of the subject of economics, and I could not understand how sane people could advocate the discontinuance of an industry that added so largely to the wealth of the world. The chance expression *making people believe* was the entering wedge of doubt that left me slightly unsettled in mind as to the integrity of the economic claims.

Learns of Publicity Methods of "The Trade"

The suspicions that had been aroused were strengthened and practically confirmed several months later on the occasion of a visit to the headquarters of the brewing company with which we dealt. The secretary personally was showing me through the large establishment. In an elaborate office close to his own was seated a young man vigorously operating a typewriter. "Our publicity agent," the secretary volunteered. "Just now he is engaged in getting out a series of leaflets on 'Why the Laboring Man Should Drink Beer'"; and in conversation with the young fellow I learned that he was the author of a pamphlet, "The Farmer Should Vote for the Sustaining of the Brewing Industry," that I had been instrumental in circulating widely in my home community, and which I knew had not been without effect. "Yes, I wrote that circular," he admitted when I spoke approvingly of it. "Dope that touches the pocket-book of the country folks goes pretty well with them." To say the least I was interested. Visions of grey-haired professors soberly tabulating economic facts, debating and weighing the same in the light of truth and justice, went a-glimmering; and when the young man confidingly admitted to me that he had left the newspaper work for this form of publicity management because it offered much bigger pay, the scales dropped from my eyes and I realized that the printed material I had sworn by was prepared merely by shrewd writers for the purpose of influencing a gullible public. My informant probably noticed the shade of disapproval that flitted across my face, and adroitly managed to add: "Our business —your business, too—is being attacked vigorously by church and anti-liquor people, and our only chance of defeating prohibition is to *make the people believe* that their pocket-books are going to be dipped into. This is our only show of keeping going. Of course it costs money. This department spent $250,000 last year alone."

"THE BEER THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS"

"It made Milwaukee famous," was the legend flaunting there,
O'er the dramshop on the corner, underneath the arc-light's glare,
And I thought of soaring tax rates, and improvements overdue,
Of paupers quite too numerous, and pavements quite too few;
Of failures of the merchants who were caught by liquor's lure—
It made Milwaukee famous, but it made our city poor.
It made Milwaukee famous, but that fame cannot repay
Our people's toll of broken lives that went the liquor way;
For the peril of our children, who are ever on the brink
Of temptations that are fostered by the deadly demon, drink;
For faces pinched with hunger and bodies thinly clad—
It made Milwaukee famous, but it made our mothers sad.
It made Milwaukee famous, but who would own a fame
Whose price is untold suffering and poverty and shame
But if 'tis thought this monstrous price is only right, why then,
How heavy must the bosoms be of all Milwaukee men!
For we're sending into exile, and sending it to stay,
What made Milwaukee famous, in a most infamous way.

—Tom English *in Pioneer.*

The reader may think it peculiar that a bartender should have been disturbed over the discovery that the publicity end of the liquor business was a snare and a delusion, that the so-called scientific truths, good-health hints, pure product claims, along with the economic assertions that thousands were being benefited by the manufacture of alcoholic products, were prepared by skillful writers who had sold their talent for this purpose. Nevertheless, I could not get away from certain fundamental principles that Aunt Sallie Gates had hammered home during the Sunday school lessons, and which father had emphasized from time to time when wrought up over some attempted trickery. "Be square, Eddie, be square," I recall as his most repeated assertion; and I remember that on the day when I was twenty-one he talked with me quite seriously on this same matter. "Don't trick people, or make claims that are not true, or pretend a thing is something when it isn't," he asserted with emphasis. "In the long run you'll win out by being straight in all you do and say. People have no use for a liar after they find him out." In this way my father, blunt and emphatic at times, honest to a penny, true to his friends, although a victim to racial freedom in the use of alcohol, taught me one of the truest lessons of life. All honor to my father! He never was guilty of a single act of trickery.

Although I had received an insight into certain phases of the liquor business that I detested, nevertheless I was not prepared to denounce the entire system. I salved my conscience by remembering that all great businesses were reputed to be guilty of deeds not sanctioned by moral law. The tactics, I reasoned, were quite parallel to those employed by the great political parties, or at least reputed to be employed by them. The result was that though I ceased to distribute printed matter defending the saloon and its interests, I remained fully loyal to the general principle that an individual had a right to use liquor if he so desired.

Pat and Jim were astute politicians. Through their efforts the saloon was voted in year after year until it practically became a fixture. Gradually the opposition ceased until there was very little contest. The people of the village seemed to have reached an apathetic attitude of mind in regard to the effect of the saloon upon the community—the attitude characteristic of a farmer who has carried a mortgage for a score of years and gives up all hope of ever paying it off. I remained in charge as manager and dispenser. In addition to my monthly check of two hundred dollars—my salary was increased during my second year—I received always at Christmas time a check for $1,000 from the brewing company, with the brief statement: "A Christmas gift for faithful service." My bank account had grown until it had assumed very generous proportions, and various fortunate investments had further tended to increase it. I never drank to excess, though I always took a morning toddy on opening the saloon, and an evening one on retiring. I drank more or less beer, but never to the extent that I became intoxicated. I knew that a majority of the people of the community regarded me as a bad man, but that did not disturb me particularly for I had reached an attitude of general indifference to public opinion.

The effects of saloons in a community are never immediate. Often several years must elapse before the harm they do is apparent; and in a similar manner the effects are slow in disappearing. The taste for liquor does not seize upon people in a few days or a few months; time is necessary to establish the thirst that only King Alcohol can quench. My observation as a bartender is that not many men naturally care for alcohol in any form; invariably the appetite is acquired by enforced participation in the saloon or by being with a group of jolly fellows. Frequently have I seen young men turn away in disgust from their first glass of beer or whisky. Ashamed to admit that the taste was nauseating, I have heard them bravely proclaim that it was "bully good stuff," a falsehood as all the old fellows admitted by sly winks at one another. Of one thing am I firmly convinced: The crop of new drinkers, the drunkards and bums of the future, would grow less and less each year if there were not saloons and near-saloons in which the taste for liquor is formed by repeated drinking. Blind tigers and other illicit places of sale often outwardly magnify the drink evil through bringing intoxication immediately under the public eye; but as

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DON'S SHOPPING EXPEDITION

EDNA SAXE

"Oh, mother, isn't this shoe store where Riley's old saloon used to be? Let's get my shoes here and see what kind of a store a saloon makes." Don was going to the country and he had come down town with his mother on a shopping expedition.

Before Mrs. Leroy could protest Don was leading the way into the transformed saloon whose walls were now lined from ceiling to floor with shoe boxes.

"Look, mother, see that poor woman with the baby and the two boys," whispered Don. "She told the clerk that she wanted shoes for both the boys and the baby. My, but they surely need them. That shoe one of the boys has just taken off has no sole at all."

"Say, mother, them's some shoes," Don heard the younger boy exclaim excitedly as a clerk tried a pair of shiny new shoes on his brother. "Just think, if this was still Riley's saloon we couldn't have new shoes, for dad would still be spending his wages for beer. Now Henry can have shoes, and I can have shoes, and baby can have shoes. You need some, too, mother. Are you going to get you some shoes, today?" Don felt so glad when the tired looking little woman nodded in the affirmative.

"Look there, mother," Don leaned toward his mother and spoke in a low tone. "There by the door. See the poor man and the little girl?"

Don caught the man's eyes and smiled encouragingly. "How do you do," he inquired politely as the man stood looking at him. "It's a nice day, isn't it?"

"I buy my liddle Stell some shoes, some fine, fine shoes," exulted the man in reply, his face lighting up with pleasure as he glanced at the little girl.

"That's probably the first pair of new shoes that child ever had in her life," the sympathetic clerk nodded in the direction of the pair to whom Don had been talking. "The father no doubt drank up his money when the saloons were open and never gave his child's clothes a thought."

Mrs. Leroy's next errand was to the bank, and as she and Don stood in the long row waiting to get to the window the boy overheard two men in conversation. "Yes, it is marvelous," said one. "I voted against prohibition, thought sure it would ruin business. I was wrong, I can see that now. The law has only been in effect four weeks and already business is greatly improved. The first week of prohibition two hundred new savings accounts were opened and bank business has increased every week since."

"Did you hear that, mother?" Don inquired excitedly of his mother. "It seems like everywhere today we are seeing and hearing something about prohibition."

As they left the bank Don stopped before a store window which contained a display of boys' khaki soldier suits. While he was loudly admiring them, two men paused beside him for a moment before entering the store. "Sure, me bye, it's from O'Shaugnessy oi'll be gettin' me new suit," said one of them. "Didn't he have his saloon on this viry spot, and ain't he atryin' to sell clothes for an honest livin'. It's meself as will be buyin' from him now as wouldn't when he sold nothin' but booze."

"Oh, mother, this must have been a saloon, too. Let's get my things here. Won't you buy me one of those suits?" Don was already halfway in and a genial faced Irishman was hastening forward. "Shure, ma'm," he told Mrs. Leroy, for he talked volubly as he brought forward garments for their inspection, "it does my heart good to be selling things for the childer instead of keeping a saloon. I used to say to the missus often as how I'd be quitting the business, but I put it off and prohibition just took me joh away. It's a blessed change, the clothing business, and I says the same over and over again. Yes, mum, shure the business is payin'. It's money aplenty I'm makin', more than ever I did with the saloon."

"Look, mother, that boy there looks like Stan Sullivan who used to live in the shanty by the river. Isn't he fixed up, though!" Don and his mother were waiting for the car to take them home. Maybe it was telepathy, but the boy of the new clothes turned and faced them, a roguish smile showing through freckles and tan. "It *is* Stan," exclaimed Don, as the former, with a shrill "hello," dashed across the street.

"How nice you look, Stan," commented Mrs. Leroy at the first pause in the boys' eager conversation.

"Yes'm, they are nice, these clothes. Dad got them for me. The first day the saloons were closed father came home sober. You never saw my father when he was sober, did you?" the boy inquired eagerly of Mrs. Leroy. "Since prohibition he's the finest father in the world. The first night after the saloons closed we all thought we must be dreaming and we kept watching every minute for fear he'd do something to us. The second night he came home sober again. By the third night Baby Bess could hardly wait until dad got home, and he had her on his shoulder every minute. Payday he took us all downtown and bought us all new togs, Bess, and Peter and Lou and me and mother. Say, we've got the finest father in the city."

"Three cheers for prohibition!" cried Don. "What's the matter with prohibition?" "It's all right," chimed in Stan. "Hurray," shouted the two happy boys.

WHY I BROKE WITH JOHN BARLEYCORN

(Continued from Page Twelve)

for creating a crop of new drinkers their influence is immeasurably less than that of the legalized saloons. While I enforced very rigidly the laws against selling to minors, I was aware that in devious ways liquor found its way out to fellows nineteen and twenty years old—young men who had just reached that age in which insubordination to law looked manly. Human nature is such that few individuals calmly submit to class or age prohibitions. Few red-blooded boys admit that their elders justly have the right to enter a saloon when they are denied. The fact that these prohibitions exist without doubt whets the desires of a majority of boys to see behind the scenes, and taste that which is forbidden. I am assured in my own mind that the restrictions that are intended to save the youth from entering the downward way only act as spurs to entice him on. Now that I am convinced that permitting the sale of alcohol is a great economic mistake I sometimes wonder why the public tolerates the evil. But of this I will have more to say later.

Crop of Economic Failures Began to Ripen

It was during my eighth year as manager of Dorkey's place that I became keenly aware that the saloon was beginning to ripen its crop of economic failures. The instance of Sam Burns brought this home to me. Sam was a carpenter, about my age, a splendid workman. Like many others he had formed the habit of stopping in every morning on his way to work for a toddy or a glass of beer. After this had gone on for four or five years Sam began to lose his grip on the community. People said he could no longer be depended upon; besides that he was irregular in attending to his work, prone to drop his tools at any moment he took the notion. As his business fell away he took to hanging around the saloon; naturally his appetite increased, and he became a burden on my hands. One evening, at closing up time, something moved me to speak to him about straightening up. "Cut out booze, you say," he howled at me, "why, you scoundrel, you're the cause of my being here. What did you make me vote for the saloon in the first place for?"

His accusation cut me to the quick. I looked at him. Could it be that I had produced this drunken, ragged hum, this man that otherwise might be a success in life. I remembered that it was but too true he had voted for the saloon to please me, and that his taste for liquor was formed over my bar. For hours I pondered the worth-while of it all. Sincerely I regretted that Sam was down and out, for we had been chums together.

That same night Sam Burns failed to reach home. When he was discovered next morning both hands were so badly frozen that they had to be amputated. That was ten years ago. During this time Sam has been a charge upon the county. The expense of his keep has been five hundred dollars a year. This one individual has cost the county half of all the license money received during the ten years that the saloon legally existed in the community. In the dead hours of night, when the forces of argument hurn low and conscience prods us for our misdeeds, I toss and turn whenever I think of Sam Burns and my share in his wrecking.

Sam's case was but the first of many that followed in rapid succession. The saloon had sown its seed of ruin, disaster, sorrow, crime, suffering, in a fertile soil. Two or three weeks later Benny Higgs, a mother's only support, while intoxicated with liquor purchased over my bar, attempted to hoard a train and lost both legs. Five young men, the sons of good families, committed a burglary and were sentenced to the penitentiary. The father of one of the young men, while temporarily crazed over the disgrace, attempted to shoot me; and while I secured police protection I was aware that I had no large measure of sympathy. I could see that the finger of the community was pointed against me, that I was regarded as being the real source of the distress that had come upon them. I chanced one day to hear a remark not intended for my ears in which the public estimate of myself was revealed: "That fiend, Eddie, ought to be hanged; for his paltry salary he'd ruin the whole community. The whisky crowd has got him body and soul. Some of these days they'll kick him out; it will be good enough for the brute, too."

I think it must have been the statement that I was owned by the whisky crowd that stirred me within, for I had always prided myself that I was an independent fellow, running at the heck and call of no one. I think it was largely this self-judgment of myself that had held me to my conceptions of the right and wrong of the saloon business, for I had all along thought of the drinker as one who braved the conventions of society and did what he wanted to, regardless of consequences. Could it be, was it possible, I meditated, that I had been a fool and a dupe during all the years that I had been passing liquor across the bar? Had I been but a tool in the hands of forces that cared not for me or the people? The more the possibility of such a thing seemed true, the madder I got. I resolved then and there I'd find out in some way if my suspicions were correct. In a flash it came to me that Judge Graham—the man who accidentally had stirred up this dispute within me—would be just the person to set me right if I went to him in a spirit of

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

WHY I BROKE WITH JOHN BARLEYCORN

(Continued from Page Thirteen)

candor. I knew that he was only nominally a church member, and that he invariably voted without any consideration of prohibition; I further knew that he was considered a fair and square thinker, and a man well-versed in practical politics and economics. Intuitively I felt that from him I would receive an unbiased judgment as to the ethics of the liquor industry, though I remembered, of course, that his statement about me had been extremely condemnatory.

It was midnight when I knocked at Judge Graham's door—he always sat up late—and without waste of time explained why I was there and what I wanted. Though the judge at first regarded me with manifest suspicion he warmed up after he became convinced that I was a sincere seeker after truth, and in a kindly, scholarly manner explained the status of the liquor industry just as he saw it. It was quickly evident that the jurist had delved deep into the facts and figures underlying the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages. He brought before me in a clear-cut, bird's-eye fashion the economic conditions that have sustained and developed the traffic to its present gigantic proportions. Alcoholic liquor, in an ancient and pioneer day, he reminded me, aided people to temporarily forget the extreme hardships of living; at a later date it furnished governments a convenient and ready means of providing revenue, and in that way established itself firmly as an institution. The capital now tied up in its manufacture has increased to immense proportions and the amount of money expended for liquor in various forms exceeds that spent for food, clothing, and education. He explained why those who have money invested in breweries and distilleries will fight to the bitter end to keep legalized the manufacture and sale of their products. "Eddie," the judge remarked soberly, "you are a cog in the machinery by which an injurious and uneconomic industry is perpetuated. Like thousands of your kind you are unaware that mankind is seriously endangered through the business that you follow. You have deluded yourself into thinking that human rights are sustained through giving people the right to partake of that which makes them less fit to render industrial and social service. With honest intentions towards your fellowmen you have been a party to the greatest, most far-reaching economic crime ever perpetrated—a crime compared with which war pales into insignificance."

"Eddie" Becomes Deadly Enemy of Booze

We talked into the wee hours of the morning. Just as the first pale blushes of red were lightening the east, I departed for my home, clothed in my right mind. From that hour I have been the deadly enemy of booze. The money piled up in ten years of tending bar is being expended in undoing the wrong that lies at my door. But the sight of helpless Sam Burns, legless Benny Higgs, haggard fathers and mothers, reminds me that no amount of repentance will undo certain wrongs. In the silent hours of the night I roll and toss. How I wish I had never made the acquaintance of John Barleycorn.

A GIFT

that will be prized by any white ribboner is the

DAINTY BOW PIN

Made of gold and set with thirty pearls.
(Size ¾ inch.)
Price, postpaid, $3.50.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

HOW TO ADDRESS MAIL TO OUR SOLDIERS IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

We are frequently asked how to address mail to enlisted men at the various camp sites. The following information is taken from bulletins issued by the Post Office Department at Washington:

There will be established a military branch post office at each of the thirty-two cantonments in the United States listed herein. This branch office at the camp will be a branch of the nearest *large* post office. For example, there is to be a cantonment at Ayer, Mass. The post office at Ayer, of course, is small and could not handle the mail, therefore the *military post office* will be a branch of the Lowell post office. This plan is being worked out by the post office department, but the list of branch post offices cannot be furnished for at least one month. In the meantime specific directions should be given to have letters addressed to soldiers (full name and company and regiment if possible) always using words "Military Camp." If a letter were to be sent to the cantonment at Ayer, Mass., "Military Camp" should be a part of the address. This insures its going via Lowell and being promptly delivered.

To reach our soldiers abroad the Post Office Department issues the following instructions:

"Letters, post cards and printed matter originating in the United States or any of its possessions for transmission to the United States Expeditionary Forces in Europe are subject to the United States domestic classification, conditions and rates of postage.

"Mail addressed to members of the Expeditionary Forces should bear the complete designation of the division, regiment, company and organization to which the addressee belongs, as well as the name and address of the sender, and be fully prepaid by postage stamps affixed. *Patrons should be instructed under no circumstances to attempt to designate on the addressed envelope the location of the unit. The correct manner of addressing such a letter would be as follows:*

Return to
Mrs. JOHN SMITH,
——— Blank Street,
New York City.

Stamp

JOHN SMITH, JR.,
Co. X, ——— Infantry,
American Expeditionary Forces.

"Postmasters shall forward all mail matter addressed 'American Expeditionary Forces' to New York."

Mailable merchandise may be sent by parcel post to France, according to U. S. Post Office regulations. The postage rate is uniform at 12 cents a pound or fraction of a pound, which must be prepaid IN FULL. A parcel must not weigh more than 11 pounds nor measure more than 3 feet 6 inches in length or 6 feet in length and girth combined nor contain matter prohibited in the domestic mails. Provided they are properly packed, fatty substances, liquids and those which easily liquefy, confections and pastes, may, if not otherwise unmailable, be sent in the parcel post mails.

The Post Office Department has also made provision whereby magazines can be forwarded, at a cost of only one cent to the sender, to United States troops in Europe. Place a one cent stamp on the cover of the magazine, no matter how much it weighs, and hand it to any postal employe. This mailing privilege is extended to readers, not to publishers.

Magazines, to be accepted for mailing, under this order must have printed in the upper right hand corner of the front cover the following:

"NOTICE TO READER: When you finish reading this magazine place a 1 cent stamp on this notice, hand same to any postal employe and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers or sailors at the front. NO WRAPPING. NO ADDRESS.

"A. S. BURLESON,
"Postmaster General."

Postmasters will be given instructions from time to time as to the manner of forwarding such magazines.

REVISED LIST OF CAMPS

The camps for the national army will be as follows:

Ayer, Mass., first division, comprising the New England States.

Yaphank, South Haven, L. I., second division, Congressional districts Nos. 1 to 26, comprising Long Island, New York City and a small territory immediately north of New York City.

Wrightstown, N. J., third division, comprising the remainder of New York State and the northern tier of Pennsylvania counties.

Annapolis Junction, Md., fourth division, the remainder of Pennsylvania, which includes Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

Petersburg, Va., fifth division, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

Columbia, S. C., sixth division, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee.

Atlanta, Ga., seventh division, Georgia, Alabama and Florida.

Chillicothe, Ohio, eighth division, comprised of Ohio state troops.

Louisville, Ky., ninth division, Indiana and Kentucky.

Rockford, Ill., tenth division, Illinois state troops.

Battle Creek, Mich., eleventh division, Michigan and Wisconsin.

Little Rock, Ark., twelfth division, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Des Moines, Iowa, thirteenth division, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, North and South Dakota.

Fort Riley, Kans., fourteenth division, Missouri, Kansas and Colorado.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., fifteenth division, Oklahoma and Texas.

American Lake, Wash., sixteenth division, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona and New Mexico.

In addition to these cantonments, six camp sites for the tented camps of the national guard have been located at Fort Worth, Texas; Waco, Texas; Houston, Texas; Fort Sill, Oklahoma; Deming, N. M., and Linda Vista, Calif. Ten more of these camps are yet to be located in the southern and southeastern departments.

SANITARY DRINKING FOUNTAINS

¶We make a large variety of ornamental Drinking Fountains for man and beast.
¶Special Prices to Charitable and Temperance Societies.

THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS
118-120 Fifth Ave., New York
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Prohibition and the War

From *The Outlook*

The United States is at war. A nation at war is like a crew in an open boat far out at sea.

The first duty of such a crew is to win its way to safety. If tearing the shirts off the backs of the crew, patching up a sail, and using the oars for a jury mast will best speed the boat to shore, that is what must be done.

If leaving the shirts untouched to protect the crew from the cold and rowing with the oars will bring the boat more quickly to safety, then no other method need be discussed.

When the crew reaches shore, it can sit down at its leisure and discuss the abstract advantages of sail power and oar power—but not before.

In just this spirit the country should approach the present question of adopting National prohibition.

Will National prohibition save enough foodstuffs to help us to win the war?

Professor Irving Fisher tells us that it will save 11,000,000 loaves of bread a day. The brewers themselves admit that they use one per cent of the food products of the country, and one per cent of the food products of the country means enough food to feed a million people for a year. Mr. Hoover tells us that by the abolishing of beer alone "we can save from fifty to sixty million bushels of grain, ... and that grain is of the utmost value to our allies."

Will National prohibition help us to protect the health and morals of our soldiers and of our civil population? Apparently the War Department thinks so, because it has asked and received from Congress the power to prohibit the sale of liquor to men in uniform. The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America believes that it will, for it is working for prohibition to the best of its ability. The National Conference of Charities and Correction recently violated its custom of passing no resolution on a controverted subject by adopting a declaration favoring "the absolute prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating beverages during the war and for at least one year thereafter."

Literature and Supplies for Comfort Bags

LITERATURE

Testament, special khaki cloth cover. Price, 18 cents.

Testament. Price, 12 cents.

"Home Hymns," a collection of hymns set to familiar tunes. Price, 3 cents each; per fifty, 60 cents; per hundred, $1.00.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Songster. Price, 7 cents.

Coupon Pledge Card, printed in blue with flag in colors. Price, per hundred, 35 cents.

"A Friendly Word to Young Men," by Richmond Pearson Hobson of Merrimac fame. Printed in blue, with flag in colors. Price, 2 cents each; per fifty, 20 cents; per hundred, 35 cents.

"Letter from Mother." Facsimile letter with W. C. T. U. monogram and flag in colors, printed in blue. Price, 3 cents each; per fifty, 25 cents; per hundred, 40 cents.

Envelope for letter, with W. C. T. U. monogram. Price, per fifty, 25 cents; per hundred, 40 cents.

"Letter from Mother," with envelope. Price, 5 cents; per hundred, 75 cents.

Protecting the Home Folks (a warning against vice). Each, 2 cents; 50, 25 cents; 100, 40 cents.

"What God Says to His Soldiers." A unique arrangement of Scripture texts under subjects: Reveille—Roll Call—Attention — Quick March—Halt—etc. Printed on card 4¼x2¾, a convenient size to slip into a Testament, with flag in colors and texts printed in blue. Price, 2 cents each; per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 30 cents.

Directions for Comfort Bags. Price, 2 cents each; per fifty, 15 cents; per hundred, 25 cents.

(When ordering, please state whether directions are wanted for comfort bags for soldiers or sailors.)

SUPPLIES

Metal mirrors, 25 cents each; per dozen, $2.75.

Scissors, 15 cents a pair; per dozen, $1.50.

Two-inch gauze sealed bandage, 10 cents net.

One-inch adhesive tape, 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00.

Prices subject to change without notice.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

The Magnificent Steel Steamship "Minnesota" to BUFFALO (NIAGARA FALLS) and RETURN $40 Including Meals and berth

via Charlevoix, Harbor Springs and historic Mackinac Island, stopping at Detroit and viewing both ways by daylight the beautiful scenery of the Detroit River and St. Clair Flats, stopping at all points of interest. Nine-hour stop at Buffalo allows **plenty of time to see Niagara Falls. One way $25,** including berth and meals. During season leaves Chicago Saturdays 1:30 p. m.

The Elegant Steel Steamship "Missouri" to SAULT STE. MARIE and RETURN $27.50 Including Meals and Berth

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Our line of steamers offers you the greatest possible opportunity for real rest and genuine pleasure.

The Elegant Steel Steamships
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offer unrivaled service between Chicago, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Bay View, Harbor Springs, Mackinac Island, Ludington, Manistee, Onekama, Frankfort, GlenHaven, GlenArbor, Leland (via auto or connecting steamer from Glen Haven), and Traverse Bay ports, Sault Ste. Marie, Detroit and Buffalo, connecting with all lines for Lake Superior and Eastern Points. Book of tours and folder mailed on request.

Northern Michigan Transportation Co.
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The "Bone Dry" Law at Work in Tennessee

Special Correspondence

Tennessee's "bone dry" law, which has been declared constitutional by a Nashville judge, is fastening its fangs, indiscriminately and relentlessly, upon would-be violators. Never before has old booze had so slight a foothold in the state. Most of those attempting to aid him and his colleagues are fifth-rate negroes and illiterate whites. However, one prominent official in the capital city winked at such, and his official head was taken off by the ouster law. It is "good-by booze," in Tennessee.

The birthday of Silena Moore Holman, July 9, is a Red Letter day in Tennessee, and is known as Membership day. By common consent the unions all over the state this year observed the month of June as membership month, with the first nine days of July thrown in for good measure. Special effort was put forth to secure new members and collect dues of old members. There is every indication that it was generally and successfully observed. One union, New Market, in a town of some 500 inhabitants, in Jefferson county, has gained thirty-one new members so far this year. Many of the unions put on a "double-barreled win-one campaign," every member endeavoring to win another, and each union putting forth every effort to organize another union. July 9 was celebrated in various ways. Some of the unions held temperance rallies in the evening, others gave temperance receptions, while two unions at least, united in a beautiful temperance picnic.

Along other lines of W. C. T. U. endeavor, Knox county, with such leading spirits as Mrs. Estella M. Knox, state corresponding secretary, Mrs. Mary C. Baker, the veteran editor of the *Open Door*, and Mrs. J. H. Sensabaugh, county president, has done excellent work during the past several months. These good women, with others, have been untiring in their efforts to promote the best interests of the W. C. T. U. Especially have they excelled in S. T. I. work. Of the boys thus vitally reached, two are going to the front as Y. M. C. A. secretaries. One young prize-winner, W. O. Lane, is taking officers' training at Fort Oglethorp. One of the contestants in Knoxville College (for colored people) was a native African. And so the good work reaches out and its circle widens.

Tennessee expects to have some good reports at the state convention which meets in October at Bristol. This picturesque little city is in the extreme eastern part of the state. In fact half of it is claimed by the Virginia W. C. T. U., and half of it by Tennessee. We are hoping to have a good many of our Virginia sisters present at our convention, where a cordial welcome awaits all.

PROHIBITION FANS

make useful souvenirs for distribution in fairs and other open air meetings.

An attractive fan in flag blue, with the slogan

PROTECT OUR AMERICAN YOUTH BY PROHIBITING THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

on one side, and upon the reserve side the map showing the dry states.

Place these in churches, send to the hospitals, and keep a liberal supply on your porch.

Spread the story of prohibition progress by the generous use of these fans.

Price, per dozen, 25 cents; per hundred, $2.00; per five-hundred, $8.00.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

THE UNION SIGNAL . . . . $1.00 a year
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No other premium allowed.

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Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
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Campaign Edition (monthly) . . . . .
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THE YOUNG CRUSADER, 37c a year (1s. 6d.)
Address Evanston, Ill.

"Do Your Bit"

VIDA THOMPSON, Manager Circulation Department

Perhaps some of you have seen in a newspaper recently, an article telling of an interview with a man who has been in France for some years, working in the aviation corps, and who has the reputation of being quite a thinker. He makes the statement that whether we wish it or not, American life is bound to be revolutionized after the war,—that men will be "broader-minded" along moral lines, that "Puritanism will be a thing of the past"—and so on. In other words, morality will be at a lower ebb.

Can this be so? Do we want it? Does not such a statement constitute a real call for us to guard against laxness of morals as a result of the war? We must both work and pray, and one way of working is to furnish good reading material for the soldiers, which will help to strengthen the influences on the side of right.

Mention is made below of what others have done. "DO *YOUR* BIT."

A Word From New Jersey

"Enclosed find $1.00 for the weekly edition of THE UNION SIGNAL to be sent to the New Jersey regiment. Our union is also sending state and National papers to local libraries."

What They Are Doing in New York

Enclosed find $2.50 for ten Campaign Edition subscriptions to be sent to one address for our enlisted boys, preferably some camp in New York.

FRANCES E. MCCLARRIE,
For the North Cohocton and Atlantic W. C. T. U.

West Washington's Special Efforts

West Washington sends seven subscriptions for the soldiers' camp at American Lake, paid for by Mrs. A. C. Shook, Lynden union, Excelsior union and Central union (both in Bellingham), "A Friend" in Whatcom county, Skagit county, Whatcom county.

Maine's Plan and Purpose

Enclosed find $5.00 from our W. C. T. U., to be used to send THE UNION SIGNAL to soldiers' camps, as you think best.

ADA M. UPHAM, Old Orchard, Maine.

Wisconsin's Patriotic Program

Enclosed find $5.00 for UNION SIGNAL subscriptions to be sent to the soldiers, one to the address given, the other four where most needed.

MRS. D. E. MARSH, Palmyra, Wis.

A War Time Economist

"Tommy"—the fond mother was leading her hopeful to think for himself—"isn't it rather extravagant to eat both butter and jam on your bread at the same time?"

"No, it's a saving," Thomas informed her. "One piece of bread does for both."—*Epworth Herald.*

Beer Breeds Degeneracy

D. H. KRESS, M. D.

Beer brings about degeneracy more rapidly than does the same proportion of alcohol taken in the form of whisky. Beer drinkers who have maintaincd their vitality and possess a normal blood pressure at the age of forty are a rarity. The malt liquors in addition to the alcohol contain other poisons, besides products which favor the growth of intestinal bacteria, which cause autointoxication and arteriosclerosis.

The heavy mortality of brewery employes is evidence that beer instead of being a hygienic drink, as is claimed, is a dangerous and harmful beverage. Beer is not employed because it is a nutrient, but because it is an intoxicant. It is drunk solely for its alcoholic effect. Should beer not intoxicate or produce this alcoholic effect, its use would be at an end.

The moral degeneracy caused by the habitual use of beer is more pronounced than the physical degeneracy. "Among the academic youth of Germany the drinking of beer has killed the ideals and ethics and has produced an incredible vulgarity," says Dr. A. Forel, of the University of Zurich. The general culture of the higher classes is unmistakably undergoing frightful retrogression because of the beer consumption of its students. Beer drinking has produced a grossness among the people of Germany that is becoming noticeable to travelers and in fact proverbial.

FANS AND LEAFLETS

for distribution in Chautauquas and other summer assemblies at

SPECIAL PRICES

Leaflets carefully selected.

PACKAGE NO. 1
Containing
50 Prohibition Fans
300 Leaflets
Price, $1.45.

PACKAGE NO. 2
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100 Prohibition Fans
500 Leaflets
Price, $2.45.

PACKAGE NO. 3
Containing
150 Prohibition Fans
800 Leaflets
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PACKAGE NO. 4
Containing
200 Prohibition Fans
1,000 Leaflets
Price, $5.00.

Please order early.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

The General's Answer

Not long since the Bishop of London related the story of his visit to the headquarters of the Australian troops to ask the general in command in what way he might assist in maintaining the moral tone of the Australian troops while in the city. The answer of the general was this: "You can help us best, Bishop, by closing every public-house in Westminster."

Series of Short Leaflets

For General Distribution Among Mothers, Fathers, Girls and Boys.

MOTHERS' HOME SERIES
"Watch Me."
The Things We Forget.
Mother's Smile.
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What Changed Him.
Written on the Heart.
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His Turn Now.
Too Small to Divide.
A Talk by Burdette.
The Child is Father of the Man.
It Takes Two.
Prompt People.
Two of Us.
The Power of Control.
Stop a While.
Still Chiselling.
A Message.
How Alcohol Works.
How Are You Building?
The Law of Habit.

Size, 3½x6 inches.
Price, 2 cents each; per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

W. C. T. U. NAPKINS
heavy crepe paper, with dainty pink flowered border and W. C. T. U. monogram in gold in corner.
Price, per 25, 20 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

FOLDED DRINKING CUPS
made of waxed paper with Woman's Christian Temperance Union printed on same in blue.
Price, per dozen, 10 cents; per 100, 50 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

A new edition of the
SUPERINTENDENT'S MANUAL
is just off the press. To every local officer this book is a NECESSITY, while every white ribboner would become more efficient by the study of department work and department plans as set forth in the manual.

Price, 10 cents.

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Jennie Smith, National railroad evangelist, 319 E St. N. E. Two squares east of Union Station, Washington, D. C. Rooms at reasonable rates.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLIII | EVANSTON, ILL., AUGUST 2, 1917 | No. 30

Participants in a Triple Grand Gold Medal Contest, held in Los Angeles, California

(For description see page eleven)

SOW THE SEEDS OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE AND PROHIBITION, CULTIVATE WISELY AND LOVINGLY THIS IMPLANTED TRUTH, AND A GENERATION HENCE THESE GIRLS AND BOYS, GROWN TO WOMANHOOD AND MANHOOD, WILL DEMAND PROTECTED HOMES AND RIGHTEOUS LAWS.

—Lillian M. N. Stevens.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

SENATE AND HOUSE CONFEREES AGREE ON PROHIBITION SECTION OF FOOD CONTROL BILL —SENATE TO VOTE AUGUST 1 ON NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION—DISTILLED LIQUOR AT RATE OF A MILLION GALLONS A DAY BEING WITHDRAWN FROM BOND

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

After six weeks' discussion in the Senate, the Food Control bill passed that body Saturday, July 21, by the overwhelming majority of 81 to 6. The bill now goes to conference between the two houses, where it will be put into final shape for action by Congress. Before the final vote was cast amendments of vast importance were adopted, among them one authorizing the President, during the period of the war, to fix the prices of coal and coke, and if the producers and dealers do not comply, to take over the coal business and operate it. The Senate voted 72 to 12 in favor of this provision. An amendment fixing a minimum price of $2 a bushel for wheat at the principal interior primary markets was adopted also, without a roll call. It creates a board of food administration of three members to be appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, to have charge of the food administration. The President is to have supreme supervision of the enforcement of the Food Control law. Senator Reed of Missouri made a bitter attack on Mr. Hoover, food administrator appointed by the President, in an effort to make him ineligible to membership on the new food board, but it was unsuccessful.

The bill prohibits the use of food or feeds in the manufacture of distilled spirits during the period of the war; prohibits the importation of any such spirits into the United States and directs the President to purchase for the government all the distilled spirits in bond at a price equal to the cost plus ten per cent. The President is also authorized to commandeer any or all the distilled spirits in bond for the use of the government. These two provisions conflict, but it is expected that they will be straightened out in conference.

The question of the use of food stuffs in the manufacture of beer and wine during the war, was entirely eliminated by the Senate from the bill. The conference committee is composed of seven Senators, and seven Representatives. Indications are that the Senate prohibition provisions may be greatly strengthened. It is thought that at least five of the seven Senate conferees will favor such action, and Chairman Lever of the House conferees has promised the Representatives who favor prohibition that he will endeavor strenuously to retain the House provision which prohibits the use of food stuffs for the manufacture of beer and wine during the war. It is impossible to tell how long a time may be taken by the conference committee in coming to a mutual agreement, but it is generally supposed it will take a week, perhaps longer.

Senate to Vote on National Constitutional Prohibition August 1

After the passage in the Senate on Thursday of the Rivers and Harbors bill, after a spirited discussion, Senator Sheppard rose, and asked unanimous consent for the Senate to proceed to the consideration of resolution 17 for the purpose of endeavoring to agree on a date for a vote upon the resolution, which is for a National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment. After an hour of argument pro and con, and the roll had been called, fifty-three Senators answering to their names, Senator Sheppard presented the following unanimous consent agreement:

"It is agreed by unanimous consent that immediately upon the conclusion of the morning hour on Monday, July 30, 1917, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of Senate joint resolution 17 proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States and that on the calendar day Wednesday, August 1, 1917, at four o'clock p. m., the Senate will vote, without further debate, upon any amendment that may be pending, any amendment that may be offered, and upon the resolution (S. J. Resolution 17) through the regular parliamentary stages to its final disposition."

"Provided that on Monday, July 30, and Tuesday, July 31, no Senator shall speak more than once, or longer than one hour upon the resolution and amendments offered thereto, and that after Tuesday, July 31, no Senator shall speak more than once or longer than ten minutes upon the resolution and amendments thereto."

The unanimous consent of those who are opposed to prohibition was given in the hope that the resolution may be amended to include a time limit for ratification.

The Senate in less than an hour on Thursday, passed the aviation bill designed to give the United States a large fleet of air planes with which to carry on the war. The bill carries a total of $640,000,000. No change whatever was made in the bill and it passed the Senate just as it passed the House. As soon as it was signed by the Vice-President, and the Speaker of the House, it was hurried to the President for his signature and approval and the work of developing America's great air fleet will now shortly begin. During the first year officials hope to produce at least 3,500, with a great increase the next year.

Representatives of southern cotton mills attacked in force the tentative rules and regulations for carrying out the Child Labor law, which goes into effect September 1, at a hearing held at the Court of Claims this week. More than fifty attorneys and representatives of manufacturing interests of New England, the middle, eastern, and southern states principally, were present to give their views on the regulations which will be submitted to the Attorney-General and the secretaries of Commerce and Labor very soon. Southern textile men declare it to be "utterly impossible to comply with the rules and regulations drawn up by the advisory committee," especially with rule 3 which requires proof of the ages of children more than fourteen years old working in the mills. Miss Julia Lathrop, chief of the Children's Bureau, was present and gave an outline of the attitude of the bureau relative to the law. She insisted that the ages should be certified to by parents and not physicians as suggested by some of the mill men. Tentative regulations, requiring, for instance, that a child work eight hours straight through, not four hours in the morning followed by a two hour rest period, and then four hours in the afternoon, will have to be decided by the board named in the Act.

LATE NEWS

Senate and House Conferees Agree on Prohibition Section Food Control Bill

According to Associated Press reports, received as we go to press, conferees of the House and Senate on the Administration Food Control bill have agreed on the prohibition clause to be inserted therein as follows: That the manufacture or importation of distilled beverages during the war shall be prohibited; that the President shall be authorized to limit the alcoholic content of beer and wine, and to commandeer distilled beverages when necessary, including not only those in bond but also those in stock.

Distilled Liquors at Rate of Million Gallons a Day Being Withdrawn from Bond

I stated in last week's letter that the liquor men realizing the danger confronting their business from the provisions of the bill, have been withdrawing whisky held in bond at the rate of a million gallons a day, and will therefore have a sufficient quantity to supply the trade for several years, at a greatly increased price. By this procedure, too, distillers are paying the old tax of $1.10 per gallon, evading the increased tax of $2.20 per gallon as provided in the new war revenue bill.

Letters have been received again and again at this office, asking if the W. C. T. U. is a party to picketing at the gates of the White House, expressing surprise and often indignation, and inquiring if such tactics are to be continued. To set the minds of our women at rest concerning the matter, I will try to explain the situation. There are two factions of suffragists in Washington, each with fine headquarters, each with a goodly following. One, formerly the Congressional Union, now known as the Woman's Party, is the one carrying on the picketing, etc. The other is the National American Suffrage Association, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president, Dr Anna Howard Shaw its honored vice-president. Both Mrs. Catt and Dr. Shaw have through the Washington press expressed disapproval of the peculiar methods employed by the sister organization, and have urged that it discontinue them. Naturally, the two organizations are frequently confounded one with the other. It would seem pitiful, were it not ridiculous, that these otherwise sensible women stood on the corner of a street facing the Capitol grounds for weeks last winter. Day after day, on one of the bleakest corners in the city, in all sorts of weather, with their yellow and purple banners whipping in the wind, they maintained their position, blue with cold.

The long time picketing at the White House gates, which so recently culminated in a small riot, and later the incarceration of sixteen of their number for two or three days in the penitentiary, where they were treated as ordinary prisoners, and shown no favors, was to say the least, most unfortunate. Instead of gaining sympathy from Senators and Representatives, they were objects of condemnation and severe criticism.

Miss Gordon has been in Washington for a few days, and in attendance at conferences held in our headquarters. Mr. Paul Barnhart, the worker sent to Porto Rico by the National W. C. T. U. to help in the campaign for prohibition, recently gave before a most interested audience a graphic description of his experiences on that beautiful island. Mr. Barnhart, who is a fine Spanish scholar, was very helpful in the campaign. He speaks of the W. C. T. U. of Porto Rico with great enthusiasm.

National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Hotel Driscoll, Washington, D. C., July 27, 1917

Patriotic Service Plans Urged by National W. C. T. U.

While believing that difficulties between nations should be settled by a World's Court of Justice, members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union are heroically responding to the emergency call for patriotic service. The overwhelming need and the intense interest of white ribboners call for a definite plan toward which our entire organization can work and one which will closely coördinate our efforts during the time of the war.

We, whose names are appended to this announcement believe that this emergency work can be more adequately done if directed by the combined forces of the General Officers and the superintendents of departments most closely allied to the requirements of the new situation. Hence we, as a National W. C. T. U. Committee on Patriotic Service, recommend that a similar committee be constituted in every state, county and local union. Under this coöperative plan all work properly belonging to any one of the departments mentioned should continue to be reported to its superintendent. The plan is a temporary one for the period of the war and does not contemplate any change in the constitution of national, state, county or local unions.

The departments most closely related to emergency service are: Legislation, Work Among Soldiers and Sailors, Flower Mission and Relief Work, Moral Education, Temperance and Labor, and Work Among Foreign-Speaking People.

SERVICE PLANS

1. Nation-Wide Prohibition as a War Measure

Conservation of food products and the protection of the health and morals of men in the Army and Navy, and of civilians as well, demand this. To this end continue the educational campaign through the distribution of suitable literature and through anti-alcohol demonstrations and public addresses. Respond promptly to calls from national and state officers and the National superintendent of Legislation in the sending of letters and telegrams to the President and to members of Congress. (Report through department of Legislation.)

2. Soldiers and Sailors

(a) The exigencies of war are emphasizing the value of comfort bags for men in the Army and Navy and women's organizations everywhere are making them. The W. C. T. U. was pioneer in this industry. For over thirty years our department of Work Among Soldiers and Sailors has been providing these homey necessities. If the personal card and address of the bag-maker be included, an individual touch is given which is deeply appreciated. It is natural that every union should desire to send bags to the men from their own state, but it should be remembered that when the troops go into the national training camps or board the battleships there are no state boundaries; they are all from the United States.

(b) Establish rest rooms at training stations and see to it that the men are heartened by friendly good-bys when they leave home and when they entrain from the mobilization cities.

(c) Continue to make the new "many-tailed bandage" called for by the British War Relief Association.

(d) Get a list of enlisted men in your community and see that they receive letters and papers from home.

(e) Provide all Army and Navy men with letters from pastors, officers of the W. C. T. U. or of any society they have come in touch with in their home life. Then when a young man is homesick for an evening in a real home he can find the local officers of the society, whose letter he bears, and will be received, not as a stranger but as a welcome guest. It is not intended that this plan take the place of any other that may be attempted in the way of entertainment, but with intelligent coöperation on the part of churches and societies, it may bring blessing and cheer to many a homesick boy. The mother-love in the hearts of white ribboners will suggest many ways by which kindness and sympathy may be shown the boys away from home—some of them guarding lonely bridges and public utilities, many surrounded by temptations and discomforts, and nearly all of them home hungry. (Report through department of Soldiers and Sailors.)

3. Relief Work

(a) **Allied Relief.** The appeal of the hungry children of Europe touches the hearts of "organized mother love," as Miss Willard called the W. C. T. U. Ten cents a day, or $36.50 a year, will provide necessary nourishing food for an orphan child in France in addition to the ten cents per day allowed by the French government. Money is sent through regular W. C. T. U. channels.

(b) **Home Relief.** All too soon the need for comfort and relief for the families of men called to the colors will be apparent. The bouquet with its message from the Bible will bring comfort to the sad-hearted, as will the timely visit. Food and clothing for families left destitute must be provided. When the clothes are outgrown or are replaced by new ones, those discarded can be neatly mended and laid aside for the sure time of need. Delicacies for the hospital and for the home invalid are among the necessaries. The woman who has an abundance of fruit can do team work with the one who furnishes the sugar and the time for making jellies, etc. (Report relief work through the department of Flower Mission and Relief Work.)

4. Moral Education

Of no less importance than conservation of material resources is conservation of the moral forces of our nation. Temptations to vice must be removed by an appeal to the highest instincts of young American manhood, through instructive literature, the spoken word and the use of the White Cross pledge. In the field of moral conservation we depend largely upon our young women. We urge that by precept and example they aid the young men called to the defense of home and country in maintaining the highest standards of moral excellence. In no better way can they prove their patriotism than by guarding the American soldier's ideal of womanhood. In this work coöperate with other women's organizations, with Army and Navy chaplains, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

Call attention of parents and of the public generally to a phase of the problem which is becoming increasingly serious, namely the attraction of Uncle Sam's uniform for young girls. This has already been a cause of many a downfall. It is most important that girls be warned of the dangers of hanging around the camps. Stir mothers to the need of instructing and guarding their daughters, securing in this work the co-operation of Protestant ministers, Catholic priests and Jewish rabbis. (Report through the department of Moral Education.)

5. Women in Industry

(a) Try to secure the employment of women on fair terms as substitutes in business positions and in agricultural and industrial occupations left vacant by men who are entering military service. Guard against short-sighted tendencies to overwork and overstrain. The W. C. T. U. in its creed declares for "a living wage; an eight hour day; justice opposed to greed." With the united effort of women's organizations to protect women in industry, proper environment and care can be secured for wage-earning women.

(b) Food is as necessary to an army as guns; bread as important as bullets. Every housewife is expected to enlist for patriotic service in the field of home economics. The production, conservation and preservation of food products are branches of service open to every woman. (Report through the department of Temperance and Labor.)

6. Americanization

The W. C. T. U. is prepared to lead in creating a community attitude of friendliness and helpfulness toward alien families. Through the "do everything policy" a neighborly approach can be arranged to families in any way embarrassed through loss of men who have responded to the call of their adopted country. In the present industrial crisis the foreign-born women are the first to be exploited. The pressure for high production is already affecting these women and their children. They need to be helped to a speaking acquaintance with the English language. (Report through the department of Foreign-Speaking People.)

7. Co-operation With the United Committee on Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy

This is a federation of eighteen national temperance organizations, including the W. C. T. U. The United Committee will provide for the distribution of special temperance literature inside the sixteen national cantonments established for the new Army and will place in each a stereomotorgraph machine which will automatically show prohibition cartoons and otherwise emphasize prohibition truth. Funds to aid this program may be sent through regular W. C. T. U. channels. (Report through Treasurer.)

8. Finance

A fund for carrying out the plans for patriotic service is a necessity. Although large sums have been raised by other worthy organizations, there is sufficient for the needs of the W. C. T. U. if the people are informed about our plans. Women are ingenious in thinking of ways for raising money. Many will prefer the simplest method of asking for volunteer contributions for definite objects. Patriotic medal contests or concerts; wheatless food sales; war-time dinners; a "melting pot," in which all kinds of trinkets and saleable articles can be placed; an "allied bazaar"; a food conservation exchange of recipes—these may be suggestive to W. C. T. U. women seeking ways of obtaining financial help. (Report through Treasurer.)

9. Community Interest

Arrange neighborhood meetings for the families of officers and men for the purpose of friendly acquaintance and exchange of news received from the front and from the training camps. Develop a varied scheme of service in which there shall be room for original features and in which the people of the community will be seeking an opportunity to participate. (Report through Corresponding Secretary.)

10. Membership

The present national crisis affords such opportunities for enlarging our membership as have never before come to us. An organization which for forty-three years, under Divine guidance, has been toiling and achieving for home pro-

(Continued on Page Nine)

Float of the Indianapolis Central W. C. T. U. in Centennial Parade

"GET FIRST HAND EVIDENCE," SAYS OREGON PAPER

The Portland (Ore.) *Telegram*, a newspaper which was formerly hostile to the principle of prohibition, in an editorial addressed to convention visitors to Portland advises a first hand investigation of the results of closing the saloons rather than the acceptance of the word of radicals on either side of the liquor question.

"Call on the chief of police," urges the former pro-liquor paper, upon the visitors to Portland "and ask him as to general conditions among the class with which his department of the city government deals. Let him show you the record of arrests during 1916, the first dry year, and compare it with the record for 1915, the last wet year. Look over the record for the first six months of 1917, the first 'bone dry' period. Don't confine yourself to arrests for drunkenness, but examine the books for minor and major crimes directly attributable to excessive alcoholic drinking.

"Talk with the state district attorney and the United States district attorney. Don't ask their opinion; just let them give you the facts. The United States marshal will tell you, when you inquire, that his prisoners have decreased about 75 per cent. You will be astounded to learn, for instance, that the crime of white slavery has almost disappeared. These officers will confirm the impersonal information disclosed by the cold statistics you saw at police headquarters. The official story of decreased crime and misdemeanor will make a very deep impression.

"As students of economic questions, with a special bearing on war conditions, you will naturally wish to know something about the effect on the household of the wage earner since he has been bringing home his pay-envelope with no heavy toll taken out in advance by the saloon. Of course, it will not do to interview home mothers whom you do not know, but inquire of any grocer or butcher how much money has been diverted from drink to nutritious food. Ask these tradesmen concerning the prompt payment of bills now as compared with any year prior to 1916.

"Then go to the clothing stores and the shoe stores with an inquiry concerning sales to laboring folk; then to the department stores and ask about the unprecedented rush for three weeks preceding last Christmas. Based on information received from their floor-walkers, the superintendents will tell you there were literally thousands of eager purchasers who could not be recognized as former customers. Talk with cashiers of savings banks and have them tell you of the opening of accounts with working people who had never before been depositors, and how these same people bought $50 and $100 Liberty bonds.

"Finally, on the economic side, call former saloonkeepers as unwilling witnesses. The testimony of at least half of them can be boiled down into one meaty sentence: 'It drove me out of business, but it's a good thing for the town.' While the remaining half may be too stubborn to admit the fact, they know in their hearts that it is true.

"Inquiry into the moral effect of prohibition, apart from its bearing on crime and misdemeanor, is not necessary. Facts cannot be tabulated. In this advanced day, not even the distiller nor the brewer will defend the saloon on ethical grounds. Its removal raises the moral standard of any community.

"Does prohibition in Portland really prohibit? This is a perfectly natural question for the visitors to ask. It merits a perfectly candid answer. Prohibition does not entirely prohibit. How could it be expected that the lifelong custom of alcoholic drinking could be abandoned altogether within six months? A few bootleggers are still doing business in Portland. We have ocean communication with California, a wet state, and a little booze is smuggled in by vessels, and a negligible quantity gets in by rail. Severe penalties have been imposed in perhaps fifty cases of bootlegging. By the very nature of the traffic, Portland cannot be made 100 per cent dry within a year. Very small quantities of liquor will be brought in for personal use in suitcases. But as to traffic in booze, the *Telegram* believes it a fair statement to say it has decreased fully 95 per cent since January 1, 1916. The use of alcoholic drink in Portland as a beverage has decreased fully 90 per cent. Now that the federal government has forbidden the transportation of liquor into dry states, prohibition may, indeed, be made absolutely to prohibit."

BEER *vs.* WHISKY

HON. WILLIAM J. BRYAN
(Published in *Congressional Record*)

—Chicago Tribune

The effort to separate beer and wine from distilled liquors, so as to continue their sale and use under laws prohibiting whisky and other beverages containing a large per cent of alcohol, is supported by arguments which are, to a certain extent, plausible, but the movement would not be a serious one if it rested upon argument alone. The real force behind this proposal lies, first, in the financial and political influence of the brewers and, second, in the appetite of the drinkers. Those pecuniarily interested in the manufacture of beer or in the making of wine quite naturally contend that they are less harmful than stronger drinks, and those who are fond of their beer or wine echo the argument, but it is not likely to convince the disinterested. It may be worth while, however, to lay before the general public the objections to the beer and wine propaganda in order that well-meaning voters may not be deceived.

The first objection is based upon the fact that a surrender to the brewers and wine makers would compel the temperance forces of the country to give up the fundamental proposition upon which their entire fight is built, namely, that alcohol is a poison and that, because alcohol is a poison, alcoholic beverages are harmful.

To draw a distinction between whisky, for instance, which contains a high percentage of alcohol, and wine and beer which contain a lower percentage of alcohol, would be like trying to fix a line between moderate drinking and immoderate drinking.

All Alcoholic Drinks Harmful

No words have yet been coined which can fix the point at which the use of liquor becomes excessive. The line moves forward as the habit grows—it recedes like the horizon until it is lost in the black night of intoxication. Failure would, in like manner, overtake any effort to fix a line between harmless and harmful alcoholic drinks. It is impossible to classify drinks according to the percentage of alcohol which they contain; they must be classified as alcoholic and non-alcoholic, because it is the alcohol in the drink that makes it objectionable.

Alcohol is harmful, first, because of the immediate injury which it does, and, second, because of the appetite which it creates. Scientific experiments have been carried so far as to leave no doubt of the injury which alcohol does to both the physical and intellectual man. Beverages that contain but a small percentage of alcohol will unsteady the nerves and impair the productive value of the drinker, no matter what his occupation may be. They will lessen the accuracy of his aim at target practice; they will increase the number of his mistakes at type-setting; they will confuse his thought and enfeeble his hand. The use of beer and wine increases accidents in industry and decreases the expectancy of the user as measured by the insurance tables.

But, even if it could be shown that the immediate effect of the alcohol contained in beer and wine was not perceptible, it would be unsafe to permit their sale and use because alcohol produces disease in both the brain and the blood. It creates an appetite which calls for more and more and more.

The beer hall and the wine room are the vestibules, so to speak, of the whisky shop. The brewer and the wine maker are schoolmasters—they take the beginner through the kindergarten and the lower grades, instructing him in the art of intoxication until he is ready to enter upon the career of the drunkard and the sot.

But few of those who develop into whisky drinkers begin with that beverage; they commence with light wines and beer and then go on from stronger drinks to drinks still stronger as the taste becomes fixed and the craving increases. For this reason some argue that instead of giving a preference to beer and wine, it would even be safer to give the preference to the stronger drinks on the theory that, while they might more quickly kill off those already addicted to the liquor habit, they would not bring in so many new recruits. But it is not wise to prefer either; both should be put under the ban for both are enemies to man's welfare and progress.

If any one doubts the evil effects of beer and wine upon the individual let him visit the saloons and inquire into the habits of those who have not yet gone beyond these beverages. He will find that even beer and wine benumb the better nature and deaden the sensibilities. They wean the father, the husband and the son away from the family and its interests as effectually as do the stronger drinks. Even before the drinker begins to stagger and reel he becomes brutish, selfish and inconsiderate. His thirst for beer and wine will have more influence over him than the hunger of wife or child, and the coarse companionship of the barroom will have more charms for him than the holier environment of the home.

If the champions of the beer saloon and the wine room desire real information as to the character of the beverages which they are trying to protect let them submit the question to the women voters of the country and get their opinion as to the effect of these kinds of liquor upon men. They will find that the female members of the family have accurate knowledge and very positive convictions as to the effect of beer and wine drinking, as well as to the effect of whisky drinking.

But there is also a political objection to the proposition that beer and wine be excepted from the prohibited drinks. The brewers of the United States have, in recent years, been the most corrupting influence in our nation, as shown by investigations conducted in several states. No one interested in the purifying of politics can, for a moment, think of showing favor to so mercenary and conscienceless a group.

The objections to the sale and use of beer and wine are so weighty and so manifest that any truce entered into would be short-lived. To prohibit the sale and use of whiskies and stronger alcoholic drinks, while permitting the manufacture and sale of beer and wine, would simply postpone the real struggle and strengthen the adversary for the final fight. The brewers would be encouraged by any consideration shown them and would use the government's partiality as an argument in favor of the legitimacy of their business, just as the licensed saloon seeks to cover its criminality with the cloak of legality.

The brewers' corruption fund has grown from year to year as the temperance sentiment has more and more menaced the industry. The investigation in Texas disclosed the systematic efforts of the brewers to pollute the electorate. Huge sums have been spent throughout the country in the support of lobbies and in the subsidizing of newspapers. In Pennsylvania the brewers by taking refuge behind the objection that their testimony would incriminate them, confessed that they would be proven criminals if they revealed the business methods shown by their books.

The fight that the brewers have made against woman suffrage is another evidence of their determination to oppose anything and everything calculated to lessen their profits. They libel womanhood while they use the barroom vote to defeat laws proposed for the protection of the home.

The country understands that the issue is indivisible. When, a short time ago, Congress enacted a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to any man in uniform, it did not attempt to draw any distinction between whisky and beer; such an attempt would have been met with derision.

Prohibition States Refuse to Reinstate Beer and Wine

The states that have prohibited saloons cannot be inveigled into a return to beer and wine. When, in 1914, the state of Colorado adopted constitutional prohibition the city of Denver registered its protest against the change, but after a year's experience under a prohibitory law, the city of Denver, by a substantial majority, rejected an amendment which proposed to reinstate beer. Any action by the national Congress which would seem to sanction the use of beer and wine would make more difficult the enforcement of the laws in the states, now numbering more than half of the Union, which operate alike against all kinds of alcoholic drinks.

The fight must go on; there can be no compromise. Whisky and beer will stand or fall together; it is the alcohol in both that makes them a menace to health, to home and to all that is highest and best in the nation. A division of the temperance forces would be disastrous. Any attempt to make a distinction between beer and whisky would drive away more voters than it would draw to the cause.

Those who have entered upon the work of making the United States saloonless will, therefore, give no heed to the plea of the brewer and wine maker. The manufacturers of these so-called milder beverages have, during all the years past, cast in their lot with the distillers. They have been partners in a long career of lawlessness; they have made the barroom the bureau of information on crime; they have clustered about the saloon every form of vice and sin. It is too late now for them to seek an extension of life by promises to reform, or of separation from their associates. The entire firm of "Barleycorn, Gambrinus and Bacchus" must retire from business—a dissolution of partnership is not sufficient.

PERMANENT VALUE OF THE MEDAL CONTEST

ITS EFFECT UPON COMMUNITY AND INDIVIDUAL

MARGARET B. PLATT

As one who has had wide experience in medal contest work the writer desires to express the belief that it is of great permanent value in a variety of ways. The application of mind and body that must necessarily be given to the task in hand, if one hopes to be successful, strengthens memory, arouses thought and often presents to the student an entirely new viewpoint and opens an unexplored field of opportunity. The practice required in order to be able to acquit oneself creditably gives the ease and poise of mind and body so desirable in one who must face an audience, and bestows upon the contestant who has conscientiously prepared for the final trial that exultant confidence that makes him master of the situation and helps him to do his best.

All this, beyond doubt, is of great value to the contestant and also, in the final analysis, to the community at large. The quickening and fostering of latent ideals and aspirations by the study of the selections presented, thus familiarizing the mind with the character of the reform to be secured, naturally exert an influence for good over the future life of the contestant and therefore must be a source of positive benefit to the community.

A contest superintendent who keeps her work going, is quick to grasp opportunities and has always something doing, is distinctly a moral asset to her locality. She offers to those who will participate in the work of her classes a wholesome rivalry and healthful employment of mind. The study and practice required will occupy odd moments that might otherwise be given to less desirable pursuits, while the incentives offered will furnish sufficient zest and thrill to hold each member of the class taut in an honest effort to excel.

To secure best results contest work should be continuous and so skilfully managed as to reach, at one period or another during the year, every available section of the superintendent's province, thus assuring a widely scattered presentation of the subject matter and giving the additional advantage of acquainting large numbers of contestants with the benefits accruing to themselves from participating in the class work and the pleasure they may derive from assistance rendered to a good cause.

In an era when almost any one may be called upon at almost any time for some kind of public service it is well for the young to make definite preparation so that if unexpectedly required to face an audience there may be in reserve the power adequately trained to meet the emergency gracefully and perform the duty imposed in a way to merit general approval. The preparation obtained by participation in medal contests will frequently be found useful, rendering the individual capable not only of delightfully entertaining others, but at the same time giving an uplift of thought and an inspiration to aid in civic service that may prove of lasting worth to himself and others.

Then, too—and this is worth remembering—those who join in this line of altruistic service will ever belong to that class who while life lasts may cherish precious memories of having had a part in that glorious revolution that banished the tyrant alcohol, freed the world from his blighting thralldom, and lifted all humanity to higher levels of life and thought. Beyond doubt the medal contest work has been of great value in helping the world thus far toward that final consummation now so near at hand.

CULTURAL VALUE OF THE MEDAL CONTEST

ADELIA E. CARMAN

In every state and locality where there is (or soon will be) a prohibitory law, there are doubtless those who have been working for years, perhaps since the Crusade, to bring about the glad day of freedom from the liquor traffic, who now feel that the time has come for them to relax from their strenuous activities. Is it wise to do this? No! The day will never come when we can lie back on our oars and cease our endeavors for moral uplift and individual culture, the two great aims of the medal contest. You say you live in a "bone dry" state? Yes, but it must be *kept* dry. How? By enforcement of the law. The young people of your community are needed in this work. The truths they learn regarding temperance, the cigaret, moral education and kindred subjects will turn their minds into the right channel and when they become voters will influence their action. Then, too, even in a "bone dry" state there cannot be total abstinence though such a condition may be closely approached. Nor is your state likely soon to entirely rid itself of the cigaret pest, nor will it secure perfect social purity. These and many other topics touching upon reform are forcefully taught through contest selections and often whole families have been converted to temperance and prohibition because the children declaimed so earnestly against alcoholism and for abstinence.

Your young people need just as much individual culture today as they did before your state became dry. Hundreds of young men and women who have had no opportunity for self improvement have been taken from the small town, the farm, the city, and through becoming interested in this work have formed new ideals and now have a brighter perspective in life. They have acquired poise, self-confidence, correct speaking and, above all, the discipline that tends to develop Christian character.

Therefore, contest workers in dry states, continue your efforts along lines new or old, whichever in your opinion will bring best results.

The state of Kansas has offered special inducements for better work this year, and in states that are in a prohibition campaign great interest is manifested. The state officers, state superintendents and local unions are talking and working for contests. The children are being formed into classes for Sunday school contests, the two fine programs prepared by the National department being used. The indications now are that many contests will be held. One superintendent conducted twenty last year with excellent results. Send to the Sunday school superintendent for the programs and to your National superintendent for medals.

We are still urging contests in the public schools, especially on temperance day and at commencement. Ask the teachers to give credits on public speaking and oratory. There will be no objection to contests in the public schools in prohibition states; in fact, they will be welcomed by teachers as many of them have great faith in the cultural growth resulting from contest work, and believe that the possibilities of making future advocates for a great cause more than pay for the effort involved.

Truly it is glorious work to help form the character of the youth of our country and surely we are all of one accord in the conviction that there must be no relaxing if we are to be faithful servants along our chosen line for the advancement of the kingdom.

Temperance Contests Help

For two years past I have taught in a one room school with an average attendance of about thirty. The school had never had a very good name. During my first few weeks the pupils thought of many ways to annoy me.

I finally made up my mind that they needed some outside interest to arouse them. Very few of them even attended Sunday School. So I decided to start some temperance medal contest work. To create interest I had six young people from my home town give a contest in the church next door to the school. As it was something new, a large crowd gathered to hear them. I had taught the school children temperance songs to sing between the temperance recitations. At this contest we cleared enough to pay in part for an old square piano for the school.

The result of this contest was that the older ones in the school wished to speak in a contest. Of course I could not allow that unless they learned their lessons. For two years we have been holding contests, not only in our own district but also in other towns, and twice in a nearby city. Meanwhile the school work has been of a higher standard as no one could take the contest books or songs until all lessons were learned.

Do not imagine that I did not meet with opposition. The children themselves at first would whisper, "We're on the 'water wagon' now." But you would not know the school. Even the little tots wish they were big enough not only to sing but to speak. The moral tone of the school is much improved, and more pupils passed in June than ever before. One pupil who has spent a great deal of time in contest work and has won both a silver and a gold medal passed not only her sixth grade examinations but also got an average of eighty-five per cent in seventh grade examinations.

As an indirect result of one of these contests, I have secured a much better position for next year. Best of all, a number of boys and girls recently signed the triple pledge.—*Normal Instructor and Primary Plans.*

Utah Prohibitory Law in Effect August 1

August 1 marked the beginning of the prohibition era in Utah. Although by the terms of the prohibition law the saloons were allowed to operate throughout the month of July, many liquor dealers closed their doors July 1, rather than pay the semi-annual tax due on that date. Fifteen saloons in the poorer districts of Salt Lake City are among those which closed prior to August 1. Plans for the enforcement of the prohibition law have been under consideration for some time. Governor Simon Bamberger has given instructions that the law must be enforced to the letter. On July 27 a conference of sheriffs, justices of the peace and county representatives called by Attorney General Shields met in Salt Lake City.

The Utah prohibition law provides that no liquor shall be stored by any private individual, even if purchased prior to August 1. A fine of not less than $50 nor more than $299, or imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than six months, or both, is provided for the first violation of the act. A second conviction provides for imprisonment, without the option of a fine, of not less than three months nor more than two years. Druggists are prohibited from selling articles containing more than one-half of one per cent of alcohol, unless it is needed by hospitals, experimental and manufacturing institutions. Alcohol may be supplied to individuals upon a doctor's prescription and when it is deemed necessary as medicine.

Panama White Ribboners, in Conference with President Valdes, Urge Wartime Prohibition

The Isthmus of Panama W. C. T. U., organized in the spring of 1916, at the close of the Pan American religious congress, with members from Ancon, Balboa, Panama City and vicinity, is working to secure prohibition for the Isthmus. Although the Canal Zone has been dry since July 1, 1913, by action of the Panama Canal Commissioners, there is great need for temperance work throughout Panama. On a recent occasion some twenty members of the W. C. T. U. called upon President Valdes at the palace in Panama and presented a petition for wartime prohibition. The white ribboners were introduced by United States Minister Price and were received very cordially by the president, who promised to present their petition to the ministers and urge immediate action. President Valdes conversed with the delegation for some time in cultured English and the women felt much encouraged with the success of the mission. The petition presented was as follows:

To His Excellency,
Doctor Don Ramon L. Valdes,
President of the Republic.

Whereas, the world is passing through a period of stress and danger such as it has never before known, as the food supply of the world is growing alarmingly small, and all nations are awakening to the need of strictest economy and conservation of all resources, particularly food; and

Whereas, the foremost nations of Europe have found that the manufacture of liquor is not only a waste of valuable food-stuff, but the use of liquor increases crime and poverty and greatly reduces the efficiency of armies, as well as of civilians;

Therefore, believing that Panama, in prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor, would show herself in the universal march of progress, and render invaluable aid to the United States, we, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, do respectfully and earnestly request that your Excellency, the President, and your Cabinet, enact a law prohibiting the use of any cereal, grain or other food-stuff in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors, during the period of the war, and prohibiting the sale or distribution in any way of such intoxicating liquors as a beverage, for the same period.

Liquor Ban to Quell Trouble in Coal Field

In the northern part of the Irwin (Pa.) export coal field, where strike threats among the 10,000 miners are causing uneasiness, a "bone dry" order has been put into effect. Hotels at Delmont and Claridge have been closed and the numerous clubrooms have been directed by the court and Sheriff Kilgore to close. Breweries have promised to keep delivery agents out of the field.

As Prohibition Becomes More Stringent

The relation of liquor to crime is well illustrated by the police records of Pendleton, Oregon, for the past three years. In June, 1915, while saloons were still open, arrests numbered 105. The following June, under prohibition the number had shrunk to 23, and under "bone dry" prohibition the number of arrests for June, 1917, was only 12, the lowest number for any month for many years.

HONOR ROLL

—of—

PROHIBITION STATES AND TERRITORY AND DATE OF GOING INTO EFFECT

Maine		1851
Kansas		1880
North Dakota		1889
Oklahoma		1907
Georgia		1908
North Carolina		1909
Mississippi		1909
Tennessee		1909
West Virginia		1914
Alabama		1915
Arizona		1915
Virginia		1916
Colorado		1916
Oregon		1916
Washington		1916
Arkansas		1916
Iowa		1916
Idaho		1916
South Carolina		1916
Nebraska		1917
South Dakota		1917
Utah	†Aug.	1, 1917
Dist. of Columbia	†Nov.	1, 1917
Alaska	†Jan.	1, 1918
Indiana	†April	2, 1918
Michigan	*April	30, 1918
Montana	*Dec.	31, 1918
New Hampshire	†May	1, 1918

*Enacted 1916. †Enacted 1917.

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1917

Iowa†† Ohio New Mexico

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1918

Utah†† Missouri Florida
Minnesota Wyoming Nevada

††Now have statutory prohibition. Will vote on constitutional amendment.

Spanish-American War Conditions Recalled in Prohibition South Carolina

No Liquor Problem in the State Now, Says Columbia Daily

In an illuminating editorial concerning the enforcement of prohibition in South Carolina the *State*, of Columbia, refers to the remarkable change from conditions at the time of the Spanish-American war when liquor was sold in the state. "While the number of soldiers here is comparatively small, some dozens are to be seen at all times. No one has seen a noisy, drunken or disorderly soldier," is the testimony of the *State*.

"For a month the city of Columbia has been thronged, especially at night, with workingmen, many of them white and hundreds of them negroes," says the editorial, "but there is little or no evidence of disorder and practically none of drunkenness in the streets."

It is a matter of prohibition enforced without fear or favor that has brought about this encouraging state of affairs. "The time has come in South Carolina," says the *State*, "when white men of Charleston are convicted of selling whisky and are sent to the penitentiary. In these times a man may be white and may have plenty of money and be sent to the penitentiary for selling whisky—and there he will stay until his term ends.

"With the country engaged in war and with the nerves of the people at high tension, with money abundant, with soldiers better paid than ever before, with wages high and with an immense transient population, does not the Columbia of 1917 present a contrast to the Columbia of the Spanish-American war that those who remember that time could hardly believe to be possible if they did not see it before their eyes?

"What the future of the whisky traffic shall be it is not worth while to discuss, but it is the simple truth that PROHIBITION IS PROHIBITING and the old argument to the contrary, so long relied on by the whisky dealers, is, for the present at least, discredited. Whoever says that prohibition will not prohibit is heard with derision.

"The problem may not be solved—but there is, at present NO PROBLEM of the liquor traffic in South Carolina.

"When we contemplate what might have been, in this period of military preparation and mobilization, we say, without equivocation or qualification that prohibition and its enforcement by a resolute governor are at this time immeasurable blessings to the people of South Carolina."

Marked Increase in Piano Sales in Dry Western States

According to traveling representatives of eastern piano manufacturing concerns who have recently been in San Francisco, says the *Musical Times*, piano sales in the western states that have joined the dry ranks show marked increase. This fact is commented upon by almost every traveling piano man who reaches San Francisco. They report that business in Colorado, Arizona, Washington and Oregon was never better and that retailers, many of whom opposed prohibition, are now heartily in favor of the change. More pianos are being sold, it is asserted, initial payments are larger, collections are much better and fewer instruments are returned. Local houses with branches in these states back up the assertions of the traveling men.

Prohibition voted in Porto Rico two to one is only another of those vast flanking operations by which New York is to be encircled and, eventually, captured.—*New York Evening Post.*

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, Miss ANNA A. GORDON
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Evanston, Illinois, August 2, 1917

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Washington, D. C., December 2–7, 1917

Have you sent in your contribution for the National W. C. T. U. Ambulance Fund?

The article of supreme interest to all white ribboners in this issue is the Patriotic Service Plans urged by the National W. C. T. U. Read them carefully and note whether your local union is actively at work along the various lines suggested.

Owing to the unprecedented demand for Testaments, the Bible houses are unable to print them rapidly enough to supply the needs for war work, and the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House cannot, therefore, fill its orders promptly. It asks that all who have sent in orders for Testaments exercise patience under this necessary delay. The books will be forwarded to them at the earliest possible moment.

"Better a beer riot without beer than a bread riot without bread," was the clever retort of a friend from Maine to the prediction of the brewery representatives that national prohibition of beer would precipitate riots among the drinkers of that beverage.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, 561 Thirty-third St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

GENERAL PERSHING AND COMFORT BAGS

If any within your circle of acquaintances seems inclined to minimize the value of the comfort bags that are being made in such quantities for the enlisted men, call his attention to the words of General Pershing. Certainly this hero of many battles might be expected to recognize real values in anything that relates to the well-being of his men; he would hardly be accused of being a sentimentalist in that regard. In a message of thanks for a large consignment of comfort bags said to have been requested by the War Department for the troops that recently sailed for France General Pershing is reported to have said: "These things cause the soldier to remember that the people at home are behind him. You cannot know how much they signify to any American who is over here in France carrying the flag of his country. This is the point that should be impressed upon the minds of those who are working for the soldiers."

Greater than the usefulness of the varied assortment of articles placed in each comfort kit—buttons, thread, pins, mirror, needles, etc.—must be rated the certain intangible, invisible things of moral worth, such as love, sympathy, appreciation, that go with each bag and bring to the minds of the recipient sweet memories of mother, wife and children, home and America. For these he is willing to endure hardship, face certain danger, and, if need be, embark upon the great adventure from which no man ever returns to this world.

THE SOLDIER'S POINT OF VIEW

The United States government is furnishing unanswerable arguments for national prohibition in its establishment of dry zones around military camps and its issuance of orders against the sale or gift of alcoholic beverages to soldiers and sailors in uniform. Having admitted by these acts the necessity for safeguarding the enlisted men against alcohol, how can it justify itself in continuing to legalize the traffic in drink, thus imperiling the remainder of the 100,000,000 men, women and children in this great commonwealth? That the boys in these protected dry zones, in their inmost hearts somewhat resent this discrimination, is evident. Dr. William A. Evans, former health commissioner of Chicago, recently took occasion to discuss the subject with a group of the nation's defenders, and reports them as saying that if they are under prohibition they think it only right that other men, too, should be under it. They insist that if prohibition promotes health and efficiency in the members of the Army and Navy, "as you fellows say it does," it also promotes the same desirable conditions in the men who clerk, who sell goods, who work in the factories, who raise crops, argue in court, and practice medicine.

They say they do not want to be singled out as exceptionally bad or weak or to be held up as especially in need of protective care; they want to be treated just like other people.

There is something convincing and logical in this presentation of the case that the cleverest liquor sophist cannot gainsay. If the welfare and excellency of work of the enlisted men and lads are promoted by keeping liquor away from them by law, why must the remainder of the nation go stumbling along at a poor dying rate, handicapped at every step by the diabolical accessibility of the legalized liquor shops? In this great war of the ages, the people who are left at home as well as those who are to fight, are going to need sound brains and sound bodies. Why should they be allowed to run the risk of being rendered unfit by the continuance in their midst of the dramshop, the brewery and the distillery?

Turn and twist the facts as one may, there seems not a scintilla of common sense or justification for permitting the liquor traffic to continue to disease, destroy, demoralize and degenerate the citizens of our great commonwealth.

"GOING OUT OF BUSINESS"

Whether or not the Sixty-fifth Congress distinguishes itself by passing a nation-wide prohibition war measure, the drink business is losing heart and gradually eliminating itself. On their own initiative sagacious liquor dealers are withdrawing from the trade in alcoholic beverages. Especially significant was the announcement the other day of the president of Chapin & Gore, among the largest and oldest whisky manufacturing concerns in the country, that it was preparing to sell out. Not all the men who are retiring from liquor selling are quite so frank in giving their reasons therefor as was a St. Louis dealer, Emil Nathan by name, who, on withdrawing from a business he had conducted for forty-nine years, explained that he was taking this action because the prohibitionists "had so discredited the liquor business that a man of culture and refinement could no longer remain in it."

If he voices the feelings of many of his fellow liquor dealers, as undoubtedly he does, it is verily a sign even more encouraging than the constantly increasing acquisition of prohibition territory and enactment of prohibition legislation. This change of attitude on the part of the liquor men themselves is the end toward which the temperance advocates have been working since the day of the Crusade. When the people who patronize the saloons have come to see how thoroughly unmoral and vicious the traffic in liquors is, and have therefore ceased to help perpetuate it, and when the men engaged in the business have come to realize that no decent, self-respecting man can engage in it, the victory is at hand, and it is a permanent victory, a victory forever and a day, that can never be overturned.

UNION SIGNAL QUIZ

Do you know the answers to these questions? They may be found in this number of THE UNION SIGNAL.

The use of these questions as a part of local union programs is suggested.

1. What prohibition measure is under consideration by Congress at the present time?
2. What is the one basic fundamental truth that disproves the "harmlessness of beer" argument?
3. Explain why prohibition of the manufacture and sale of beer is a necessary step in the purification of politics.
4. In what state did the prohibition law go into effect the first of the month?
5. Contrast war conditions in South Carolina at the present time with those obtaining during the Spanish-American war.
6. What testimony to the value of prohibition is given by piano salesmen covering the dry western states?
7. Give the explanation of a St. Louis liquor dealer for withdrawing from the business after having been connected with it for forty-nine years.
8. Name certain benefits resulting from a vigorous prosecution of medal contest work.
9. Mention some of the changes that have taken place in Portland, Oregon, during the year and one-half in which prohibition has been in effect.
10. What different lines of patriotic service are suggested in the plans given by the National W. C. T. U.?

PROMOTION OF MRS. W. A. LOYNE, NATIONAL AND STATE W. C. T. U. SUPERINTENDENT

ELLEN R. RICHARDSON, President New Hampshire W. C. T. U.

In the home-going of Mrs. W. A. Loyne, the National W. C. T. U. and the state W. C. T. U. of New Hampshire have sustained the loss of a most efficient and faithful worker. For more than a quarter of a century, with rare consecration and devotion, Mrs. Loyne served the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the Granite state as superintendent of Work Among Lumbermen. So well was the work conducted under her supervision that it attracted the attention of the National organization, and at the convention held in Denver, Colorado, October, 1908, Mrs. Loyne was made National superintendent of Work Among Lumbermen and Miners.

Mrs. Loyne greatly enjoyed the National Convention at Indianapolis last fall. She appeared in such good health when she gave the annual report of her special line of work that the announcement, a few weeks later, that she had entered the hospital at Laconia, New Hampshire, for a serious operation, was a complete surprise to her friends. For a time she rallied from the ordeal and with her usual optimistic and heroic spirit resumed the lighter duties of her office and these she continued until a short time before her promotion to higher activities.

Quiet and unassuming in manner, Mrs. Loyne was a doer rather than a talker. She was a devoted wife and mother, and it was in her home that she appeared at her best. She was an ideal hostess; many times has the writer enjoyed her hospitality. The latchstring was always out at the Loyne home and whether the guest was a lumberjack from the woods or the District superintendent, the welcome was equally cordial.

During the years of her willing service she uttered in the hearing of her comrades no word of discouragement concerning the work or disparagement of the workers. Always willing, cheerful and uncomplaining under all circumstances, she earnestly and faithfully performed the manifold duties of her busy life.

For many years Mr. and Mrs. Loyne have labored together most harmoniously in the service of the Master. Without the help of his wife Mr. Loyne could not have accomplished such successful work in his pastorate, and without his sympathy and co-operation Mrs. Loyne would have been unable to carry on her great work for the men in the woods and mines of the state and nation. During the past year Mrs. Loyne also had the assistance of her daughter, Mrs. Etta Loyne Davis, who tenderly cared for her mother during her illness.

Mr. Loyne and his family have been residents of New Hampshire for more than forty years, but at the last session of the New Hampshire Methodist Episcopal conference he was appointed pastor of St. Paul's church, Lawrence, Mass., which is in the state conference. Funeral services were held at the parsonage July 16, and the following day in the Methodist church at East Haverhill, N. H., a former pastorate.

In their bereavement Mr. Loyne and his family have the sympathy of a very large circle of friends. New Hampshire has lost a worker whose place it will be hard to fill.

PATRIOTIC SERVICE PLANS URGED BY NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

(Continued from Page Three)

tection and national betterment commends itself to every woman citizen who is seeking channels through which she may express her awakened patriotism. Under our "do everything" system every woman may "do something"—something practical and immediate—for home and country, and for the "boys" who have left the one to serve the other. Let the local union, then, invite every woman of its community, who does not already belong, to become a member of the W. C. T. U. and enroll in some branch of practical W. C. T. U. emergency activity. (Report through Corresponding Secretary.)

In order to do efficient work THE UNION SIGNAL and your own state paper are indispensable. Plans will be amplified, new plans suggested and the latest news in the temperance field brought to the local union through the medium of these papers.

GENERAL OFFICERS

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LELLA M. SEWALL, Flower Mission and Relief.
MARY E. BROWN, Moral Education.
LUCIA F. ADDITON, Temperance and Labor.
ELLA B. BLACK, Foreign Speaking People.

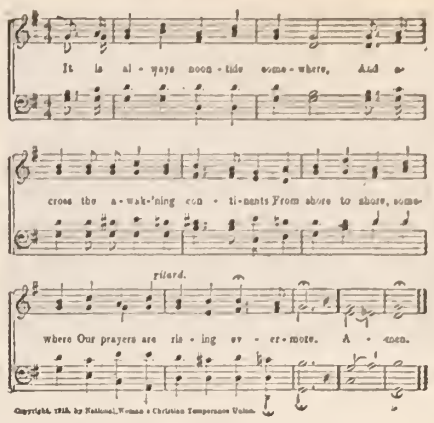
WHITE RIBBON LEADER FIRST WOMAN MEMBER OF A CANADIAN LEGISLATURE

Mrs. L. C. McKinney, vice-president for the West of the Dominion of Canada W. C. T. U., has been elected to the Alberta legislature as an Independent member, the first Canadian woman to be honored in this way.

THE NO-DRINK MILITARY ORDER AT WORK IN CALIFORNIA

Since prohibition has been in effect among the men of the United States Navy, the saloons of Vallejo, California, are being transformed into candy stores and ice cream parlors. The first week of July two saloons were converted into ice cream parlors. Every week since has seen a similar change. Although cafes, cabarets and dance halls are operating very little liquor is in evidence.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE



AT THE NOONTIDE HOUR

At the sacred noontide hour let the white ribboners of the land unite in prayer daily for our country and all other countries, that all may come to see the true Christian and humanitarian point of view in this world crisis; for the protection of "our boys" from the physical and moral deterioration from drink and vice that follow in the wake of war; for our President and his advisers that divine wisdom may rule every decision, that lasting peace may speedily come and the will of the Father of all peoples be done throughout the earth.

THE PERFECT WAY

O Lord, by all thy dealings with us, whether of joy or pain, of light or darkness, let us be brought to thee. Let us value no treatment of thy grace simply because it makes us happy or because it makes us sad, because it gives us, or denies us what we want; but may all that thou sendest us bring us to thee, that knowing thy perfectness, we may be sure in every disappointment that thou art still loving us, in every darkness that thou art still enlightening us and in every enforced idleness that thou art still using us; yea, in every death that thou art giving us life, as in his death thou didst give life to thy Son, our Saviour, Jesus Christ. Amen.

—*Phillips Brooks.*

GIVE THE CONTROLLING MOTIVE!

Lord, keep me one—in deed and word and thought;
With such distractions all the world is rife
And different aspects cleave, as with a knife,
In fragments small the good that must be sought.
Give the controlling motive, for untaught
By thy divinity I am at strife,
And shreds and patches make my troubled life;
From out my chaos order must be brought.
Oh, unify, direct, subdue, control
These warring elements, diverse desires,
These conflicts of the timid flesh with soul;
Hush thou the voice that breathes the worldly word.
Attune these ears to hear thee speak, O Lord;
Quench with thy spirit all the earthly fires!

—*Caroline Hazard.*

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

August 3—Fresh Air Mission Day—Birthday of Lady Henry Somerset.
August 28—Birthday of Lucy Webb Hayes.
September 28—Children's Harvest Home (Birthday of Frances E. Willard)

OF INTEREST TO CONTEST WORKERS

ADELIA E. CARMAN

The demand for new selections has been heeded and the book containing them is sent out with the hope that it may bridge over the time until the next edition with more patriotic selections added, is published. Several have been sent me by Medal Contest superintendents; one or two are familiar to many.

The selections, "His Flag and the Country for Which It Stands," and "His Mother," are too long for a contest recitation but may be used while the judges are arriving at a decision, or may be divided and given by two contestants. The first selection mentioned has been dramatized and makes a fine play. It may be secured from the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill., or from me. The price of this contest book, owing to the increased cost of production, is fifteen cents net.

5414 Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. M. C. PATE, Hawkinsville, Ga., a white ribboner, well known and active in county and state organizations.

MISS AGNES TENNANT, Wauwatosa, Wis., treasurer of the local union, and a faithful and loved worker in both local and county W. C. T. U.

H. FRANCES MILLER, Philadelphia, Pa., a consecrated Christian, the octogenarian aunt of Miss H. Frances Jones and Miss Josephine Jones, prominent W. C. T. U. workers in state, county and city. Like her nieces Miss Miller was active from childhood along Christian development and temperance reform lines.

MRS. LILLIE BAKER, Brasher Falls, N. Y., the beloved president of the local union and a worker who will be greatly missed.

GEORGE L. KNAPP, Moscow, Idaho, an honorary member of the local union and husband of one of Moscow's most devoted white ribboners.

MRS. MARY F. HUXTABLE of Conway, Fla., president of the Third district W. C. T. U. and formerly a resident of Connorsville, Ind. Ever forgetful of self she worked tirelessly for the cause of prohibition, and as a faithful Christian, left her mark for good on home, community and state, endearing herself to many.

MRS. ANNA ANDERSON, Milton, Ore., a devout and consistent Christian, active in church and temperance work. A few weeks before her death she was made a life member of the local union. As a tribute to Mrs. Anderson, at the memorial service ten members of her Sunday school class joined the W. C. T. U.

At the end of life we shall not be asked how much pleasure we had in it, but how much service we gave in it; not how full it was of success, but how full it was of sacrifice; not how happy we were, but how helpful we were; not how ambition was gratified, but how love was served. Life is judged by love, and love is known by her fruits.—HUGH BLACK.

Mrs. Ella A. Boole a Welcome Speaker at New Jersey Institute

Special Correspondence

A fine array of speakers graced the platform of the summer institute of the New Jersey W. C. T. U. held in Ocean Grove, July 19, Miss Esther H. Elfreth, state president, presiding. The guest of honor, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, National vice-president-at-large, the state vice-president, Mrs. Emma Bourne, the state corresponding secretary, Mrs. Isabella H. Demarest, Miss Elma A. Mathis, state recording secretary, the state treasurer, Mrs. Ethel S. Ackerman, Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson, National superintendent of Social Meetings, and for thirty-one years president of Union county, and many members of the state executive committee were all there to add interest and inspiration to the occasion.

The opening song service was conducted by Mrs. Morton Bateman, followed by prayer by Mrs. Tomlinson and a talk on the benefits of the institute by the president of Monmouth county, Mrs. S. S. Smock. The state superintendent of the Literature department, Miss Ida Lillian Page, and others, discussed "Some of Our Weapons," periodicals, literature, cartoons, and posters. It was a great disappointment that Mrs. Addie B. Parsels of Pennsylvania could not be present to address the institute. "The Religion for a Troubled Age" was the subject of a choice Bible reading by Mrs. W. S. Barker. Mrs. Robertson, president of Passaic county, led in noontide prayer. The "Four-fold Cord: Woman, Christian, Temperance, Union," was eloquently unraveled by Mesdames Irving and Demarest, Miss Goodwin and Dr. Eva W. Lake. "The Prohibition Situation in our State" was discussed by Mrs. Gebhardt, president of Hunterdon county, and others.

Anti-Narcotics Contests

In view of the established fact that tobacco is poisonous to the system and undeniably injurious to the eyes, that students using the weed in any form are seldom graduated with honors, and that the cigaret habit is rapidly on the increase among the youth of the land, it should be the bounden duty of every local W. C. T. U. to appoint a department superintendent who will conduct as often as permitted anti-narcotic contests.

Go into the schools and note the nervousness and the dull, expressionless eyes of many of the pupils. Investigation reveals that the use of cigarets, which opens the door to continuous indulgence in vile thoughts, and also to liquor drinking, is responsible for the alarming condition of affairs.

Through ignorance many stumble and fall who might be saved if told of the barriers in the way of attaining noble manhood. The coming generation is upon the verge of a horrible deathtrap; let us use the trumpet call of the contest, that new ram's horn, which will awaken the consciences of the indifferent and arouse young and old from the demoralizing stupor caused by the use of narcotics.

Ask the teachers and the principal if you may not have the privilege of furnishing to the children contestants recitations dealing with the evil effects of tobacco upon the system and you will be surprised to find that in nearly every case they will gladly consent to help in the effort.

New Jersey is one of the four states without a single dry county. Cumberland, Salem and Ocean counties make the best dry showing. Salem has seven dry townships and as many dry towns and villages. Cumberland exceeds that number.

There was joy in the white ribbon heart of New Jersey when the state president announced that Mrs. Ella A. Boole would be the evening speaker in place of the Rev. Dr. Clarence True Wilson who was unable to fill his engagement. "The Onward March of the Great Reform" was the subject upon which she spoke. Going back to Ocean Grove beginnings she referred to the time when with Dr. Boole she helped in the establishment of W. C. T. W. work there. "Nothing has changed more in its aspect than the work of this great reform," she said, "and we seem just on the brink of prohibition for the nation. If we win prohibition for this nation it virtually means prohibition for the whole world."

Her description of her Alaskan campaign of a year ago was indeed fascinating and made Americans feel rich in the possession of that great country. The first bill in the first legislature of Alaska gave women the vote, so much do they honor and appreciate the worth and wisdom of their women.

FIRST TRIPLE GRAND GOLD MEDAL CONTEST

PROFESSOR W. P. RANKIN, M. A.

A triple grand gold medal contest, probably the first of its kind in America, was held May 25 in Los Angeles. It was the thirtieth contest within the year held by Mrs. Rosa Elwell, Medal Contest superintendent for the East Hollywood union.

All competitors in these thirty contests were boys averaging about fourteen years in age, not a girl having competed.

Nine of the boys who had already won both silver and gold medals in these contests, and none of whom had previously competed for a higher medal, entered this triple contest. Six of them came on at the Y. M. C. A. auditorium in the morning, Walter Swearingen being declared the victor, and five at the Y. W. C. A. auditorium in the afternoon, with George Drasher unanimously selected as winner by the judges. In the evening a very elaborate program was given at the First Methodist church as the finale of the thirty-fifth annual convention of the Southern California W. C. T. U., Mrs. M. Haddow, state superintendent of Medal Contests, presiding, and Mrs. Rosa Elwell conducting the contest. Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, state W. C. T. U. president, was the guiding spirit and inspiration of the occasion. At this meeting seven contestants appeared, and Stanley Quebe was the fortunate winner in this, the third contest at which he had spoken that day. More than seventy-five boys, representing nearly all the high schools and intermediate schools, and many of the grammar schools of the city, took part in this entertainment.

The Custer school orchestra, consisting of thirty-four instruments, and the Polytechnic boys' glee club of twenty-two voices added much to the excellence of the program, as did also the charming personality of little James Bush, a nine-year-old dramatic artist and vocal soloist of marvelous ability. James was with us in the first silver contest, the first gold contest, and this, the first grand gold contest. In this contest he sang "Little Boy Blue," whom he truly represented in his dainty blue attire. Other good musical numbers were also enjoyed.

The awarding of the three grand gold medals took place at the evening meeting and was indeed a notable event. Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, in her happy and inimitable manner, presented the medals as Mrs. Rosa Elwell proudly pinned them over the hearts of the winners, Stanley Quebe of Manual Arts high school, George Drasher of Manchester grammar school and Walter Swearingen of Virgil Intermediate school.

Three of these nine competitors in this first triple grand gold contest, Gordon Elwell, Donald Miller and Marden Paterson, were on the first silver contest program a year ago. During the year Gordon spoke on fifteen of the programs, Donald on seven and Marden on twenty of them. Of the remaining three contestants, Donald Johns and Harold Miller, each spoke on nine programs and Willard Warner on fourteen. Willard, whether on the program or not, attended every contest held after he first entered. These nine boys made ninety-nine speeches on these programs during the year in twenty-five different churches of Los Angeles and many other speeches elsewhere.

There are now seventy boys of the city vitally interested in this contest work, fifty-eight having already selected declamations, and thirty-eight having delivered one or more during the year, some of them having at their tongue's end as many as four ten-minute declamations, any one of which they could give on request.

At present four boys are eligible for a diamond medal contest, nine for a grand gold contest, six for a gold contest and six are ready and eleven partly ready for a silver contest. There are many others who look with favor on the work and will doubtless join us.

In starting boys on these contests we have limited them to boys of the eighth and ninth grades in school so as to make age, size and ability approximately the same for all contestants. However, when a boy once enters we do not bar him from future contests on account of grade.

As we avoid duplicating the selections, only three have been repeated, one once and two twice, in all these contests. We have taken contests to twenty-five different churches of the city and the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. during the year.

We frequently have in the same contest Protestant, Catholic and Jewish boys who draw no lines on religion but on good citizenship only, and the friendly rivalry that develops and the due deference they show each other is of the highest value. Every boy knows every competitor well, for we introduce each new contestant to the members of the old force and make it a feature of the work to have him feel welcome. We seek to cultivate an altruistic spirit which shall make each individual boy truly generous and helpful to his fellows.

NOTE

This article, written by Mr. Rankin, will be of much interest to contest workers everywhere. The conditions in many localities would be greatly benefited if such a worker as he has proven to be could be secured. His influence over the boys has been wonderful in development of character as well as along oratorical lines and we hope it may be continued indefinitely. It may be said, also, that Mr. Rankin provided two of the medals in the name of the W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Rosa Elwell, Medal Contest superintendent for the East Hollywood W. C. T. U., received most efficient aid from Mrs. B. F. Bailey, Sunday School superintendent, Miss Leisk and Miss Mary S. Jones, teachers, and Mr. George M. Pierson and Mr. C. L. Welch, attorneys. They and the members of the Hollywood union who worked with her and Mr. Rankin say it would have been impossible without his help to accomplish what has been done. In the words of the state president, Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, "The whole thing was a wonder to me and one of the greatest joys of my life."—A. E. C.

Medal Contests Pay

For the last twenty-two years the average yearly net receipts to local unions from medal contests has been $25,000. One year it was $35,000, and the least amount in any one year was $19,000. As an illustration of the way medal contests help the finances of local unions, Mrs. Etta B. Hite, Illinois superintendent of Medal Contests, recently reported the receipt of $100 from one diamond medal contest. Other organizations are noting with keen interest the financial success of this work and are taking it up enthusiastically. This is especially true of church societies.

World's Contest Notes

Esther Griffin of Yokohama, Japan, who superintends the contest work in that city, reports that great interest is being taken and much good accomplished.

The first contest held in Liberia, Africa, was recently conducted at the Industrial Academy in Fortsville, Grand Passe county, by Mrs. E. L. Davis. She feels that the pleadings of the children against strong drink have great effect.

Mrs. S. W. Bare, superintendent of the Medal Contest department of India, is doing splendid work. The children and young people are greatly interested and the contests are well attended.

The contests introduced in Porto Rico by Miss Annie Robbins helped very materially in educating public sentiment, resulting in the victory for prohibition July 16.

A Loyal Temperance Legion has recently held its fifth silver medal contest in Aneon, C. Z. The sixth silver contest will be held soon and the legion will then be ready for a gold contest. Mrs. C. W. Ports is the energetic superintendent.

T. S. Phillips of the *Times*, Jamaica, B. W. I., is deeply interested in declamatory contests. He writes, "You will be pleased to hear that the contests so far have taken a firm hold in Kingston, Jamaica. Much good is being done to educate public opinion and to create a healthy temperance tone. We want to extend the movement." Mrs. V. O'Sullivan of Grand Cayman, Jamaica, is superintendent of this work.

Contest supplies have recently been sent to Chili and Argentine Republic, also to the Isle of Sicily.

Mrs. Jessie Breaden of Tasmania has ordered supplies and is planning to hold several contests.

Bible Reading Contest

Information is asked regarding Bible reading contests. Quite a number have been held in different states. Oregon conducted the first one and has held the largest number. These contests were endorsed by the National Evangelistic superintendent at the time and also by the present superintendent, Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, selections from their compilations and Bible stories being used. The Bible furnishes oratory, as for instance Paul's defense before King Agrippa. For romance, read Ruth and Naomi and you will find poetry in the Songs of Solomon. Many chapters may be given in their entirety and excellent compilations may be arranged. Take the subjects of purity, total abstinence, obedience, charity, etc.

Such contests may be successfully inaugurated by any union and they certainly would not fail to interest the pastor and members of the churches.

Readers should be careful to avoid dramatic effect. A plain, unvarnished, dignified presentation of the truth as contained in the Bible, with clear, distinct enunciation and a pleasing voice will not fail to interest an audience, and prove beneficial to the contestant. The young people of the different church societies should have the help of their pastors in arranging and compiling the different selections.

Read Nehemiah 8:8: "So they read in the book of the law of God distinctly and gave the sense, and caused them to understand the reading."

MRS. WHITNEY'S HOUSE CLEANING PRINCIPLES

MRS. F. M. HOWARD

Mrs. Whitney was the pink of perfection. At house cleaning she was unexcelled. In fact, even the town of Hastings in which she had recently taken up her abode had attractions for her as a place of residence because of its tidy appearance. Its white houses and wide lawns, clean streets, and well-kept park had met the requirements of her beauty loving soul and caused her to choose it rather than a larger place ten miles away.

"It seems so tidy," she said to the minister's wife who came to call, "and I hope on closer acquaintance it will prove as good as it looks."

"It is like most of us, Mrs. Whitney, it has its faults," the caller replied with a faint smile. "We have tried to keep these in the background, segregated in a way, but I greatly fear—I dare say you haven't been up Saloon St. yet."

"Oh, is there a Saloon St.? Haven't you a W. C. T. U. here?" Mrs. Whitney's tone was brisk and alert, and her eyes bright. She was scenting war paint.

"Yes, we have one, but it is stationary, as one might say. We meet and part, and have only attained a program. Most of us are rather ashamed of it—but we are glad of an excuse to stay away."

"How many members have you?"

"Only ten, but we shall hope to have eleven since you have come, Mrs. Whitney." A suggestive smile dimpled Mrs. Moore's pretty face. "Perhaps a new member will brighten us up."

"Of course you have THE UNION SIGNAL."

"The president takes it, I believe, but as for the rest of us, we all have some really plausible excuse, I presume—so much other reading matter, for instance." Mrs. Moore smiled again, archly, and with a twinkle of merriment in her bright eyes, for she had tried to get a club of subscribers for a church paper once, and had had her experiences!

"I really do not see how you can expect to raise crops without machinery," Mrs. Whitney mused thoughtfully. "If there is a Saloon St. in this town, I'll venture to say there is need of real aggressive work, and THE UNION SIGNAL is as necessary as a needle in sewing a seam."

"Well, you join us, Mrs. Whitney, and tell the ladies so. We need you," Mrs. Moore urged, beginning to awaken to a real interest in the subject. "We meet at my house next week, and I will make a special effort to get all our ladies out to welcome you."

"Perhaps I shall stir up such a fuss that they will be sorry I joined," Mrs. Whitney laughed grimly. "I love to clean house, and it looks as if things needed to be set to rights some in Hastings, for all it looks so tidy and attractive, if a Saloon St. is supported here."

"Yes, indeed." Mrs. Moore's voice had a new ring of seriousness. "There are young people to guard, and older ones to help into reform work, and I am afraid we have become so accustomed to the sight of evil in our midst, that we are calloused."

After her caller had gone Mrs. Whitney's expressive face wore an earnest, thoughtful look. The liquor evil had entered very deeply into her life, and she hated it with all the force of her strong nature. She was childless and a widow because of it, and she detested a saloon from the very depths of her heart. She had ample means with which to work, her time was her own, and as she pondered, a plan slowly evolved itself in her active brain.

The first meeting was not satisfying. The attendance was good but there was a lack of enthusiasm which chilled the new member. The real, active work of the temperance cause seemed as far away from this nice, formal little meeting as the United Societies could desire. Indeed Saloon St. had no fear and no respect for the little "temperance club," which let them alone so conspicuously. The Hastings *Gazette* sometimes mentioned the meetings, but the liquor dealers were not close readers of that superior literature, and preferred to peruse the organs of their trade.

"I'll do it," thought Mrs. Whitney as she sat alone in the evening. "These good people need education, and nothing will rouse them out of their lethargy like fifty-two doses of UNION SIGNAL this coming year. Why that bright little Mrs. Cash didn't know what the constitutional prohibition amendment means. She had heard of it but she supposed it had something to do with the navy."

A few days later a crisp bill came out of Mrs. Whitney's tenth-box, for she was a careful tither, and a letter was despatched. She took no one into her confidence, obtaining the names in a most casual manner, and at the next meeting Mrs. Cash remarked, "THE UNION SIGNAL must be sending out sample copies. I found one in my mail box this morning."

Little Grandchildren of Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, Julia Adams Smith, Walter Armor Smith, and David Dudley Smith, Jr.

"So did I," chorused several of the others.

"Well, I am sure some of the items were most surprising," added Mrs. Moore. "I thought I was pretty well up on temperance, but I had really no idea the movement was making such strides. It makes one a little ashamed of living in a saloon town."

"But how can we help it?" asked one sister. "I suppose we have law enough on our side, to be sure, but if they won't enforce it—,"

"*They* must be educated until they will, and then vote the nuisance out. We can do it even without the suffrage; we *would* do it in short order if we had the vote behind us." There was a power as of dynamite in the clear, resonant voice, and the ladies looked at the new member respectfully.

The meeting was more interesting than any held for months, and Mrs. Whitney smiled as one after another mentioned some item she had read in THE SIGNAL which bore on the work.

"Suppose each one of us appoint ourselves a committee to go out and hunt new members," suggested Mrs. Brooks. "We are not strong enough to make an impression as we are, and I can think of so many who should belong—who would be a power and an influence if we could only get them to enlist."

Eyes brightened and voices took on quick, ringing tones at the thought of real work to do. It warmed Mrs. Whitney's heart like a ray of sunshine for she had been depressed by the lack of interest in a cause so vital.

The next meeting took place at Mrs. Whitney's own home, which was large and well appointed, furnished with taste and even elegance. She had made new friends in the meantime, and had taken the liberty of inviting a number who were not members and making a little social event of it. A half dozen or more young ladies assisted in the serving and listened eagerly to what was being said.

"I shall be so glad if they get after those saloons," remarked Nellie King as the girls were walking slowly homeward, "for Davie Cummings is getting so attached to his beer that I am ashamed to go out with him any more. There's never any telling when he will get really intoxicated, and then he's horrid and I'm afraid of him."

"It's the same with Billy Owen, though I mistrust that fraternal club of his is as much to blame as the saloons. Their bar is open any old time, and no one seems to object."

"That's true, Kate, and I know it," added Mary Oliver. "Jack never had touched a drop until he joined, and I know of other young men who would be ashamed to be seen on Saloon St. who think it quite respectable to drink at their club."

"That constitutional amendment which they were talking of would cover all that, wouldn't it?" asked Milly Price. "It seems to me that is the only effectual remedy for the whole thing."

"Of course it would, Milly, not in a day or a year, perhaps, but the point is just this: So long as breweries and distilleries are perfectly legal, and the sale of their products a commercial industry licensed by the government, there will be liquor sold and drunkards made."

Mary Oliver drew a long breath. "What a heaven this earth would be if every one were willing to do right."

"But as such an angelic condition is not likely to occur in our lifetime, Mary," laughed Milly, "let us do all in our power to get the people in our own town to come out for the decent thing. Mrs. Whitney wants to organize a Young People's Branch, and I told her I thought we could get a number of the other girls interested. For my own part I have never realized so clearly what the W. C. T. U. stands for as I have since THE UNION SIGNAL began coming."

"Nor I. Mrs. Wilson lent mother her National Convention numbers. They were great. I have never before been proud of being a woman."

The good seed sown that day began to spring up in abundant measure. THE UNION SIGNAL played a conspicuous part in inspiring, instructing and giving general help. The young people urged every new member, in particular, to become a subscriber. The circle widened until in time it became a force in the town.

"Saloon St. is beginning to tremble and, incidentally, to use bad language, mother," remarked the husband of one of the members, Mr. Oliver, one day before an important election, "so you see what you white ribboners are responsible for."

"We hope to be held guilty of a good deal more than that before we are through," Mrs. Oliver answered with a smile. "Mrs. Whitney says the house

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THE SPIDER'S WEB

FOR THE CHILDREN

JENNIE N. STANDIFER

As Tommie Dale was returning from school one afternoon he picked up a small package of cigarets which had been dropped on the sidewalk. He was wondering if he could find the owner when a lady who was passing stopped and asked:

"Wouldn't it be wise, son, to throw those coffin tacks in the fire when you get home?"

"I don't know," stammered Tommie.

"Smoking is a habit that grows, my boy, and by and by it holds its victim as the spider does the fly—so that it is impossible to get free. Don't yield to the first temptation if you would grow up a strong, true man."

"I'll burn them," promised Tommie, with a grin.

She passed on and he put the package in his pocket and ran home. His mother had been called to see a sick neighbor, and Minnie, his older sister, was reading a book of fairy tales.

It was too warm for a fire in the grate, so he decided to burn the cigarets in the yard. He found some matches and went out in the back yard. He took the cigarets from his pocket and pulled one from the package. How nicely it was wrapped! The large boys in Tommie's grade smoked and said it was manly.

"Ben Garner says he smokes when he is lonesome and it does a lot of good," mused Tommie. "I'm lonesome. I wonder if just one little cigaret would help *me?* I'm going to try it, any way."

He struck a match, but his hand was shaky and the flame went out without lighting the cigaret.

Just then Towser began barking in the wood shed, and Tommie ran to see if he was chasing a rat. It was only a strange kitten, and he sat down on a box to watch the kitten climb to the rafters. Over the door he saw something white and filmy waving in the breeze. Sitting in a cunning little den was a great black spider.

"I don't believe he could catch a fly in that little wishy-washy web," thought Tommie. "That woman didn't know about spiders and cigarets. I will sit here and watch Mr. Spider and see what he can do."

For a few minutes nothing happened. Then a Daddy-Long-Legs peeped over the rafter and took a look at the spider's home. He seemed to like the pretty curtains, waving in the wind, and put one foot in the meshes. The spider came hurrying forward as if to say "How-do-you-do," and Daddy drew back his foot and ran away.

Then a fly buzzed by, and lighted just above the lacy hangings of the spider's house.

"*You* will have more sense than to go into Mr. Spider's house, Miss Fly," said Tommie, as he sprawled lazily on the floor.

But the fly took another journey around the pretty house and alighted quite near it. Tommie watched until his eyes blinked and then he imagined he heard the spider say:

"Walk in! Walk in, and welcome!"

"They say you would not let me out," buzzed the fly.

"You are strong and can break these little threads any time you wish. Walk in and see my pretty house." The spider's voice sounded so pleasant that Tommie wished that *he* could accept the invitation.

Then Daddy-Long-Legs came prancing down the wall and—zip! He landed squarely in the spider's curtain. He kicked and squirmed for a while and then seemed to go to sleep.

The fly was buzzing and circling around the web as if to find out what had happened to Daddy-Long-Legs and Tommie heard the spider give another cordial invitation to "walk in."

"Here is Tommie asleep in the wood shed, Mother." His sister's words roused Tommie and he sat up and looked around. "And there is my new kitty up on a rafter, hiding from Towser. O Tommie! See that dreadful black spider above the door! He has caught an old Daddy-Long-Legs and a poor little fly in his web."

"I will brush his house down and let them get away," said Tommie.

"With a stick he tore the lacy curtains from over the door, and down it fell at his feet! The big spider ran for a hiding place.

Carefully Tommie lifted the fly and Daddy-Long-Legs from the silky meshes, but they were quite dead.

"They got caught in the spider's web," said Minnie, "and he sucked the life out of them. It's just like the old giant in my fairy tales, who bound boys and girls with tiny cords called habits. They could not feel them at first, but after a while they could not get away and he choked them to death. What is that package sticking out of your pocket, Tommie?"

"It's a package of cigarets I found."

"What are you going to do with them?"

"Burn them, because a lady said they are to boys what spider webs are to flies."

MRS. WHITNEY'S HOUSE CLEANING PRINCIPLES

(Continued from Page Twelve)

cleaning will have just begun when we get our new mayor elected."

"Well, you must admit that the old one has kept the outside of the platter middling clean," he replied, quizzically.

"*Yes.* A man's neatness for all the world," scoffed Mrs. Oliver disdainfully, "but after the candidates of the Woman's Party, as you men are pleased to call it, are elected, we hope to make the inside of both cup and platter at least sanitary."

"No doubt we'll be able to see our faces in them, they'll shine so, father," added Tom, Junior, facetiously, as they went out together.

"Between you and me I hope they will win," added the young man as they went along. "Somehow I've never seen the matter in its true light until I began to read those SIGNALS that sis thinks so much of."

"It'll put a whole lot of fellows out of business if they do," remarked Mr. Oliver, thoughtfully. "Grass will grow in the paths of a number of court officials and others who make a living off the traffic, to say nothing of the saloonkeepers."

"Well, they might better get into some more honorable business than for us, as a town, to feed the saloon hopper. That slogan of the trade, 'Boys Wanted,' gets onto my nerves, father. I am so afraid that Harry is being drawn in—he is such a bright, willful little fellow, and—"

"*My* Harry. Tom, you must be mistaken. They shall never have *my* boy—," and Mr. Oliver turned a frightened face toward his eldest son. "We'll fight liquor out of this town, root and branch, Tom. The women are right—there's no safety for the boys and girls with wide open saloons gaping for them—," and Mr. Oliver passed his hand across his brow agitatedly. Danger to *his* boy put an entirely different complexion on the saloon question, kindling a fire under his lukewarm convictions which brought them to a boil in short order.

The house cleaning was carried to a most effectual finish, Saloon St. was swept clean of its spiders and their webs, and Mrs. Whitney's tidy soul rejoiced within her.

"We never could have done it without you to lead us, Mrs. Whitney," remarked Mrs. Moore as together they reviewed the past.

"Give God the glory, my dear," Mrs. Whitney made answer humbly.

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AMONG OUR WORKERS

Mrs. Etta Sadler Shaw, National evangelist, during the last four months of the school year gave more than 150 talks on ethical and patriotic subjects in the schools of Grand Rapids, Mich., and organized thirteen Loyal Temperance Legions with a joint membership of more than 1,000.

Rushford, (Minn.) W. C. T. U. recently celebrated its thirtieth anniversary, Miss Rozette Hendrix, state W. C. T. U. president, being the guest of honor on that occasion. Its members are busily occupied with war relief work. Twenty-seven "housewives" for the boys at Ft. Snelling, have been completed, and the women are knitting wristers and other articles. This union, with ninety paid members, is working strenuously to increase its membership. The finances of the union are in a gratifying condition, fifty dollars' worth of rugs have been made and sold during the year, in addition to other activities which have added to the balance in the treasury. The union owns a moving picture film, purchased at a cost of $20, which was presented to a good house at the moving picture theater.

ST. LOUIS WHITE RIBBONERS WORKING FOR AMBULANCE FUND

Special Correspondence

Most gratifying has been the response of the good people of St. Louis to the call of the St. Louis Woman's Christian Temperance Union to do their bit for the white ribbon ambulance to be sent to France. Again it has been conclusively proved that W. C. T. U. women are minute women, for within two weeks a patriotic lawn fete of large proportions was planned and carried to a most successful finish. The fete was held from three to ten p. m., July 17, with an almost continuous program, on the spacious lawn of Mrs. M. F. Watts, one of our members. Old Glory, bunting, flowers, Japanese lanterns and parasols, and daintily garbed girls were everywhere in evidence. The program was strictly patriotic, which means that the patriotic measure of first importance, War Prohibition, was not overlooked. Addresses were made by Rev. Geistweit, D. D., pastor of the Third Baptist Church, and recently of California, where he was in the forefront of the state-wide prohibition fight; by Madame Pernet McCarty of France, whose appeal for ambulances and yet more ambulances was most touching; and by J. Lionberger Davis, president of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, who urged the women to be unceasing in their fight for clean moral conditions surrounding "our boys" both at home and abroad. The afternoon's program was brightened considerably when Miss Sarah Edwards, formerly of the Park Opera Company, St. Louis, sang "It's Heaven in Old Missouri," accompanied by the First Regiment band.

The evening program was rendered especially interesting by the singing of the national airs of all the allied nations in their native languages as the respective flags were enthusiastically unfurled. The singers were among the very finest the city affords and as the air for many blocks rang with the strains of the national melodies, the large company gathered on the lawn paid fitting deference to the countries represented. Preceding the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," a detachment of "Our Navy Lads" arrived aboard a ship-on-wheels, with flags flying and bugles blowing, and circling about the singer, they held above her, as she sang, a star spangled banner by the side of the navy ensign.

The address of the evening was given by Mr. Charles M. Hay, one of St. Louis' ablest lawyers and orators, and a man who has long stood for prohibition in the state legislature and elsewhere.

The ceremonies of the day were presided over by Mrs. Ross Hayes-Schachner, recently elected president of the St. Louis Federation, assisted by Mrs. Charles M. Hay, vice-president. Mrs. Eliza B. Ingalls, for twenty-seven years president of the Federation, was present during the afternoon, much to the delight of her audience, and also assisted with the program.

Throughout the day ice cream in cones, dishes and bricks, and pure fruit juices were sold to such an extent that the supply had to be many times replenished. Carnations were also sold by the girls of the Y. P. B. The crowd for the day was conservatively estimated at between nine and twelve hundred.

St. Louis has been made the distributing station in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Work for a large section of Missouri (W. C. T. U.) territory, and has discharged this duty faithfully, having sent out 750 song books, a large number of Testaments and Gospels and countless magazines. On its own account it has given entertainments to the boys at Camp Maxwell, has kept them supplied with clean gun rags, was largely instrumental in the establishment of a Y. M. C. A. tent and prior to the placing of this tent held the first and only Protestant services at the camp. Its members have made regular visits to the Barracks Hospital, carrying flowers and delicacies, and before Camp Maxwell is broken up it plans to give a large entertainment, with the assistance of the boys themselves, followed by a pie supper.

In the midst of all these activities, telegrams, letters and petitions to Congress in behalf of war prohibition have not been overlooked. The summer months witness no cessation in the efforts of the St. Louis W. C. T. U.

PROHIBITION FANS

make useful souvenirs for distribution in fairs and other open air meetings.

An attractive fan in flag blue, with the slogan

PROTECT OUR AMERICAN YOUTH BY PROHIBITING THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

on one side, and upon the reserve side the map showing the dry states.

Place these in churches, send to the hospitals, and keep a liberal supply on your porch.

Spread the story of prohibition progress by the generous use of these fans.

Price, per dozen, 35 cents; per hundred, $2.00; per five-hundred, $8.00.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

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¶We make a large variety of ornamental Drinking Fountains for man and beast.
¶Special Prices to Charitable and Temperance Societies.

THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS
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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

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Indiana Liquor Politicians Oppose Constitutional Convention

MARY WOODARD

For fifty years the suffragists of Indiana have been trying to secure legislation granting to women some form of franchise. In all but nine sessions of the legislature since 1865 one or more bills have been introduced only to be voted down or buried in committee. Since the organization of the W. C. T. U. in the state the leaders of our organization have been active in the work and have led the agitation for suffrage. No history of the suffrage movement would be complete that did not include mention of Zerelda G. Wallace, Helen M. Gougar and other notable women. The rank and file of the organization have also been a unit in demanding the right of franchise and have walked weary miles securing signatures to petitions, holding public meetings and in every other way trying to make their influence felt in favor of the ballot in the hands of women.

Just before the legislature of 1915, through the influence of the leaders in the W. C. T. U., notably Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, state president, and Mrs. Luella McWhirter, then state superintendent of Franchise and a former state president, there was organized the Legislative Council of Indiana Women composed of representatives from the W. C. T. U. and seven other women's organizations of a state-wide character. This council has been interested in a number of bills that have been introduced in the legislature but has been most active in trying to secure "votes for women." Constitutional revision is necessary to give women full suffrage, but a W. C. T. U. woman, Mrs. Gertrude Q. Campbell, state Press superintendent, first suggested the partial suffrage bill which was passed by the legislature of 1917 and has now become a law. A similar bill was introduced in the legislature of 1915, but at the behest of a most disgraceful liquor lobby was "buried in committee."

The legislature of 1917 also passed a bill providing for the holding of a constitutional convention and specifically granted to women voters the right to vote for delegates to the said convention. The W. C. T. U. at once entered upon a campaign of education to prepare the women of the state for their new duties as voting citizens. A course of study was prepared and material provided for carrying out the work. Our speakers have been doing valiant service in the field and local women have been polling the voters and securing the registration of the women.

In the meantime the liquor men, machine politicians and others opposed to a new constitution have been busy. An injunction against holding the constitutional convention was filed and tried before Judge Thorne of Marion county circuit court who rendered a decision sustaining the bill calling for the convention, except the part which granted to women the right to vote for delegates. An appeal from this decision was taken to the supreme court of the state, which gave its decision July 13 that the entire bill was unconstitutional. Four judges concurred in this decision, but the fifth, Judge Lairy of Logansport, dissented. The partial suffrage law still stands, but may also be attacked in the courts.

The women of the state are disappointed, but not discouraged or disheartened. With greater earnestness and zeal than ever we shall work for a new constitution in Indiana that shall include state-wide prohibition and ballots for women.

Jennie Smith, National railroad evangellst, 319 E St. N. E. Two squares east of Union Station, Washington, D. C. Rooms at reasonable rates.

Virginia News and Narrative

Special Correspondence

An interesting and helpful conference of the general officers of the Virginia W. C. T. U. was recently held at Evergreen Home, the residence of Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, state W. C. T. U. president. There was great rejoicing that the beloved state leader is again able to resume her work. Plans were made for the annual convention to assemble in September at Charlottesville, the seat of Virginia's famed university. It is easy to predict that the first convention since state-wide prohibition became effective will be enthusiastic.

The strongest evidence, perhaps, of the success of prohibition is the change of mind of its former enemies, who having seen the marked improvement in general conditions are now soundly convinced of its benefits and have become the outspoken champions of prohibition.

State's Attorney Taylor of Henry, a small county near the mountains and a former moonshiners' stronghold, said recently, "Formerly Henry averaged a dozen murder trials a year, but since last November there has not been one." Judge Harvie, of the judicial circuit which includes the surrounding sections, is quoted as saying that not one felony case has come before him since the advent of prohibition.

Many of the colored race are being led away by labor agents who promise them not only high wages but the opportunity for getting strong drink in abundance, in Ohio particularly. As the Buckeye state has a large contingent of Virginia settlers, may they work with special diligence to win in the present campaign.

Recently there passed away in Auburn, Maine, a faithful worker, Mrs. S. I. Roberts, for whose memory the Roberts Memorial union in Dareville, Virginia, is ever grateful. Mrs. Roberts and her husband, a prominent cotton mill superintendent, were both loyal and generous white ribboners, contributing money for a temperance hall as a memorial to a young son. There is no finer union in Virginia than the one bearing the family name of its beloved benefactors, both of whom have passed to their reward.

A pretty tribute was recently paid to a winsome local union president in Richmond. The women of the union bearing her name, Ella V. Wood, gathered on her birthday and planted a beautiful tree in her honor.

W. C. T. U. NAPKINS
heavy crepe paper, with dainty pink flowered border and W. C. T. U. monogram in gold in corner.
Price, per 25, 20 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

FOLDED DRINKING CUPS
made of waxed paper with Woman's Christian Temperance Union printed on same in blue.
Price, per dozen, 10 cents; per 100, 50 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

Chippewa Indians Give Suffrage to Women

Minnesota Chippewa Indians, in council at Bemidji recently, granted suffrage to women, although they refused representation in their council to the chiefs of the tribe on the grounds of democracy, it is stated. The matter came up for consideration because of the presence of a United States government stenographer, a young woman, who was the solitary woman delegate. The younger Indians championed equal rights, and Miss Coffey was duly seated as a delegate.

In the Greater Contest

We have only to be honorable men to agree with that solemn appeal by the *Times* in supporting Lord Kitchener's protest against drink:

"Supposing our soldiers were preparing themselves to uphold the honor of their country in the Olympian Games," said the *Times*. "Their friends would help them and would be filled with horror if they saw one going wrong. To encourage him to drink would be held an act of treachery deliberately intended to injure him and the national cause. What are the Olympian Games, or any other contests whatever, compared with this? They are play, make-believe. This is the real thing, the true test of manhood. Is our manhood, then, to be a shame or an honor to us?"—*Defeat or Victory.*

Cruise for Vacation on the Lakes

7 day Trip

5 day Trip

The Magnificent Steel Steamship "Minnesota" to BUFFALO (NIAGARA FALLS) and RETURN $40 Including Meals and berth

via Charlevoix, Harbor Springs and historic Mackinac Island, stopping at Detroit and viewing both ways by daylight the beautiful scenery of the Detroit River and St. Clair Flats, stopping at all points of interest. Nine-hour stop at Buffalo allows **plenty of time to see Niagara Falls. One way $25,** including berth and meals. During season leaves Chicago Saturdays 1:30 p. m.

The Elegant Steel Steamship "Missouri" to SAULT STE. MARIE and RETURN $27.50 Including Meals and Berth

via Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Spgs & Mackinac Island—running the "Soo" River by daylight, returning via a portion of Georgian Bay and the scenic Grand Traverse Bay, stopping at all points of interest. **One Way $14,** including meals & berth. During season leaves Chicago Mondays 4:00 p. m. S. S. "Missouri" also makes a special trip each week to **Onekama, Frankfort, Glen Haven** and **Glen Arbor,** leaving Chicago Saturdays at 4:00 p. m.

Our line of steamers offers you the greatest possible opportunity for real rest and genuine pleasure.

The Elegant Steel Steamships
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offer unrivaled service between Chicago, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Bay View, Harbor Springs, Mackinac Island, Ludington, Manistee, Onekama, Frankfort, GlenHaven, GlenArbor, Leland(via auto or connecting steamer from Glen Haven), and Traverse Bay ports, Sault Ste. Marie, Detroit and Buffalo, connecting with all lines for Lake Superior and Eastern Points. Book of tours and folder mailed on request.

Northern Michigan Transportation Co.
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Campaign Edition (monthly) . . 35c a year
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No other premium allowed.

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THE YOUNG CRUSADER, 37c a year (1s. 6d.)
Address Evanston, Ill.

Give the Plan a Trial!

VIDA I. THOMPSON, Manager Circulation Department

Writing in the Iowa W. C. T. U. *Champion* of the need for THE UNION SIGNAL, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith says, "This is the time when the people must know the truth, if we are to be free. Let me again call your attention to a pet scheme I have often advanced, but which I believe no one has ever tried: To select a day and go out, singly or in couples, and canvass for the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL. If the more than four hundred unions of Iowa would do this at once and get these papers in the hands of the voters, it would make many votes before October 15. Go directly to men and ask for their subscriptions. In clubs of ten it can be still had at the 25-cent rate. Try it and report to me, please. I believe it is as good campaign work as we can do. In connection with this subject, let me urge the use of the 'Quiz' in your meetings."

Will not local superintendents try Mrs. Smith's plan and write us as to its results? If ever there was a time when we *needed* to take THE SIGNAL, that time is now when we must all help our country, and desire to do it intelligently. Each week this paper is full of suggestions, methods and plans for work.

FANS AND LEAFLETS

for distribution in Chautauquas and other summer assemblies at

SPECIAL PRICES

Leaflets carefully selected.

PACKAGE NO. 1
Containing
50 Prohibition Fans
300 Leaflets
Price, $1.45.

PACKAGE NO. 2
Containing
100 Prohibition Fans
500 Leaflets
Price, $2.45.

PACKAGE NO. 3
Containing
150 Prohibition Fans
800 Leaflets
Price, $3.90.

PACKAGE NO. 4
Containing
200 Prohibition Fans
1,000 Leaflets
Price, $5.00.

Please order early.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

Literature and Supplies for Comfort Bags

LITERATURE

Testament, special khaki cloth cover. Price, 18 cents.

Testament. Price, 12 cents.

"Home Hymns," a collection of hymns set to familiar tunes. Price, 3 cents each; per fifty, 60 cents; per hundred, $1.00.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Songster. Price, 7 cents.

Coupon Pledge Card, printed in blue with flag in colors. Price, per hundred, 35 cents.

"A Friendly Word to Young Men," by Richmond Pearson Hobson of Merrimac fame. Printed in blue, with flag in colors. Price, 2 cents each; per fifty, 20 cents; per hundred, 35 cents.

"Letter from Mother." Facsimile letter with W. C. T. U. monogram and flag in colors, printed in blue. Price, 3 cents each; per fifty, 25 cents; per hundred, 40 cents.

Envelope for letter, with W. C. T. U. monogram. Price, per fifty, 25 cents; per hundred, 40 cents.

"Letter from Mother," with envelope. Price, 5 cents; per hundred, 75 cents.

Protecting the Home Folks (a warning against vice). Each, 2 cents; 50, 25 cents; 100, 40 cents.

"What God Says to His Soldiers." A unique arrangement of Scripture texts under subjects: Reveille—Roll Call—Attention — Quick March—Halt—etc. Printed on card 4¼x2¾, a convenient size to slip into a Testament, with flag in colors and texts printed in blue. Price, 2 cents each; per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 30 cents.

Directions for Comfort Bags. Price, 2 cents each; per fifty, 15 cents; per hundred, 25 cents.

(When ordering, please state whether directions are wanted for comfort bags for soldiers or sailors.)

SUPPLIES

Metal mirrors, 25 cents each; per dozen, $2.75.

Scissors, 15 cents a pair; per dozen, $1.50.

Two-inch gauze sealed bandage, 10 cents net.

One-inch adhesive tape, 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00.

Prices subject to change without notice.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

Feeling the Pulse of the Liquor Interests

Brewery securities throughout Ohio at the present time are quoted at less than 10 per cent of their original valuation. According to the *Cleveland News*, "You can buy a perfectly good brewery for the cost of a steam yacht, and all because of prohibition."

Charles H. Hermann, president of Chapin & Gore, one of the oldest and wealthiest whisky manufacturing concerns in this country, has expressed himself recently as believing that the whisky business is practically at an end in the United States. Any attempt to repeal whisky prohibition after the war, he thinks, will be unsuccessful.

As liquor stocks go down liquor prices go up. Since Congress has been considering the prohibition of the use of grain in the manufacture of distilled liquors, prices have taken a high jump. The prices of drinks in New York city have increased. A meeting of New York liquor dealers was recently called to arrange a scale of uniform prices for the 11,000 drinking establishments in the greater city. One New York saloon man has made the prediction that whisky prohibition will close 75 per cent of the saloons of the city.

Under the law enacted last winter by the New York state legislature, limiting the number of saloons in third class cities to one for every 500 population, at least 1,400 liquor selling establishments throughout the state will be closed by October, it is reported. The 1916 legislature also gave the cities of the state the right to vote on the saloon question and hundreds more will unquestionably be voted out.

Several hundred Chicago saloons have closed or are about to close on account of the prospects of war prohibition. The liquor interests are greatly troubled and in many instances breweries are not putting in their money to keep licenses from lapsing.

Mother Goose Hooverized

Old King Cole
Was a merry old soul,
And a merry old soul was he.
To help conserve food
He dined as a rule
On corn bread and milk, don't you see?

Little Jack Horner
Sat in a corner
Eating a Christmas pie.
It's too rich, oh my,
He mused with a sigh,
In these war times
When things are so high.

Mary, Mary, quite contrary,
How does your garden grow?
Beans and peas and spinach, too,
Are canned all in a row.

Old Mother Hubbard went to the cupboard
To get her poor doggy some bones.
She decided to use them for soup, so we've heard,
And the family had rice broth and scones.

Jack Spratt could eat no fat
And his wife could eat no lean,
So they both turned vegetarians
And licked the platter clean.

High diddle, diddle,
The cat played the fiddle,
The cow jumped over the moon.
Perhaps that is why
Roast beef is so high
And we dine on the boarding house prune.

A diller, a dollar, a ten o'clock scholar,
What makes you come so late?
I hoe in my garden, I rake and I weed
To raise good things for our winter feed.

Mother Thompson union of Hillsboro, Ohio, has quite a number of gavels and placques made from the wood of the original Crusade Church.

Gavels, plain, 50 cents each.

With sterling silver plate date engraved, $1 each.

Placques, all plain, 6x8 inches, 25 cents each. To make attractive can be hand-painted or mounted with postcard of the Crusade Church.

Apply to Mrs. Anna C. Van Pelt, 129 Collins Ave., Hillsboro, O.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLIII | EVANSTON, ILL., AUGUST 9, 1917 | No. 31

Patriotism vs. Booze

¶ Patriotism means taking thought for others and making sacrifice for the good of others.

¶ The great war demands of every man, whether in the shop or on the field of battle, the very best he can do for his country and for the world.

¶ Booze is made because some men demand it, but booze-making wastes grain which just now is badly needed for food both at home and by our allies.

¶ By increasing the price of bread and meat, booze-drinking is boosting the high cost of living.

¶ Booze-Drinking means self-indulgence at the expense of others, instead of self-denial for the good of others.

¶ Booze-Drinking partially paralyzes the drinker's brain and nerves so that he cannot possibly do his best work.

¶ Booze-Drinking makes the drinker liable to disease and shortens his life.

¶ A patriot is a man who, by cutting out his booze, is ready to do his bit toward a speedy victory on the battlefields of Europe.

ABSTINENCE MEANS PATRIOTISM AND SAFETY

—Fox River Valley Efficiency League, Appleton, Wisconsin

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

RESOLUTION TO SUBMIT PROHIBITION CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO THE STATES PASSES SENATE BY VOTE OF 65 TO 20—ELOQUENT SPEECHES IN FAVOR OF AMENDMENT MADE BY PROHIBITION SENATORS—ARMY AND NAVY CLUB OF WASHINGTON CLOSES ITS BAR

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

The words of an old hymn by Isaac Watts keep running through my mind this morning:

"Thus far the Lord has led us on,
Thus far his power prolongs our days,
And every evening shall make known,
Some fresh memorial of His grace."

Monday, July 30, Tuesday, July 31, and Wednesday, August 1, will go down in history as three great days. According to a unanimous agreement on the part of the Senate, they were ordered given over to a consideration of the joint resolution providing for an amendment to the Federal Constitution for nation-wide prohibition, the discussion to begin at two o'clock on Monday and conclude Wednesday at four o'clock, when the vote would be taken. Promptly on the minute Senator Sheppard rose, and requested a reading of the proposed amendment by the secretary. After a few parliamentary inquiries on the part of Senators, Senator Sheppard began his preliminary address by saying, "This is a historic occasion; for the first time in its annals the Senate is to vote on the submission of a constitutional amendment for nation-wide prohibition. The method ordained by the Federal Constitution for its own alteration is being strictly followed. If the proposed amendment should be adopted by three-fourths of the states, the traffic in intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes would be forbidden anywhere within the American republic. Prohibition would be imbedded in the organic law of the nation."

Senator Underwood of Alabama spoke next in strict rebuttal of the passage of the resolution, his argument being one for state rights, Colorado and several other states being mentioned by him. He declared with emphasis, "Some states would have prohibition thrust upon them without their consent, and it would have a tendency to place our government under a police power or autocracy such as exists in Germany and Austria-Hungary."

Colorado Rises to Explain

When he had concluded his remarks, Senator Shafroth of Colorado rose, and after explaining that he had not intended to speak at this time, but was moved to do so because the Senator from Alabama had alluded to the laws of his state, he proceeded to give some facts connected with Colorado's prohibition law. "We have found from comparing results of this law," he said, "that great good has been accomplished. When the law went into effect, there were 1,615 saloons closed and 17 breweries. Denver is a city of 250,000 population. The average number of arrests for all offenses in the city of Denver for the six years preceding the adoption of the prohibition amendment was 13,922. The total number of all arrests during the dry year was reduced by about one-third. The prediction was made that there would be vacant stores throughout all the business portions of the city, and that the numerous places made vacant by the numerous saloons would not be filled by those engaged in any other business, yet the record shows there was a very large increase in all business enterprises. There was an increase of more than 16 per cent in deposits in the banks and trust companies of Denver compared with the same period in the previous year."

Senator Jones of Washington stated among other things: "Seattle said she would not have prohibition but the state of Washington said she should, and she did, and Seattle likes it now. I am a Republican on party principles; I believe in the intelligence and capacity of the membership of the Republican party. This party will have to declare for prohibition because it will be necessary to success. Northern states now having prohibition laws cast 121 electoral votes. Of these, one hundred, if not more, are from states normally and reliably Republican. Republican success without them is extremely doubtful. The party will not dare to declare against prohibition in the face of these votes. And when the Republican party declares for prohibition, the Democratic party will do likewise."

During the debate it was brought out by Senator Thompson of Kansas that a certain member of the House, in asking for the privilege of extending his remarks in the *Congressional Record*, instead of extending his own remarks, extended the remarks of a paid attorney for the fifteen largest breweries in his district, in which Kansas was slandered and maliciously abused.

TEXT OF PROPOSED FEDERAL PROHIBITION AMENDMENT

The manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into or the exportation thereof from the United States, and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the constitution by the legislatures of the several states, as provided in the constitution, within six years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Senate Votes 65 to 20 for Submission

And so it went on all day Tuesday, from eleven in the morning until six in the evening. Wednesday all speeches were confined to the ten minute rule and every moment was taken. As four o'clock approached, members from the House gathered in the rear of the Senate chamber, and every Senator in the city was in his seat. Before the resolution was adopted an amendment offered by Senator Harding of Ohio was attached to it, providing that the proposed amendment to the constitution must be ratified by the states within six years. The Senate voted 56 to 23 in favor of the amendment, the dry Senators accepting it as innocuous. Several amendments were offered, but were voted down. The greatest interest, however, centered in the resolution itself, and as Senator after Senator voted for it, many of whom had been rated as opponents of prohibition, and of the resolution in the past, the real strength of the prohibition movement in the country became more and more apparent. Senator Stone of Missouri, one of the strongest opponents of prohibition in the Senate, voted for the resolution, and created no little stir in so doing. Others whose attitude has been one of opposition in the past, but who supported the resolution were Senator Harding of Ohio, Senator Saulsbury of Delaware, Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, Senator Newlands of Nevada, Senator Watson of Indiana and Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey. A two-thirds vote was necessary. The vote recorded was 65 to 20. We could have yielded eight votes to the wets, and still have had a two-thirds vote.

The proposed constitutional amendment is the first initiated by Congress since that providing for popular election of United States Senators approved in 1911. It is the first time that either branch of Congress has approved a constitutional amendment for prohibition. The Hobson amendment received a majority vote in the House, but failed of the necessary two-thirds. Now the resolution goes to the House, and will be referred to the House Judiciary committee. Just when they will consider the resolution is uncertain.

The government is said to have lost close to $40,000,000 of revenue during the past two weeks by the abnormal withdrawal of whisky from the warehouses in anticipation of the increased tax. If the enactment of the bill into law is delayed six weeks longer, the loss will be doubled.

Army and Navy Club Closes Bar

A clipping from a Salt Lake paper reached my desk this morning which stated that the Army and Navy Club of Washington, one of the most popular and influential clubs in the United States, had closed its bar. As no word concerning such action on the part of the management had appeared in the Washington papers, I at once phoned to ascertain if it were true, and received the reply: "It is true. We have closed down the bar for good." The management state that, responsive to the law which prohibits the sale of alcoholic liquors to anybody wearing a United States uniform, they have reached the conclusion that if members of the service can not have anything to drink in the way of stimulant in their own club, there is no reason for their maintaining a bar for the pleasure of outsiders.

Representative Campbell of Kansas has introduced a bill in the House which would require the President to select the members of his Cabinet from the membership of the House. The purpose of the bill is to get the government back as close as possible to the people.

For the first time in its history the Health department of the District of Columbia has employed a woman inspector. Dr. Woodward, the District of Columbia health officer, thinks a woman is better fitted temperamentally to judge kitchens in the lunch rooms and restaurants, and the cleanliness of grocery stores, markets, soda fountains etc. "While I have no complaint to make of the male inspectors," he said, "I think a woman is better fitted to inspect these places because of her home training, and this is a test of the matter. If my theory is correct, I intend adding more women inspectors."

The conferees of the House and of the Senate on the Administration Food Control bill have agreed on the prohibition clause to be inserted therein as follows: That the manufacture or importation of distilled beverages during the war shall be prohibited; that the President shall be authorized to limit the alcoholic content of beer and wine, and to commandeer distilled beverages when necessary.

National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Hotel Driscoll, Washington, D. C., August 2, 1917.

Beer Strokes

Beware of drinking beer during hot weather is the warning of Dr. William A. Evans, former health commissioner of Chicago, published in the *Chicago Tribune*.

"There are several factors which operate to produce the various forms of heat prostration. The sun's rays is only one of these, and probably not the most important one," says Dr. Evans.

"One of the principal factors is the drinking of beer. It has been proposed that the name heat stroke be changed to beer stroke. Dr. Kuhn says, in the *Manufacturers' News:* 'It was found that a large percentage of "heat cases" entering Cook county hospital last summer were directly traceable to chronic alcoholism.'

"The colonial government of Australia reports that, of all the predisposing causes, 'undue indulgence in intoxicating liquor is the most common and the most dangerous.'

"The use of beer is more harmful than the use of whisky, because most people have sense enough to keep away from distilled liquors in hot weather, but somehow they have gotten the idea that beer is cooling."

Vermont State Prison Inmates Petition for Prohibition

Inmates of the Vermont state prison, located at Windsor, to the number of 143, or practically the entire prison population, recently signed a memorial addressed to the Vermont members of the United States Congress, asking them to use their influence in securing national prohibition. All the men, says the one who circulated the memorial, seemed glad to sign this document, and without exception blamed booze either directly or indirectly for the acts which had brought them to the state prison. "I'll sign quick," said one broad-shouldered, big-hearted man who is serving a long sentence for the accidental death of thirteen men through the liquor traffic. "I have always honestly wished the recipe for making the stuff was lost."

Dry Zone Closes Thirty-Five Saloons

A dry zone established by the state excise department around ship-repairing and munitions plants in Brooklyn affects thirty-five saloons and three hotels. In this entire district, says a New York dispatch, only soft drinks are on sale, and police are detailed to see that the order is enforced.

HONOR ROLL

—of—

PROHIBITION STATES AND TERRITORY AND DATE OF GOING INTO EFFECT

Maine	1851
Kansas	1880
North Dakota	1889
Oklahoma	1907
Georgia	1908
North Carolina	1909
Mississippi	1909
Tennessee	1909
West Virginia	1914
Alabama	1915
Arizona	1915
Virginia	1916
Colorado	1916
Oregon	1916
Washington	1916
Arkansas	1916
Iowa	1916
Idaho	1916
South Carolina	1916
Nebraska	1917
South Dakota	1917
Utah	1917
Dist. of Columbia	†Nov. 1, 1917
Alaska	†Jan. 1, 1918
Indiana	†April 2, 1918
Michigan	*April 30, 1918
Montana	*Dec. 31, 1918
New Hampshire	†May 1, 1918

*Enacted 1916. †Enacted 1917.

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1917

Iowa†† Ohio New Mexico

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1918

Utah†† Missouri Florida
Minnesota Wyoming Nevada

††Now have statutory prohibition. Will vote on constitutional amendment.

Harvard Club Bar to Become Non-Alcoholic

The Harvard club, of New York City, perhaps the largest of its kind in the country, with a membership of approximately 5,000, is said to have established a soda fountain and a non-alcoholic bar. The fact that 900 of its members are already in military and naval service, and are therefore prohibited from drinking while in uniform is at least partly responsible for the action of the club.

Ohio Distilleries Will Make Alcohol for Munitions

Two, at least, of the Cincinnati distilling companies have announced that they will endeavor to keep their distilleries in operation making alcohol for munition purposes. "We will make every effort to get enough orders for industrial and munition alcohol to keep our distillery going," said a representative of James Walsh & Company, distillers, "and will, of course, have to close down if we are unable to get enough orders. Ordinarily industrial alcohol is only a small percentage of the total. But what American distillers are looking for now is a big order from Europe. It has been said that at the single battle of the Somme the Allies used up more alcohol than is made in a year in the United States. The alcohol is used in the making of the powder. If this proves true, and no contradiction has yet appeared, our plants will prove useful for the government's needs."

"We shall continue to operate our distillery for the manufacture of alcohol for government, industrial, mechanical, medical and sacramental purposes," said another prominent Cincinnati distiller. "We have already made some alcohol for the government for war purposes and will offer to do more work along this line. We will also make denatured alcohol. The law will mean that we shall employ fewer men and reduce the output, but the distillery will not be closed down."

Race Riots Due to Rum Politics

Race riots in Chester, Pa., similar to recent trouble in East St. Louis, Ill., and charged to the rum-controlled political system of the city, have resulted in the death of two white men and the injury of fully a hundred whites and blacks. To quell the disturbance all saloons were ordered closed. Protection given by the wet political forces to negroes who voted "right" is said to have bred the trouble.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC AS INSURANCE MEN SEE IT

"One of the brightest hopes that this country had in its entrance into war was the hope of the abolition of the manufacture and use of booze. It is permissible to disagree with the President that beer and wine are in any way more necessary than whisky. Every one of them is a first aid to German bullets, an enemy to food conservation and a deliberately unjust tax upon the entire country in time of war." These are not the words of a temperance reformer. They are found in an editorial utterance in the July number of the *Insurance Magazine* which deals with the waste of the liquor traffic. After referring to the estimated annual drink bill of $2,300,000,000 and the further waste of approximately $6,000,000 annually for the maintenance of jails, insane asylums, and other institutions for the victims of the traffic, the editorial makes this additional statement concerning the waste caused by the liquor traffic:

"There is another not reckoned in figures—the human waste, and it begins with a little lost time over the social glass and halts in the potter's field—the end of a wasted existence.

"It would be interesting, if it were not so appalling, to know how many prospects for life insurance were blighted by the use of booze.

"Another feature of interest to the actuary is how many life expectations are curtailed because the insured becomes a victim of the booze habit.

"The revenue derived from malt and vinous spirits is a boomerang, for liquor not only destroys millions of bushels of grain that should be used to maintain life, but its effects upon the human constitution inaugurate a system of expense that dwarfs the liquor tax to a bagatelle in comparison.

"But that which every insurance company will recognize is that it costs them millions of dollars in new business every year, that it also increases their risks on the number already insured and that their business and the conservation of the most valuable asset of any country—good citizens—suffer because of the liquor evil."

"At some national or perhaps international conference all the chiefs of the insurance world will put a co-operative ban on intoxicants," says the editorial.

"It is the man who drinks who is more largely responsible for the present mortality tables than any other factor.

"It is the man who drinks who is forced to pay a greater sum for his insurance than otherwise would be the case.

"If the man who drinks is still acceptable as a risk at a certain price, then the man whose system is free from the brain-numbing poison is entitled to a lower rate."

DOES LIQUOR-MAKING REDUCE THE PRICE OF MILK?

IRVING FISHER, Professor of Political Economy, Yale University

The liquor interests in a circular to Congress (signed by the "Farmers' Feed Company," New York) state that "to eliminate brewers' grains for milch cattle food will unquestionably lessen milk production twenty per cent—will unquestionably increase the cost of production to such an extent that the purchase price of a quart of milk now fixed at eleven cents per quart will unquestionably force the price to twenty-five or thirty cents per quart in all great centers of population where a pure milk supply is most required."

These bogies need not frighten us, inasmuch as in the first place, the department of agriculture has shown how to secure leguminous foods in substitution, and, in the second place, the brewers' grains could not possibly supply twenty per cent or even one-third of that figure of the grain food of milch cattle, or even a far smaller percentage of their total food.

According to a table in the *Agricultural Outlook*, October 15, 1914, Farmers' Bulletin 629, about nine per cent of the corn crop, five per cent of the oat crop, and four per cent of the barley crop are used for feeding milch cows. These percentages applied to the production of 1916 would indicate that from these three grains alone, without counting other cattle feeds, the milch cattle obtained 300,000,000 bushels of grain. The entire amount of brewers' grains in that year would, according to brewers' own claims, not exceed 25,000,000 bushels, or eight per cent of 300,000,000.

The price of milk may indeed rise from the general war conditions, but the withdrawal of brewers' grains will not be the cause.

One of the chief dairy companies in the United States, when asked this question by our Committee of Sixty replied:

"Probably the single factor of withdrawing brewers' grains from the market would not affect the price of milk or have any material influence on the price of other cattle feeds."

Prohibition would tend greatly to lower the cost of living, including the cost of milk, in many different ways, some direct, and others, quite as important, indirect.

Incidentally, however, we may note that, as we all know, alcoholic beverages now waste both the money and the power to earn money of the poor. Dr. Haven Emerson, health commissioner of New York City, finds, in a recent investigation, that five per cent of the income of the poor in New York city is spent on alcoholic beverages. A much larger per cent of earning power is lost thereby. Consequently, out of the saving in both these respects which war time prohibition would bring, there would be a large net gain for the babies' milk (about which the breweries and distillers are suddenly so solicitous) even if the price of milk should rise several fold.

The economy in buying brewers and distillers' grains, as compared with other foods, some of which have a great food value per ton, has also been exaggerated.

The prices per ton on May 18, 1917, were as follows:

Spring bran	$42.60
Brewers' grains	43.50
Malt sprouts	45.60
Choice yellow gluten	48.60
Winter wheat middlings	50.10
Oil meal	53.10
Distillers' dried grains	53.10
Corn and oats	61.75

The brewers and distillers' grain are not regarded as the best cattle feed. They need to be supplemented by other foods, such as miller's grains and are not used at all by many of the best dairies. This fact is vouched for by one of the best-known of these dairies in a letter to this Committee of Sixty.

GETTING ACQUAINTED WITH VITAMINS AND CALORIES

AN AID IN SOLVING THE FOOD PROBLEM

ESTELLE MOORE

The energetic little president of the Rustleville union looked meditatively at her associate, the helpful vice-president of the same society. "Now about food conservation," she mused. "The union hasn't done what it should along that line. I often wonder if one of the benefits of the war—and goodness knows there ought to be a legion to offset its horrors—won't be to make the American nation regard the feeding of its people more in the light of a scientific experiment. In addition to helping in the campaign for food conservation our women can perhaps be made to understand something of the relative values of foods."

"Why, just the other day I ran across an article that explained some of the terms used by the magazines in discussing the food problem," the vice-president offered as the president paused for breath. "I'd heard of calories and carbohydrates until my head swam, and I never could make out whether those terms referred to soft coal or a new variety of shingle nails. But I know now what they all mean. Let's start in with a definition of some of these high sounding names which are practically unintelligible to the housewife who has not made a study of domestic science."

"Do you honestly mean to tell me that you know what a calory is?" the president asked with awe.

"A calory is the measure of the heat in food fuel. They measure coal by heat units, why not food? A calory is the amount of food fuel required to raise one pound of water 1° Centigrade. What '1° Centigrade' is, I'm sure I don't know, but some of the more important things I do know, as, for instance, this: A business or professional man requires about 2,500 or 3,000 calories a day, whereas he more often eats 4,500 calories. Moreover, it is comparatively simple to reckon the calories served at a meal. An ordinary helping contains about 100 calories. There are about 100 calories in a banana or an orange, in a thick slice of whole wheat bread, in half a good-sized potato or in an ounce of butter or oatmeal or beans or white flour. An ounce and a half of steak contain only as many calories as are contained in an ounce of butter or half a potato. A graham roll contains more calories than a small lamb chop."

"Good," teased the president. "Possibly you have progressed far enough to tell carbohydrates from hydrocarbons."

"Why, of course. Carbohydrates are starches and sugars. Hydrocarbons are fats," replied the vice-president, warming up to her subject. "And *proteins!* They are tissue-building foods. Protein is found in almost all articles of diet. Meat, fish, fowl, white of egg and cheese are richer in proteins than are cereals, milk, bread and some of the vegetables. A heavy meat diet is too rich in protein and clogs the system. In a food allowance of 3,000 calories a day per person about 300 of these should be protein. A third of a pound of roast beef should supply this protein, or four eggs, or a quarter of a pound of full-cream cheese. Proteins are also found in cheaper foods, such as peas, beans, lentils and milk. Cereals contain about the right proportion.

"Then the *vitamins*. They are the life principle. Vitamins are found in milk, fresh fruits, vegetables and whole cereals from which the covering has not been removed. The mineral salts, also, are essential to health. Of these lime and phosphorus are particularly important. Lime is found in fruits and vegetables, whole cereals, milk and milk products (except butter) and eggs. Phosphorus is found in egg yolk, milk, whole cereals and whole wheat bread. The water in which vegetables have been cooked should never be thrown away. The mineral salts cook out and if this water is not used as food the best part of the vegetables is lost.

"Put little water on spinach and peas,
And other vegetables, too, if you please.
For a nourishing soup, add milk to this juice,
Or serve over whole wheat bread toast, if you choose.

"How's that for 'on the spot' poetry?"

The vice-president continued, "I have a quotation from Dr. Eugene L. Fisk, director of the Life Extension Institute, which would be worth quoting. You see, I'm thoroughly prepared." As she spoke she took the clipping from her hand bag which she proceeded to read: " 'One of our worst habits of extravagance as a nation is that we so often heat our bodies with teak wood and mahogany kindling when pine sticks would serve just as well. It is not necessary and not good for us to eat so much meat and other costly high-protein food. No, I am not taking up cudgels for vegetarianism. I am simply contending for the undeniable principle that meat should be used sparingly. This is not only in the interest of economy but also for the sake of our kidneys and livers.' "

"Help, help," gasped the president. "That will *do*. I see that one member at least of the Rustleville union is posted on food values. I hereby appoint you committee-in-chief to have full charge, care and control of all food discussions at our local union's meetings."

And the vice-president accepted the honor.

VERSIFIED ECONOMICS

Prepared by the Daughters of Mrs. Ella A. Boole

Eat what you want,
Want what you eat,
So all may eat,
And none will want.

Then fill up the glasses with grape juice or tea
Or anything else that's from alcohol free,
Join the grain-savers' league for the time of the war,
And keep the wolf, Hunger, from many a door.

Grow what you can,
Can what you grow.

Right in the corner where you are
Do your bit and keep up to par,
You'll do as much as a soldier or tar
Right in the corner where you are.

PROHIBITION AND THE PRICE OF COAL

LEWIS E. THEISS, in *Outlook*

Some months ago an American corporation contracted to furnish a certain number of rifles for the Russians. When that contract was signed, the corporation was buying coal for $3.50 a ton. War business started idle factories at full time, and soon the demand for coal was greater than the supply. One manufacturer bid against another and the price of coal went up and up. The coal operators who agreed to supply the rifle-makers at $3.50 a ton canceled their contract, and now the rifle-makers must pay more than $6 a ton.

With billions of dollars to be spent in this country in the next few years for war materials and new factories springing up everywhere, it is evident that the demand for coal will grow heavier and heavier. Nothing but a hugely increased output of coal can prevent prices from reaching a ruinous figure.

That increased output has been promised by the coal operators. But there are many things that stand in the way of their success. Manifestly there can be no increase in the number of miners. Largely our coal-miners come from foreign lands, and immigration is now at a very low ebb. The draft will take away some of the men now in the mines. Finally, it is not easy to increase the efficiency of so bulky an organization as the United Mine Workers. Their long struggle for a fair working day and the redress of certain grievances, the widespread ignorance among them of our language and traditions, and the feeling of mistrust and ill will that has too often existed between operators and miners, all will tend to make it difficult to bring about any considerable increase in coal production by the usual methods of speeding up.

Under these conditions, it is interesting to note the effect of prohibition on the output of coal in mines in regions that have gone dry. At the time of the trouble between the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and its employes (before the dry law went into effect) it was reported that the company was operating saloons for its men. The company denied this, stating, among other facts, the following:

"With the advent of the Federal troops all saloons in the coal-mining district were closed, and, as a result, the efficiency of the workmen has greatly improved. The average production of coal per man has greatly increased.

"The production of this company's mines in the southern district of Colorado for the first eighteen days of April averaged 5.85 tons per day for each miner at work. That was before the Federal troops closed the saloons.

"For the first eighteen days of June (with all saloons closed) each man produced 6.52 tons, which meant an average increase in wages of over eleven per cent per man."

The Methodist Board of Temperance publishes a letter received from W. B. Reed, chief accountant for the White Oak Coal Company, of Macdonald, West Virginia. In part it reads as follows:

"We have made a comparison for three months prior to June 29, 1914, and for three months subsequent thereto, and the result is shown in the tabulation below:

WITH SALOONS	
April	10,960.50 tons
May	7,902.20 tons
June	16,752.70 tons
	35,615.40 tons
WITHOUT SALOONS	
July	24,852.65 tons
August	16,199.65 tons
September	26,761.45 tons
	67,813.75 tons
	35,615.40
Increase	32,198.35 tons

"It is safe to assume that the same rate of increase would be carried out throughout the entire year, and, if that be the case, the result would show an increased production per annum, due to the absence of liquor in the field, of 128,793 tons.

"The production of our mines has increased considerably since that time. I believe there are more men in the field than there have been for a number of years, all of which goes to combat the theory that it is impossible to secure and keep miners unless they can be regularly supplied with booze."

Recently the Rev. H. N. Cameron, of Latrobe, Pennsylvania, wrote to Mr. Herbert Hoover concerning the latter's appeal to the people to be saving of food. In a part of his letter Mr. Cameron said this: "I have lived all my life in western Pennsylvania. Worked for seven years at the rolls, and have seen the effect of beer on output; and I know it is true, as J. D. A. Morrow, of the Pittsburgh Coal Producers' Association, declared before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, that the production of coal in the Pittsburgh district alone would be increased five million tons if strong drink were eliminated. And beer, may I repeat, the so-called light drink, causes more inefficiency in men and pre-empts more space in freight trains than whisky."

In fact, all testimony on the subject—from factory, mine and shop—tells the same story. Take away drink, and the efficiency of the workingman increases amazingly. The simplest, the surest, the only certain way of increasing coal production at this time is by prohibiting drink. Unless we do that our citizens will suffer from cold, our factories will be hampered for lack of fuel, our production of war material will be hindered, the war will be lengthened, and thousands of lives will be lost needlessly. If we want cheaper coal during the war, we must take, as a war measure, the one and only step that will surely increase coal production.

Can National Prohibition Be Enforced?

The opponents of prohibition as a war measure are insisting that if such a national prohibition law is enacted the government will find the task of enforcement impossible of achievement, and that "moonshining" on an enormous scale will become the prevailing fashion.

Before taking these statements too seriously, call to mind the dismal prophecies of the liquor publicity bureaus prior to the going into effect of prohibition in any state, their predictions of labor panics, cessation of prosperity and the advent of a reign of lawlessness. Did any of these awful calamities actually befall when the liquor traffic was outlawed? No, the liquorites' reputation as prognosticators is absolutely nil. Over and over again it has been demonstrated that even the people who opposed prohibition, after it went into effect submitted to the new order of affairs and soon became convinced of its undisputed advantages.

Not otherwise will it be with a nation-wide law. The people will realize that national prohibition as a war measure has been enacted in their interests. They are beginning to think largely "in terms of food units" these days and are realizing that many commodities they heretofore deemed indispensable can easily be left out of the day's schedule. They will speedily, in a patriotic spirit, adjust themselves to the dry régime.

—*Brooklyn Eagle*

Retreat of the Spirits

National General Secretary
MARY FRANCES WILLARD ANDERSON
79 Trowbridge St., Cambridge, Mass.

"Attempt Great Things for God. Expect Great Things from God."

National College Secretary
CHRISTINE I. TINLING
605 Westover Ave., Norfolk, Va.

HOW WE MAY BECOME BETTER SOLDIERS FOR TEMPERANCE

MARY FRANCES WILLARD ANDERSON

An officer in one of our Massachusetts regiments has sent to one of his friends the following acrostic which he declares comprises a real military man. (You will notice that the first letters of the lines spell "Soldier.")

Sobriety
Obedience
Loyalty
Daring
Intelligence
Energy
Responsiveness

We Young People's Branch members are temperance soldiers in a war which has lasted for years and in which we propose to fight to the end, and we should combine these elements our military friend claims make true soldiers.

As Y. P. B. members we are pledged to *sobriety;* we strive to be *obedient* to the "still small voice" within that directs our daily lives; with *loyalty* to God, to our country and our cause we *dare* stand alone, if need be, for our principles. With *intelligence* we are called upon to present the claims of our cause to others. The *energetic* member is our best recruiting officer and the *responsive* member is the one in our ranks who gladdens the heart of every officer in our Y. P. B.

But there is no reason why each one of us cannot cultivate all these splendid qualities and so become better temperance soldiers and Young People's Branch members.

Y. P. B. CONFERENCES, CONVENTIONS, ENCAMPMENTS

FLORIDA ENCAMPMENT

"Florida! Florida, dry! dry! dry!
Hear us tell it! Everybody yell it!
1918 is the day. You help, I help!
That's the way!
We can do it! Try! try! try!
Line up Florida—Dry! dry! dry!"

With fifty young women from all over the state in attendance the Florida Y. P. B. encampment of 1917 was a great success. For ten days the beauty of delightful Coronado-by-the-Sea was enjoyed. The morning program consisted of Bible lessons, a round-table, physical culture drills, character building talks, discussions of Y. P. B. plans and methods and the "Problem Hour." The afternoons were given over to sports and recreation Each evening a public entertainment was provided. Surely each girl went back to her home with new resolutions and higher ideals instilled into her life. We know each one is going to help make her Florida Dry!

NEW YORK Y. P. B. CONVENTION

"New York! New York Y. P. B.
1920, don't you see!
Can we do it? Well, I guess!
Work for it! Pray for it!
Yes! Yes! Yes!"

Enthusiasm!—intelligent, bubbling-over enthusiasm and consecration to God and to His cause marked the New York Y. P. B. federation convention held in Ithaca, July 2-6. With 264 delegates, some coming over three hundred miles, and many visitors, the 1917 convention was the largest thus far held.

From the early morning prayer and praise service until the last evening hymn a deep spiritual tone was felt. The efficiency congresses, the exhibits, the reports, the demonstrations, the addresses, the music were all of highest order. And the rally cries! They seem to ring in my ears even now! Surely New York Y. P. B. carries away the banner for songs and rally cries!

Meal time was the occasion for jollification of all kinds. The delegations adopted the fashion of calling aloud for various leaders to sit with them. While the feast was proceeding it was not unusual for some one to call every little while for the "Star Spangled Banner," causing every one to rise. Candidates for the "second table" were not slow to take advantage of the opportunity afforded to pre-empt the vacant places, causing no end of merriment by their shrewd action!

The parade on July Fourth, when 594 marched through beautiful Ithaca made a profound impression! I wish there was space to describe the convention in detail. In my heart is a new song of thanksgiving for our New York Y. P. B.

Accounts of Missouri, Ohio and Southern California Y. P. B. conventions will appear in a later issue. M. F. W. A.

IOWA'S Y. P. B. CONFERENCE

For three days Iowa's Y. P. B. representatives met together in Oskaloosa, the home city of the state Y. P. B. secretary. With a program of great interest, with National and state speakers imparting inspiration at every session the conference far exceeded the expectations of the workers. Addresses by the state W. C. T. U. president, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, the National Y. P. B. field secretary, Mrs. Linnie Carl, the National general L. T. L. secretary, Miss Mary Ervin, a diamond medal contest and banquet were taking features.

DEFINITE THINGS TO DO

Prepare a comfort bag for every Y. P. B. young man who enlists or better still, present a comfort bag from your Y. P. B. to every young man who is called from your community!

Salute the flag at each meeting.

Send to your state Y. P. B. secretary a list of all Y. P. B. members who are leaving for the front.

Plan now for August.

Have a Y. P. B. picnic or lawn fete.

Let your Y. P. B. songs and rally-cries be heard out of doors.

Invite those who are not members and win them for our cause.

Let us not forget our motto, *"A good time with a purpose."*

PENNSYLVANIA Y. P. B. CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

The twenty-sixth annual convention of the young people of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U. was most hospitably entertained in Newtown, June 25-28.

As a start-off a "get acquainted" reception was held at the home of J. Marguerite Hibbs where supper was served on the lawn by the local Y. P. B. The exercises following included music by the Bristol Y. P. B. orchestra, prayer by Mrs. Sylvia B. Norrish, state W. C. T. U. corresponding secretary, words of greeting by R. Clyde Smith, president of the Newtown Y. P. B., a response by J. Donald Rohrer and a playette, "The Card on the Door," by the Newtown Y. P. B.

A half hour praise service in charge of Miss Bessie Eckman, evangelistic superintendent, was held one morning. This was followed by a business session, after which came an efficiency congress in charge of Mrs. Norrish, with the watchword, "Conservation as Well as Efficiency."

A splendid afternoon address on "The Psychology of Tobacco" was delivered by

(Continued on Page Eleven)

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

NEW YORK YOUNG PEOPLE "OUT TO WIN" AT ANNUAL SESSION

Consecration was the keynote of the great annual convention of the New York Young People's Branch, enthusiasm its "sign and symbol." There were countless features of interest from business meetings, prayer and praise services, to a pageant of large proportions which called forth unstinted praise from those who witnessed it. Banners naming the prohibition states, and emphasizing "Patriotism," "Prosperity," "A Stainless Flag and A Saloonless Nation," "The Growth of the Temperance Reform," "Suffrage," and other subjects made of the parade an admirable object lesson. An especially appropriate float was that showing the brewer bargaining with Uncle Sam for barley and rye, while an anxious-eyed mother with an empty basket on her arm begged him for food. "Extermination" and "National Constitutional Prohibition" gave the pageant an impressive ending. In every particular the New York young people demonstrated at their convention that they mean business where John Barleycorn is concerned.

COLLEGE FRATERNITIES FROWN ON LIQUOR DRINKING

The use of liquor by college students and at college functions is rapidly on the decrease. Tufts College, Massachusetts, furnishes a striking illustration of the attitude of colleges, or more particularly college fraternities, toward the use of intoxicating liquors. According to the *Christian Science Monitor*, of the nine prominent fraternities of Tufts College eight are dry by local or national rulings, the remaining fraternity, the Commons Club, claiming no such rule has been needed because of the individual stand of its members on the temperance question. Of the six national Greek letter fraternities at Tufts, three: Alpha Tau Omega, Zeta Psi and Delta Tau Delta, through an amendment to their constitutions, in 1914 prohibited the serving of liquor and its keeping for private use in an individual locker in every chapter house of the fraternities in the country. The other three national fraternities, Delta Upsilon, Theta Delta Chi and Phi Epsilon Pi, have local rules forbidding the presence or use of intoxicants in the chapter houses. Two local fraternities, Sigma Tau Alpha and Phi Delta, have by-laws which forbid drinking in the fraternity houses.

The following statement by a leading member of the Commons Club explains the position of that organization on the liquor question: "The Commons Club has no rule forbidding drinking because there is no need of it. In the last few years the drinker has been dropped and any attempt by a member to drink in the house is dealt with harshly." While the Tufts undergraduates took a leading part in driving intoxicants outside the walls of the fraternity houses, they have had the support of many alumni in their efforts to abolish intoxicants from college functions.

Hermon C. Bumpus, president of Tufts College, is reported to have made the following statement: "The fraternities of Tufts College have abolished liquor from their chapter houses and during my term of office there has been no trouble from this source.

"No college man or in fact any man ever attained a high standard in scholarship through artificial stimulation, and if a few exceptions seem to appear, I believe it will be found that the men were successful in spite of drink, and that their success would have been greater in the event of their abstinence.

"I would like to emphasize the fact that this change in condition has not been the work of a moment or the impulsive action of a group of young fellows. It is the result of much time and energy directed by the most far-seeing and efficient men connected with modern business and education.

"The old idea of the fellowship of college men as exemplified by the stories of Heidelberg, and the spirit of the 'flowing bowl' has been abandoned, and I am glad to say that the alumni and students all seem to realize that fact, and through the college fraternity they have expressed their alliance with prohibition."

HAVE *YOU*?

Have you sent your contribution to our National Y. P. B. French Orphan Fund? Do not delay. You desire a share in this work. New York state Y. P. B. has adopted one of France's little ones. We are looking for prompt response. Remember the Master's words, "Inasmuch as you did it unto one of the least of these, ye did it unto me."

KANSAS Y. P. B'S IN CONFERENCE

Special Correspondence

"The Y. P. B. shall be victorious
Through our own and every land;
Our aims are high and glorious,
We're a consecrated band."

It was indeed a victorious band of young people who gathered for the second conference of the Kansas Y. P. B. The welcome to Hays City, seat of the famed Industrial Normal school, was most cordial and gracious.

The devotional services, which were an important part of the conference, bore testimony to the fact that workers are being trained not only to lead in the fight against the crumbling power of King Alcohol but to help usher in the glad new day of Christ's reign on earth. Miss Alma Beye, Miss Mabel Holmes, Miss Lulu Rhodebaugh and others, were the leaders.

Children were conspicuous throughout the meetings. Sixteen white ribbon recruits were dedicated, visiting children assisted, and a medal contest by children was one of the delightful surprises of the program.

While Miss Mary E. Dobbs, corresponding secretary of the Kansas W. C. T. U., took charge of the program, Miss Zoe Atchison, general secretary of the Kansas Y. P. B., Mrs. Mary Sibbitt, Kansas W. C. T. U. evangelist, and others, visited the normal school and at its chapel hour presented to it on behalf of the Y. P. B., a framed picture of Frances Willard.

The Y. P. B. banquet the first evening of the conference, was perfect in every detail. The guests were a genial, happy company and were served to a menu royally abundant. The program included a welcome by Miss Mabel Landon, former

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Evanston, Illinois, August 9, 1917

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Washington, D. C., December 2–7, 1917

Miss Anna A. Gordon, National W. C. T. U. president, returned from Washington to her home in Evanston Thursday, August 2. She remained in the capital city until the result of the vote on the federal amendment in the Senate was knowu and then immediately left for Evanston.

Temperance Sunday (September 9) is only one month distant. Preparations for its observance should begin immediately. Do not fail to read carefully the official communication on page 10 of Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, National superintendent of Sunday School work.

CO-OPERATING WITH UNCLE SAM

The desire of the government to utilize to the best advantage the patriotism of its women citizens led it some months ago to appoint the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, the first time in its history it has called together such a body, which has been well described as a clearing house between the government and the women. Upon this committee of ten members, of which Dr. Anna Howard Shaw is chairman, devolved the responsibility of organizing the women's societies of the nation into an army of voluntary service. It began its work by appointing in each state a temporary chairman, who was instructed to call together the presidents of all the state organizations. The next step was the formation of a permanent committee of state chairmen made up of one representative of each state organization that agreed to co-operate. Each county and city will be similarly organized for work.

Dr. Shaw defines the purpose of the Woman's Committee in the following words:

"We need an army of women ready and eager to perform whatever service may be asked of them for the sake of their country.

"In order that this service may be most effective, we ask that they work in the woman's organizations already existing through their state division of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense.

"We do not wish to create any more organizations, but to see that those already created co-operate helpfully. We urge that for not one minute shall any line of helpful service already begun be allowed to lapse; that during the weeks and months to come the women of the country will express that same high courage and devotion which they showed at the beginning of the war. We ask that all women combine to keep life steady, normal, and sane, and that everywhere a spirit of cheerful courage, a patriotic co-operation, and a high resolve be cultivated.

"None can realize more keenly the horror of war, the sickening heartbreak of it, than the women of a nation. But now that it is upon us, no woman can shirk her part. Women of all creeds and nationalities who call America their country must stand together, forgetting all differences in one great likeness—their desire to be of service."

The Woman's Christian Temperauce Union is, of course, one of the societies represented in the Woman's Committee, and this is the only connection it has, at the present time, with the government. Miss Anna A. Gordon, National W. C. T. U. president, is a member of the national advisory board; state W. C. T. U. presidents are members of the state divisions, and local union presidents have been or will be asked to act on permanent local committees. The W. C. T. U. is especially fortunate in having well tested organization machinery for carrying on most of the lines of work suggested by the central committee. As enumerated in the Patriotic Service Plans last week white ribboners will specialize on ten different departments of work: Nation-wide prohibition as a war measure; work for soldiers and sailors; relief work; moral education; women in industry; Americanization; co-operation with the United Committee on Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy; finance; community interest, and membership. Reports of work being done in different sections of the country and practical suggestions for carrying out the National plans will be given in THE UNION SIGNAL from time to time.

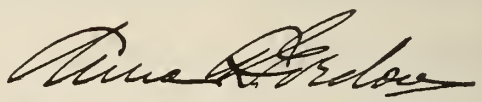
"WE SHALL WIN"

The Senate's action last week in submitting the prohibition federal amendment to the states came with surprising suddenness. When the House passes the referendum resolution we enter at once the final stage of our great campaign for nation-wide prohibition. The amendment must be ratified by thirty-six states. We have twenty-six states about which there should be no question as to ratification at the first opportunity offered by a legislative session, and all our energies must be directed to hold these states and secure ten others. The liquor trade will at once begin to circulate its corruption funds wherever it thinks a state legislature in one or both of its branches can be bought and all states alike will come under the baneful influence of such an effort.

If the House adopts the resolution during December, a ratification resolution will be presented to the legislatures of about a dozen states in 1918, to all the other states in 1919. Under a six-year limitation clause Alabama, the only state where the legislature meets but once in four years, would have but one opportunity for ratification or rejection of the amendment. Six states meeting annually would have six opportunities and forty-one meeting biennially would have three chances to vote on this vital question.

We have one decided advantage in our struggle to secure thirty-six state legislatures to ratify our measure, namely, that when once a favorable vote is secured in any state legislature it will stand and cannot be changed by a subsequent legislature. On the other hand if a state legislature fails to ratify the amendment, any succeeding legislature within the six years has the chance to overturn this action by a vote for ratification of the federal amendment. The liquor trade will make its supreme endeavor to secure thirteen states to stand solidly against ratification in order to defeat the enactment of our amendment.

Since there is a strong probability that the House of Representatives will act favorably on the national amendment at the opening of the December session we ought at once to decide our plan of campaign to aid in influencing the state legislatures to ratify at the earliest possible moment after opportunity is given. Time is of the essence of this proposition and we know that the white ribboners of every state will respond enthusiastically to the call.



A CHALLENGE TO THE YOUNG WOMEN

The charge was made the other day by a young man at one of the training camps that the girls who flock to these military centers on every possible occasion, making no effort to suppress their admiration for the wearers of the uniform, render it difficult for self-respecting youths to maintain the best standards of manhood. Whether or not this assertion, made in an open letter in a metropolitan daily, has foundation in fact, it will be believed by many. Certainly it places upon the Christian young women of this country the responsibility to prove its falsity, or if it be true in any measure, to do their utmost to correct the evil.

The sisters and girl friends of the young men who have enlisted can, if they will, throw around them a moral protection immeasurably greater than any prescribed anti-liquor or anti-vice zone, necessary as are such restrictions. Let the high-minded young women of the nation place high the standard of morality which they expect the wearers of Uncle Sam's uniform to observe and their brothers, college comrades, and friends will live up to it. Girls and young women of noble ideals in every community, and especially those in the vicinity of military camps and naval training stations, should definitely determine to use for good their influence with their sisters who through lack of home training or thoughtlessness are by foolish sentimentality putting temptation in the way of the young patriots of the land.

The members of the Young People's Branch might well engage in this work as one of their definite responsibilities. By interesting the young women of the cities in sensible, wholesome entertainment for the enlisted men, they can divert foolish enthusiasm for the khaki and the blue and the white. By counseling with Branch members now in training they will be able to ascertain how best to deal with the problems of camp life.

PREPARING THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS TO MEET TEMPTATIONS OF STRONG DRINK

"The United Committee on War Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy" was proposed by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America at its war emergency session in Washington, D. C., early in May last. The committee is now permanently organized and represents the leading temperance groups of the country and the temperance committees of the churches, both Catholic and Protestant.

The constituent groups are the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Anti-Saloon League, National Committee of the Prohibition Party, Catholic Total Abstinence Union, Catholic Prohibition League, Presbyterian Temperance Board, Methodist Board of Temperance, Independent Order of Good Templars, Sons of Temperance, Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, Scientific Temperance Federation, United Society of Christian Endeavor, Epworth League of America, Flying Squadron Foundation. The officers of the committee are: Daniel A. Poling, chairman; Miss Anna A. Gordon, vice-chairman; Miss Cora F. Stoddard, secretary; Rev. Charles Stelzle, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

The committee has called as its executive secretary, Rev. Harley H. Gill, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Niles, California. Although a young man, Mr. Gill has had wide experience in anti-alcohol campaigns. He was formerly national vice-president of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association and for two years one of its traveling secretaries. He was campaign manager for the Dry Colorado League in 1912, and executive secretary of the Prohibition Headquarters Committee of Northern California from 1914 to 1917.

After an exhaustive survey of the entire Army and Navy field, and after a conference with the War Department, the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. and representative leaders in many other associated activities, the committee has prepared a comprehensive program of temperance education, publicity and entertainment for the training and mobilization camps.

The carrying out of the specific features of the program will be in the hands of the Army and Navy chaplains and the secretaries of the Y. M. C. A.

Dr. George Fisher, of the War Work Committee of the Y. M. C. A., represents that body in an advisory capacity on the United Committee. The committee also has the sanction and the support of the Committee of the War Department on Recreational Activities outside of the camps, of which Mr. Raymond Fosdick is chairman.

Among the features of the temperance program are specially prepared stereopticon slides covering every phase of the alcohol question in its relation to the individual. These slides visualize the menace of liquor drinking, showing how it unfits a man for soldierly duties by breaking down his power to resist cold, disease and wounds, and by slowing up his mental faculties. The most recent utterances of great generals and statesmen and the very latest findings of the war are reproduced with gripping force. Each of the new series contains reproductions of a number of patriotic posters and cartoons.

The committee will purchase a large number of stereomotorgraphs which automatically show the slides and which can be set up in places where the men gather in large numbers. Several stereomotorgraphs will be supplied to Y. M. C. A. secretaries who visit the smaller out-lying camps where permanent "huts" are not established.

An entirely new set of patriotic temperance posters for bulletin boards is now nearing completion, under direction of the United Committee, and an edition of a million copies of a special Soldiers' and Sailors' Manual, which will be filled with general information of value to the men in uniform, is being printed.

During the fall and winter inspirational and educational temperance lectures by men and women of national reputation will be arranged for the camps and mobilization centers. Such speakers as ex-Governor J. Frank Hanly, Captain Richmond P. Hobson, Dr. Daniel A. Poling, Charles Stelzle, Dr. Charles Scanlon, and Governor Carl E. Milliken of Augusta, Maine, have already been secured.

To assist in meeting the menacing conditions that our army will face in the rum and wine rations of Great Britain and France, an investigation is now being carried on and a commission may eventually be sent abroad.

For the immediate expenses of the committee, $100,000 has been called for. Organizations supporting the committee's program are appealing directly to their local societies for funds to carry on this work, which they believe to be of exceptional moral and patriotic value. It is hoped that many individuals will give their financial assistance to the project.

BEWARE OF THE ALCOHOL IN BEER, SAYS BRITISH REPORT

The brewery interests of the United States are making liberal use of a report on the food value of beer and other alcoholic beverages which has been issued recently by the British government under the title, "The Food Supply of the United Kingdom." The authorities issuing this report claim for liquors a certain food and energy value. This part of their report the brewers have been diligent in quoting. But the report does not end with the statements to which the liquor men have been giving such wide publicity. The final conclusion of the committee differs but little from the claims of out-and-out enemies of beer.

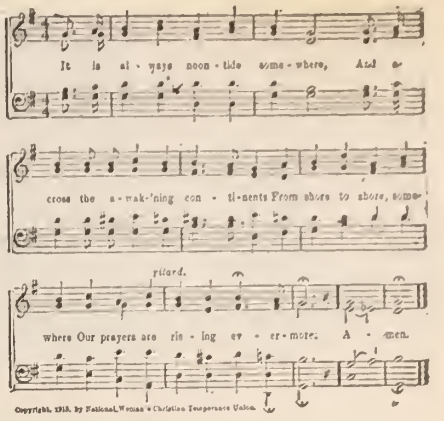
"Were it (beer) not possessed of other qualities," says the report, "the food value of alcohol would, therefore, be measured by its full caloric value. But, unlike food stuffs more strictly defined, alcohol exerts effects as a drug which cannot be ignored in appraising its value as a food.

"Against the experimental data mentioned above (food and energy value found in beer) must be put the results observed in practice on a large number of individuals as to the effect of alcohol on the accomplishment of physical work.

"We may point, for instance, to the results exhibited by troops on the march. Repeated experiments have shown that regiments not supplied with alcohol marched farther and were in better condition at the end of the day than others to which it had been given. Experiments in mountain climbing have given similar indications, the total work done being smaller under alcohol and the expenditure of energy greater.

"There is little need to decide as to how these effects are purely physical or to what degree they are psychological. The facts show that the value of alcohol as a source of maintenance and of work power for the nation, cannot, as in the case of a normal foodstuff, be logically measured by its gross caloric value."

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE



AT THE NOONTIDE HOUR

At the sacred noontide hour let the white ribboners of the land unite in prayer daily for our country and all other countries, that all may come to see the true Christian and humanitarian point of view in this world crisis; for the protection of "our boys" from the physical and moral deterioration from drink and vice that follow in the wake of war; for our President and his advisers that divine wisdom may rule every decision, that lasting peace may speedily come and the will of the Father of all peoples be done throughout the earth.

OUR ROCK OF REFUGE

ELLA M. GEORGE, President Pennsylvania W. C. T. U.

A dark and ominous war cloud has been hanging over our nation for months. We have hoped against hope, and wrestled with God in prayer that He would avert the threatened danger, but the cloud burst over our heads and we have been swept into the arena of the conflict. The flower of our youth have entered the fray, some voluntarily and some by conscription. Separations have come that have left hearts crushed and bleeding because of this cruel war. We are in distress, with the sword on one hand and famine on the other. What shall we, as a nation, do to extricate ourselves from this awful dilemma? The way is clear. We must turn to God as the nation of Judah did under Hezekiah when the Assyrian, mighty, arrogant, and aggressive, purposed to crush everybody and everything that opposed him. Hezekiah, in dread of Sennacherib, shrank into the shelter of Jehovah, spreading the insolent letter of this haughty king before the Lord, who stretched out his right arm of might and saved the nation of Judah. We have been guilty of many national sins, not the least of which is the sin of permitting the precious grain which God has so bountifully bestowed upon us to be manufactured into that which kills both the bodies and souls of men.

In speaking at an intercessory service held by the ministers of Philadelphia, the Rev. Lloyd W. Tomkins, D. D., declared that while preparedness, liberty bonds and Red Cross contributions are important, the most vital thing of all is that the nation and its allies fall on their knees and ask God's forgiveness for their sins. Dr. Tomkins further said, "Can we, like the Pharisees, thank God that we are not what other nations are, when we know that the trinity of intemperance, impurity and dishonesty hath mightily controlled us?"

May our nation take unto itself wisdom, confess its sins and turn to God for pardon. Then can we sing with rejoicing the forty-sixth Psalm, ever regarded as a hymn of thanksgiving in memory of Sennacherib's discomfiture.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

August 28—Birthday of Lucy Webb Hayes.
September 28—Children's Harvest Home (Birthday of Frances E. Willard)

SUPERINTENDENTS
SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK

Dear Sunday School Worker:

The third quarterly Temperance Sunday is at hand. The date, September 9, reminds us that there is no time to lose if we prepare well for the observance of the day in the Sunday schools.

The quarterly temperance lesson of the International Uniform Lesson Series is found in Daniel 1. The topic is "The Benefits of Total Abstinence" and suggests the direct line of Temperance Teaching. Daniel's purpose, as given in the Golden Text (Dan. 1:8), reveals the true meaning of a pledge. It is first a determination within the heart followed by the outward act which reveals that purpose. The signing of the total abstinence pledge is a tangible revelation of a "purpose" and is most desirable as an example and a fortification.

The quarterly temperance lesson leaflet gives valuable blackboard teaching points with practical application. Price, 30 cents per 100, postpaid. Sunday school teachers will welcome this leaflet. It should be given out one week in advance of the temperance lesson.

Our temperance lesson for September 9 is a timely one. Thousands of the best young men of the country are being selected by the government and placed in training for war. They will need every possible fortification against the tempter who will come to them in varied guise to lure them from the path of rectitude.

Because of our responsibility as Sunday school workers we must pause in our regular work and study the situation to discover what we can do to stimulate patriotism, protect our "boys" and relieve suffering caused by the war. Our duty as Christian temperance workers demands this and we must not fail.

Your National superintendent suggests the following plans as a basis for work: First, let the flag be unfurled in every Sunday school and let it be saluted by all departments of the school as a part of the opening exercises. The wearing of the colors by every member of the Sunday school, old and young, will stimulate patriotism.

Second, appoint a Committee on Patriotic Service which should insure definite plans for each department and the enlisting of every member of the school. The superintendent of the Temperance department should be a member of this committee. The local superintendent of this department should seek to cooperate helpfully with the Committee on Patriotic Service and endeavor to have uniform work done in all the schools.

Third, let a patriotic honor roll be prepared and hung on the wall of the Sunday school auditorium. It should contain the engrossed names of all young men members of the school or of the church who have enlisted in the army and navy. It will have peculiar significance to the classes from which the young men have gone and will mean much to the church and school. It should be the prayer list of the school. Pastor and superintendent will be prompted to pray for those on the honor roll, naming them one by one.

Fourth, let regular "letters from home" be sent to the enlisted "boys" and so planned that a letter will reach each one at least once a week. These can be written by pastor, superintendent, teachers and members of classes to which they belong. No one can estimate the influence of such letters in helping the "boys" to resist temptation and maintain religious experience.

Fifth, let a comfort bag be made for every soldier and sailor on the patriotic honor roll of the Sunday school. These can be made under the direction of the Committee on Patriotic Service, and should be sent, if possible, direct to each enlisted boy. Local superintendents should provide the W. C. T. U. directions for making the comfort bag which may be had in illustrated leaflet form from the National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

Sixth, every member of the adult portion of the Sunday school should feel it a privilege to join the Red Cross and contribute to its work. This will line up the Sunday school and pave the way for such relief work as can be done under the direction of the committee.

Seventh, the Sunday school should cooperate with all organizations through whose instrumentalities patriotic service may be promoted and the enlisted Sunday school "boys" be reached. Particularly should our workers endeavor to seek cooperation with the W. C. T. U.

Eighth, report all patriotic work done in the Sunday school to our department and a summary will be sent to the National superintendent of the department of Work among Soldiers and Sailors.

The Quarterly Budget for September is essentially a patriotic budget and designed to promote Sunday school patriotic service. The above suggestions, amplified and printed in leaflet form will be found in the Budget, also directions for making the comfort bag, sample pledge cards, and leaflets suitable for use in the bags or to enclose in letters. It also contains the usual helps for the Sunday school hour—the outline program, lesson leaflet, responsive reading, recitation, exercises and helps for teachers of all departments. A sample lot of well selected leaflets for general distribution is also found in the Budget. Price of Budget, 15 cents or 50 cents for the year. (Money must be sent in advance.)

We are looking forward to World's Temperance Sunday as the day when we hope to have Sunday school temperance exhibits in the schools. To this end a new method leaflet has been prepared and included in the Budget of this quarter. It gives suggestions and instructions for this exhibit including expressional work by the pupils and also directions for general exhibit work in conventions and institutes. The price of the leaflets, "The Sunday School and Patriotic Service," and "The Sunday School Exhibit" is 25 cents per 100, postpaid.

Workers are urged to order supplies early and also to send for their report blanks at once. I will send the blanks in any quantity for 15 cents per 100 which pays postage and wrapping. Let us have a complete statistical report and a comprehensive view of the work of the Sunday School department to present to "Mother National" at the convention this fall. Loyally yours in Service,

STELLA B. IRVINE, Nat'l Supt.
115 Walnut St., Riverside, Calif.

UNION SIGNAL QUIZ

Do you know the answers to these questions? They may be found in this number of THE UNION SIGNAL.

The use of these questions as a part of local union programs is suggested.

1. What action looking toward National Constitutional Prohibition has been taken by the United States Senate?

2. After similar action by the House of Representatives, how many state legislatures are required to ratify the amendment?

3. How many state legislatures probably can be counted upon to act favorably upon a constitutional prohibition amendment?

4. Give the substance of the prohibition provision of the Food Control bill pending in the House and Senate.

5. What effect has prohibition had upon coal production?

6. Explain why the manufacture of liquor does not have any bearing on the price of milk.

7. The indulgence in what beverage during the hot weather is liable to cause sunstroke?

8. Give the date of the next Temperance Sunday, the subject to be considered, and plans suggested for the occasion.

9. Explain the attitude of college fraternities toward liquor drinking, as exemplified by a Massachusetts college.

10. What large metropolitan club has installed a non-alcoholic bar?

FROM OUR Y. P. B. MAIL BAG

The District of Columbia Young People's Branches are working in the interest of the soldiers,—making comfort bags and assisting at the W. C. T. U. soldiers' rest rooms.

Fifty new Y. P. B.'s have been organized in Ohio this year. Three cheers for Ohio!

A splendid new Y. P. B. has been organized in Roundup, Montana, under the leadership of the state Y. P. B. secretary, Miss Sue Bragstad. We regret that Montana is to lose this capable, consecrated worker, but we congratulate Idaho, whither she is going, and under a new name! Idaho must capture her. The Montana branches are engaged in work for soldiers and sailors and in poster campaigns.

The Baltimore (Md.) Y. P. B. federation has been holding most successful get-together meetings and each month new members have been added and much enthusiasm generated. During the summer the regular meetings are to be Y. P. B. picnics under the direction of Miss Roberta D. Carnes of Goucher College. A committee has made arrangements to plan an entertainment in aid of the Ambulance Fund and altogether the work is advancing splendidly. A party of girls from the Baltimore Y. P. B. made a visit to the penitentiary and conducted a Sabbath afternoon service. Each inmate was given a potted plant with a Scripture card attached. This is a practical line of work. More Y. P. B.'s should "lend a hand."

Our former and much loved National Y. P. B. secretary, Mrs. Ross Hayes Schachner, has been elected president of the St. Louis W. C. T. U. Federation. With wee Ellen Ann also calling for "Madame President" we can imagine the busy life of our Mrs. Schachner, but we know she is equal to every emergency. God bless her!

We are rejoiced to hear news from the Granite state! A new Y. P. B. has recently been organized at the New Hampshire State Industrial School in Manchester and another at Newport. The members are at work for the sailors on the steamship, "New Hampshire."

New Jersey Y. P. B.'s have been making special efforts to increase the subscriptions to the state paper. The Bayonne branch has made a gain of sixty members, and fifty members have subscribed for the New Jersey *White Ribbon News*. With such up-to-date members we expect THE UNION SIGNAL to hear from New Jersey Y. P. B.'s.

Mrs. Fannie Drummond, National W. C. T. U. organizer and general secretary of the Ohio Y. P. B., conducted a Y. P. B. encampment and training school at Lakeside-on-Lake-Erie, July 16, 17, 18. Both in interest and numbers the meeting was a gratifying success. An efficiency congress, a Y. P. B. clinic, and a council of war were features of the program. The session closed with a striking playlet, "Aunt Columbia's Wash Day," in which forty young people took part. Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, general secretary of the New York state Y. P. B., was guest of honor and brought inspiration and enthusiasm to the Ohio young people.

PENNSYLVANIA Y. P. B. CONVENTION

(Continued from Page Six)

Arthur Holmes, dean of the general faculty of Pennsylvania state college. Brimful of illustrations, facts and figures, which proved a revelation on the tobacco evil, it gripped and held the young people to the end. Mr. Holmes also spoke with great force, on "Heredity and Its Meaning."

A Young People's Branch clinic, created interest: A case diagnosed (need of organizing); treatment needed (helps for new organizations); later and often fatal complications (what to avoid); value of a specialist for diseases (organizers); the crisis over (good developed for future citizenship).

Commencement night, the graduates in the L. T. L. course, seventeen girls and three boys, were presented with their diplomas by Miss Ella Broomell, state L. T. L. secretary, who made a brief and appropriate address. Miss Edna M. Smiley, the state Y. P. B. secretary, presented the diplomas to those completing the National Y. P. B. study course. The address to the graduates was given by Mrs. Addie B. Parsels.

A delicious picnic lunch was served at Neshaminy Falls by the Bucks county W. C. T. U. At the Burns oratorical contest, Beatrice Search won the first prize and Bessie Mordan the second prize. A banquet was held later.

The young people were delighted to have in their midst the "queen mother," Elma M. Preston, honorary state secretary.

The following officers were elected: President, Howard D. Bell; first vice-president, Anna Michener; second vice-president, Donald Rohrer; corresponding secretary, Marion McCorkle; treasurer, Leon Sickles.

KANSAS Y. P. B'S IN CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page Seven)

president of Russell county W. C. T. U.; an address by Mrs. Emma W. Grover; greetings by Miss Gladys Noland who spoke for the Fort Hay Kansas Normal; readings by Miss Ollie May McCormick and Miss Mabel Lindley, and a description by Mrs. Ladie Simonton of "Buoy Bells" she had heard on Tampa Bay. Platform night was patriotic to a high degree with Mrs. Sibbitt, Mrs. Grover, Mrs. Minnie J. Grinstead, National organizer, and Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, state W. C. T. U. president, participating.

The program in general contained many hints and helps for the local worker. A discussion, "How I Make My Y. P. B. Meetings so Interesting that Young People Like to Come," was led by Mrs. Grinstead. "Advertise the programs well," she advised; "have time for recreation and games, something to eat, socials." In this connection she recalled the recommendation of Frances Willard, "Ever at it." The question box conducted by Mrs. Mitchner was an enjoyable feature and furnished the solution for many local problems.

Greetings from Mary Frances Willard Anderson, National Y. P. B. secretary, and from Miss Anna A. Gordon, National W. C. T. U. president, were read and replies ordered sent them. The announcement that Mrs. Ella A. Boole, National vice-president-at-large, will attend the next conference, was received with evident pleasure.

Big features were the medal contest at the normal school auditorium, with Mr. F. W. Bettis as winner, and the cantata, "A Saloonless Nation," presented to an audience of six hundred.

As permanent results of a mass meeting held on Sunday an L. T. L. of thirty-eight members and a Y. P. B. with a membership of fifty-five were organized. In the evening a union temperance mass meeting of the county W. C. T. U. was held in the auditorium of the state normal, at which Mrs. Grinstead spoke on the subject, "Make Your Own Sunshine."

All in all, the conference was a delightful gathering. On every hand were heard the enthusiastic comments of the young men and young women, "Hasn't it been great!" and similar expressions which seem to foretell growth in the work of the organization and in the lives and characters of the young people.

WHAT ONE WOMAN ACCOMPLISHED IN A SHORT SPACE OF TIME

Culled from the Correspondence File of the National Department of Flower Mission and Relief Work

"Last night was full of sleepless hours for me. While meditating over the sad time in prospect the next day when I must bid adieu to a boy of twenty-three, one who had been tenderly reared and of whom we were proud as a college man, the query came to my mind, 'What can I do to help the W. C. T. U. in its work for French orphans?' Like a flash came the answer, 'Send to Chase & Sanborn of Chicago, asking them to donate one hundred coffee cans with a slot cut in the top of each, then place these in stores, restaurants and all clean places.' This was at 1:45 a. m.! I arose, wrote a special delivery letter to the firm indicated and at 11:40 my phone rang and over it came this message: 'You shall have one hundred cans. We will pay the express. If the number is not enough, call for all you want. This is a grand idea.' I and the children set to work on labels, bearing these words: 'Do your bit; $36.50 will support a French orphan for one year. Flower Mission department ———— W. C. T. U.'

"After opening a few cans we were able to hand to our president $6.50, which sum she had advanced towards our *first* French orphan. Now, July 14, we have $3.50 additional with which to start in on our second French orphan."

Experience No. 2

"I was called on the phone the other day and asked to visit a family. At first I refused to go, saying that this kind of work among the poor I did for my church only at the holiday season. Then the thought came to me that as a Flower Mission superintendent the work was properly mine.

"I can never express my gratitude to the merchant who asked my services. On a bench lay a man, pale and starved, just returned from the hospital; two loaves of bread in the house; five hungry children. I drove home, filled two baskets out of my own pantry, took them back, then hurried home again and called thirty of my friends on the phone for a 'neighborhood food shower.' By night my dining room presented the appearance of a variety shop! ! !

"The Associated Charities will now take charge of the case and we have the comfort of knowing that a dairy will provide buttermilk for the sick man and two quarts of milk for the family; a bakery will supply left-over bread every day for three months; a physician will give his services."

Alaska dry—Porto Rico dry—verily the youngsters shame their mother country. —*Christian Advocate.*

ALMOST

VIDA IRENE THOMPSON

Freda Thorne stood in the city depot, waiting for the train which was to take her to her home town, a half hour's ride distant. She was a quiet, frail-looking schoolgirl, rather pretty, with a heavy braid of dark brown wavy hair. Mrs. Thorne did not like Freda to be alone on these trips three times a week, but they were necessary, and she could not go with her daughter, whom she had so carefully brought up. But for some months now Freda had gone back and forth in safety.

This afternoon, as her gaze was directed outside the dusty window to the crowds of people on the platform, a young man, neatly and quietly dressed, approached her, raised his hat, and extended his hand, saying in a tone of pleased surprise, "Why, Miss Brown, I m so glad to see you."

The girl looked up startled, and almost afraid, and his hand dropped, as he said in a chagrined manner, "I *beg* your pardon. I thought it was a friend of mine from my home." His abashed air and quick apology more than made amends to Freda, but, naturally somewhat timid, she only murmured rather doubtfully, something about its being "all right."

But the stranger was apparently eager to retrieve himself, if possible, for instead of withdrawing, he asked Freda if she were going far, and, only trying to be polite, and more particularly because she thought him embarrassed at his blunder, she replied, "Oh, no, only home, to Ravendale."

"Why, is that so," rejoined her companion, "I am going through there myself, on my way to M—," a large city.

Freda's grandparents, of whom she was very fond, lived in M—, so her eyes lit up with interest. Seeing this the young man asked with friendly interest if she had ever been there, or knew anyone in the city.

"Yes," she answered, "my grandparents and two aunts live there and I have been to see them a good many times."

"Well, now, isn't that nice? I have a sister there, too. In what part of the city do your relatives live?" and Freda told him.

"Now I call that quite a coincidence, for my sister lives in the same part of the city and only a few squares from them. It's a beautiful place, isn't it? Don't you wish you were going that far yourself and could see them all?"

Freda had begun to lose her shyness and frankly said she certainly would like to be able to do so, but did not expect to get a chance very soon, as she was in school. The young man sympathized with her, asked a few questions about her home and her mother, talked a little more about M—, meanwhile consulting his watch, and commenting on the lateness of their train.

Finally he seemed to have come to some pleasant decision, for leaning toward Freda, and speaking in a somewhat lower tone, he said, confidentially, "Listen, and I'll tell you what let's do. If you will come on with me this afternoon, I'll pay your fare to M— and back again. This is Friday and you could stay in M— over Sunday, visit your folks, and get back on Monday morning in time for school"—then, as he saw dissent in the girl's eyes—"Just think what a fine time you could have. I'll help you to enjoy yourself, take you out to see the town, and over to my sister's, too. I'm always taking someone in there and she likes to have folks come. You would like her ever so much."

Poor Freda! How nearly lost she was she did not realize for years afterward.

"The angels up in heaven took a fleecy cloud of white
And fashioned it into a banner fair,
Then striped it with the crimson of the dawn's eternal light
With just a bit of sky to hold the stars a-gleaming there;
Then with their wings they fanned it till its spangled folds unfurled
With radiant splendor on the throne above.
Then God Almighty blessed it as He gave it to the world,
That's the story of Old Glory, the flag we love." —*Ball*

She had never been told of the dangers lying in wait for unprotected girls; nevertheless, her home training stood her in good stead at this time. She looked up, wondering how she could best refuse the kindness of this young man who was so willing to do his best to give a good time to a stranger, with no hope of any reward for himself.

She could only tell the truth, so she said timidly, "Thank you, sir, but mother does not like us to go anywhere without telling her, and I'm afraid I would better not go. Thank you just the same."

"But then, this is different, you see," he urged. "You will be going to your own folks, so that you will be all right, and your mother would surely be very glad to have you enjoy yourself. Now, wouldn't she?"

Freda thought of the times since her father's death that the mother had gone without, so that Freda and the little brother and sister might have a pleasure supplied, and admitted that it was true.

"Well, then," in triumph, "of course she will be glad to have you go, especially as we can drop her a card from here and another in M—. Just wait and I'll buy the tickets and a card." He was just starting away when Freda stopped him. She thought of the few quiet words of reproof from her mother. The look on the dear face, as well as the loss of confidence would, she knew, far outweigh any possible pleasure, and to that remembrance she owes her salvation.

"Wait, sir," and as he turned back, she went on hurriedly, afraid of offending, "I really mustn't. Mother would not like me to go, I know."

The young man was a little less pleasant-looking now, and his voice was not quite so gentle, but he tried again to convince Freda that it would be all right to carry out the proposition. His continued insistence began finally to bring to the girl a sense of danger and she looked around for help, for she half feared being somehow carried away against her will.

A glad sense of relief came, however, when she saw two ladies from her home town sitting at the other end of the large room, busy in conversation. She wondered if she could attract their attention and how she could get rid of her now unwelcome companion.

But he had been closely watching her and, following her glance, saw the ladies, and her glad look as she evidently recognized them as acquaintances, and seeing that his chance was gone, he turned sharply on his heel and disappeared without another word. Freda made her way slowly to the other side of the room and taking her seat just behind the ladies began to cry softly from excitement and relief.

As she took her seat on the train a few minutes later, again behind the ladies, who all unconsciously had proven guardian angels, Freda was still afraid of being followed, but though she watched the platform very carefully from the window, she saw no sign of the young man.

When she arrived at home she was glad to pour out her story to her mother. And that mother, having listened with inward trembling but outward calmness, must have breathed forth a prayer of thanksgiving, as the daughter does now, for the training which made mother a confidant in everything, to which fact that daughter owes more than life.

THE WILES OF THE WHITE SLAVER

The following incident was sent us by Lucy Rider Meyer. She vouches for its authenticity. We print it here because it reveals a real peril attending the arrival of every girl that comes to a great city. City streets are still inhabited by wolves and hyenas. Here is how one attempted to destroy one girl who was so protected by the shield of purity that she escaped. We believe the incident will serve as a caution to others:

A young woman having to wait over night in a large Wisconsin city found her way to one of the best and largest hotels in town. She registered quietly and was shown politely to her room. Hardly had she removed her wraps when the phone in her room rang. She was surprised, having no acquaintances in town, but, of course, she answered.

"Who is it?" she called.

"It's me," was the reply. "Guess who I am."

"I don't recognize you. Please give me your name."

"Think a minute—one of your old Vineland friends. You surely know my voice. Come down and I'll meet you at the foot of the elevator. You know me well."

"Please tell me your name."

"O ribbons! You didn't ask my name when we met last—don't you remember?"

"When did I ever meet you?"

"Come down and I'll tell you. Come on and we'll have a gay time this evening. I've nothing else to do. I know a dandy movie and we can have a little supper afterward."

"I do not wish to meet a man who is not willing to give me his name," said the wise young lady, and she hung up her receiver with a click emphatic enough to make the waiting scoundrel below understand its significance.

But suppose she had been coaxed and cajoled into meeting him. Suppose the promise of the "gay time" and the movie and the little supper—with not unlikely a cup of drugged wine—had deceived her into intimacy with this designing, bad man! Suppose—the chill of terror comes as one writes the word.—*Northwestern Christian Advocate*

THE DOOM OF KING ALCOHOL

MRS. W. H. PRESTON

Dramatis Personae: KING ALCOHOL, young person, fifteen to twenty years of age. WHISKY, BEER, NEAR-BEER, CIGARET, TOBACCO, MORPHINE and COCAINE (twins), UNCLE SAM, GODDESS OF LIBERTY, VICTORY, PEACE, children between the ages of ten and fifteen.

COSTUMES

KING ALCOHOL: Loose black robe. Sash bearing the words, "King Alcohol," in red letters. A pointed cap of red, and red wand

WHISKY: Black robe, black pointed cap, badge with "Whisky," in red letters

BEER: Brown robe, pointed cap of brown, "Beer," in yellow letters on badge

NEAR BEER: Same as Beer

TOBACCO: Same as Beer. Sash with word, "Tobacco"

CIGARET: Gray robe, with word, "Cigaret" in red letters on sash

TWINS—MORPHINE AND COCAINE: Green robes. Sash of black, with names in red

UNCLE SAM: Conventional costume

GODDESS OF LIBERTY: Costume of white and blue. Carries flag

VICTORY: Loose white robe, hair flowing, crown of gold. Sash with name in gold. Carries a horn, or trumpet

PEACE: Pale green robe, crown of gold. Name in gold letters on sash

CHILDREN, YOUNG PERSONS, WOMEN: White robes, carrying banners inscribed, "The Saloon Must Go," "Victory," "A Saloonless Nation," "King Alcohol is Doomed," "John Barleycorn, Good-bye," etc.

(King Alcohol seated in large chair by table. Uncle Sam back of him on a raised stool, head bowed as if in thought.)

KING ALCOHOL: All night long I have tossed restlessly on my couch, trying in vain to sleep. It seemed to me that the air was full of strange sounds, and that they grew more intense with each passing hour. At times I could see a multitude of people marching and triumphantly singing. Then it seemed to me I was surrounded, and—as they came nearer—I could feel the breath of those who would strangle me. I could stand this no longer, so I arose; and, as the crowds grew greater and greater, I came in here where I might be at peace.

What does this dream mean—no, it was not a dream, but a reality! Try as I will, I can not forget what I have seen and heard! I wonder if—(picks up paper)—Ah! here it is again: (reads from paper) "King Alcohol is doomed! The White Ribbon Army is marching on to Washington by thousands and tens of thousands! They gather force as they march through every state, and victory is certain! Within a short time King Alcohol and his co-partners will be utterly destroyed, the white dove of peace will hover over our fair land, and a stainless flag float over the Capitol at Washington!" (King Alcohol rises excitedly.) This oncoming army must be met and conquered. (Rings bell.) I will call my subjects, and they must go forth to quell this mighty foe! Hither, my brave soldiers!

(Enter WHISKY, BEER, NEAR-BEER, TOBACCO, CIGARET, MORPHINE and COCAINE.)

KING ALCOHOL: My subjects, listen to me! I have just read (picks up paper) that a great and powerful army is marching to Washington to dethrone King Alcohol. Now, what can each one of you do to stop this onward march of the white ribbon host? WHISKY, old boy, let us hear from you first.

WHISKY: I will do as I have been doing in the past. I will curse those who use me, I will ruin homes, and reduce women and children to poverty and disgrace. I will bring the brightest and the best men to the level of the beast. I am ready to go forth to battle!

KING ALCOHOL: Ah, that is good. Let us hear from BEER. What can you do to help?

BEER: I will begin on the boy, and slowly I will wind about his little life a habit that can not be broken. Young men, too, shall be my victims.

KING ALCOHOL: Well said, well said! Now, my little NEAR-BEER, what can you do?

NEAR-BEER: I shall go where father goes, and do as he says. I will look after the voter, and the so-called gentleman drinker.

TOBACCO: And I will strike at the health of boys and men—yes, and women, too. Through me, they are made ready for you, my honored king!

CIGARET: And I? What can I do to maintain my good name? Why, I can debase boys and men—yes, and women, too (sadly), and even girls. Ha! ha! I can dull their reason, and impair their health. I can fill insane asylums and graves. I will be your "minute man!"

KING ALCOHOL: Yes, yes, I know I can depend on you. Now, MORPHINE and COCAINE, what can *you* do to help? This army must be overthrown.

MORPHINE AND COCAINE: (Speaking together): Why, we are among the mightiest! We are ruining men, women and children by the thousands! Reason, virtue, honor, all vanish at our approach. We will fight to the finish all who attempt to oppose US!

KING ALCOHOL: Ah, I am counting on you, my guard! You are a band of noble soldiers! We must make one more effort to overthrow this army. Uncle Sam has always been our captain in war. With him we can accomplish everything. Uncle Sam, what say you?

UNCLE SAM: King Alcohol, I have been your friend and partner all through the years. We have had great times, and made much money together; but—somehow—somehow—I see—tonight—I see—the dawn of a new day; and, in the light of the rising sun, I hear the tramp, tramp, of a mighty army, as it advances. They say they are coming to protect the homes of their loved ones, which you and your co-partners, with their vile concoctions, have despoiled; yea, many times felled with one mighty blow.

Yes, I *have* been with you all these years; but now that my eyes are opened, my mind enlightened, my conscience awakened, *I HERE AND NOW DECLARE OUR FRIENDSHIP AT AN END!!* (KING ALCOHOL gasps.)

Poor, ignorant fool that I have been not to better conserve our greatest treasure! I have thought more of gold than of human lives! May the God of America forgive me! As I listened to each one of your heartless men telling his gruesome story, I thoroughly awoke from the spell which has bound me, and now *I* am ready to strike a blow in defense of our flag, and make it stainless! (Raises flag.)

Hark! I hear the army as it approaches! Do you hear the tread of this mighty host?

KING ALCOHOL: Alas, alas, we are doomed if Uncle Sam has forsaken us. But—let us make one more mighty effort to defend our cause: Soldiers, forward march!

(Exit. A few strains of a funeral dirge may be played here.)

(Children enter singing, "Saloons Must Go," and group themselves on left of stage. They are followed by twenty-six young people representing the dry states, each carrying a banner inscribed, "Maine Dry," "Kansas Dry," etc. They take their places in the center. Others march in singing one verse of "Star Spangled Banner." Enter Victory, Goddess of Liberty and Peace, who complete the company. All sing these words to the tune of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic":)

"Old rum has been rejected, yes,
In many states disowned;;
The many wives and mothers
Say he won't be re-enthroned;
And soon we'll shout for glory,
For saloons will all be gone.
Prohibition draweth nigh!

CHORUS:
Glory, glory hallelujah!
Glory, glory hallelujah!
Glory, glory, hallelujah!
The nation's going dry!

"Oh, the day of prohibition
Will bring happiness by and by;
No power on earth can stop it now;
The nation's going dry.
Oh, we can hardly wait to hail
That grand and glorious time,
Prohibition draweth nigh!"

UNCLE SAM: Yes, it shall be written in the constitution of our nation AND THAT SHORTLY. Goddess of Liberty, I hail thee! Victory, I welcome thee! Peace, I love and cherish thee! May you never fall me.

(King Alcohol and his subjects may return to the platform, and the King declare that they are ready to acknowledge defeat.)

KING ALCOHOL: I was Satan's right hand man. I was the mightiest king that ever lived. Other kings yielded to me as a child to its sire. With my breath I have wiped whole nations from the face of the earth. For me men have discarded honor and women virtue. I destroyed ambition, ruined statesmen, and still they loved me. I filled insane asylums and prisons, housed my subjects in hovels, and fed them on husks. *Still* they loved me. Fathers gave me their sons, mothers their daughters, maidens their lovers, and begged me to stay. With one touch I have ruined industries. Judges yielded to my power. I burned cities. I sank navies and destroyed great armies. But you have overpowered me. I surrender.

(All join in singing "John Barleycorn, Goodbye.")

The song, "John Barleycorn, Goodbye," can be secured of the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill. Price, 10 cents. "Saloons Must Go," price 25 cents per 100.

DO YOUR BIT

IDA M. ARCHER

If you cannot cross the ocean,
And help at the battle front,
You can be one of the home guard,
And faithfully do your stunt.

You can help to save the food-stuff
From the booze which poisons men;
Save it for the hungry millions,
By your voice and by your pen.
Women can conserve the products,
They are doing their big bit;
Shall the men, then, keep on drinking,
Smoking, chewing? Why not quit?

Is it right to raise tobacco
On the ground where food should be?
Is it just to spend your money
For the weed when, as you see,
Every cent will soon be needed
In this bloody, world-wide war?
Do your bit for home and country;
"Brighten the corner where you are."

There are many ways for service
In this time of greatest need,
If the men, as well as women,
LIVE,—in thought and word and deed;
Be true blue, then, soul and body;
"Son of man, stand on thy feet."
Let thy service now, if ever,
Be wholehearted and complete.

PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR W. C. T. U. WORKERS

Special Correspondence

The first training school for Pennsylvania workers was held by the state organization during the first two weeks of July in Millersville, selected because of its beautiful location, fine equipment and easy access. The meetings were held in the model school and gymnasium, while the sessions of the summer normal school took place at the same time in the other buildings. Without the slightest friction, but rather with an interchange of courtesies, the two schools worked side by side.

There were thirty-seven members of the school, including faculty and students. Of the state executives, the president, Mrs. Ella M. George; the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Sylvia B. Norrish, and the treasurer, Mrs. Leah Cobb Marion, were present the entire time and conducted conferences and classes in organization work. The recording secretary, Miss Margaret Irwin, and the vice-president, Mrs. Addie B. Parsels, attended the last two days. Chaplain Charles E. Varney conducted classes in platform work, lecture and sermon building, and Pennsylvania civil government. Rev. Mecca Marie Varney gave most valuable instruction in suffrage, parliamentary usage and physical training. Mrs. Azuba Jones was in attendance the first week and inspired her hearers with her lessons in organization work. The National superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, was present the second week, and the white ribboners were fortunate in receiving the benefits of her marvelous skill and great experience. Miss Amanda Landes, preceptress of the normal school, acted as director of the training school, as well as instructor in public speaking.

The classes met every day from eight to twelve in the morning, and at three-thirty in the afternoon. There were four afternoon conferences during the two weeks, and three public evening meetings —one, at which Mrs. Azuba Jones was the speaker—a Sunday vesper service, when Mrs. George and Chaplain Varney made addresses, and a closing meeting, with Mrs. Parsels as the speaker. The annual Lancaster county W. C. T. U. picnic was held this year at the normal school. On account of heavy rains the attendance at the morning session was small and the picnic lunch was eaten in Day Students' hall, but there was a good attendance at the afternoon meeting, when Mr. and Mrs. Varney gave instruction on the question, "How to Reach the People."

There were a number of musicians in the party who were helpful in the public meetings. Mrs. Ada B. Lyon, Miss Dunkle and Mrs. Marion were the vocalists, and Miss Cassler and Miss Willard served as pianists.

A very delightful feature of the school was the social gathering, which met each evening on the campus or in the reception room, when stories, games, recitations and charades delighted us all. One evening was devoted to a mock anti-suffrage meeting, a bright, enjoyable and profitable burlesque. On the last afternoon the students gave a reception to the faculty, when toasts from the faculty and officers, also refreshments, were enjoyed. Before separating the "I. T. S." society was formed. (Read the letters backward; you'll see the meaning). The object of the society, of course, is to perpetuate and carry forward the work of the training school.

Five state officers, one National superintendent, two special welfare workers, the publisher of the *Bulletin*, the state Y. P. B. secretary, the state L. T. L. secretary, two state lecturers, a state field worker, a special S. T. I. field worker, a state superintendent, the office secretary at state headquarters, and seven county presidents constituted the personnel of the school. The unanimous verdict was that for profitable instruction and happy fellowship, the training school was a great success.

Mrs. Sylvia B. Norrish, corresponding secretary of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U., recently made a map of the United States, showing that the state of Pennsylvania is not so black as it is sometimes pictured. It now has eleven dry counties and, estimating the number of people for each liquor license granted, stands eleventh in the list of the twenty-two states not yet dry.

Miss Christine I. Tinling, National W. C. T. U. lecturer, has recently spoken and worked in several counties of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Viola D. Romans and Mrs. Florence Ewell Atkins, National lecturers, are expected to fill engagements during August. Mrs. Lora S. LaMance was engaged for a part of the month, but at the earnest request of the Iowa W. C. T. U. was released to help in its prohibition campaign.

Poster Campaign in Philadelphia County

Special Correspondence

Philadelphia county W. C. T. U. has observed many Poster Days. The poster work began in March with a fine display at the annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church held in Cookman church. Miss Gertrude W. Pennington presided at the poster table and talked constantly on the importance of poster work. In April a large room was secured in the Wesley building, 1703 Arch St., and visitors were invited to examine a vast collection of telling posters. A relay of white ribboners assisted Miss Pennington in the management of this exhibit, which was on display for more than two months. Thousands of posters went out to all parts of the city and the surrounding towns. In addition to this enterprise Miss Pennington was successful in persuading the billboard company to give publicity to prohibition sentiments. In all parts of the city may now be seen such statements as these: "The Liquor Traffic Must Go," "Safety First Means No Alcohol," "Stop Treating Your Friends," "The Man Who Drinks is the Last to Be Hired." Under each appear the magic letters, "W. C. T. U."

Willow Grove, the favorite musical resort, has again entertained the white ribboners, the county unions of Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia holding a delightful institute at that place on July 26. Mrs. May Mackin, Y. P. B. secretary for Philadelphia county, gave a glowing account of the institute at Millersville. A petition for wartime prohibition, signed by the county presidents of the four counties in attendance, was forwarded to President Wilson. "Americanization as War Service," was the topic ably handled by Mrs. S. G. McFarland. Miss H. L. Lee, corresponding secretary of Philadelphia county W. C. T. U. and secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch, conducted an instructive and enjoyable conference on the best ways of capturing the boys and girls for temperance. Mrs. A. C. Peacock, president Philadelphia union, as Legislative superintendent, was instrumental in having sent from the Home Missionary Conference at Chambersburg a petition to President Wilson asking for bone dry legislation.

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FLASHLIGHTS OF FUN

Passing a hand over his forehead, the worried drill sergeant paused for breath as he surveyed the knock-kneed recruit. Then he pointed a scornful finger. "No," he declared, "you're hopeless. You'll never make a soldier. Look at you now. The top 'alf of your legs is standin' at attention an' the bottom 'alf is standin' at ease!"—*London Tidbits.*

Editor of Rubetown *Weekly Intelligencer:* "Here's a letter from our correspondent at Hike's Corners striking for a raise of salary."

Proprietor: "What? These hard times? What are we giving him now?"

Editor: "Stamps and paper, but he threatens to resign unless he gets a pencil a month raise."—*Puck.*

Fond Papa: "Well, son, what did you learn in school today?"

Son: "Aw, not much, dad. We hadda couple of two-reelers in history, a three-reel travelog in geography, and a split-reel nature-study. They useta give us a Wild West pitcher once in a while, but they don't do it no more."—*Widow.*

Dr. Mary M. Cutler, president of the W. C. T. U. of Korea, with her assistants at work in the hospital at Seoul

Dr. Cutler has served as a missionary in Korea for a quarter of a century; for twenty years she has been the superintendent of the "Salvation for all Women" hospital, at Seoul, and for five years superintendent of the hospital of "Extended Grace" at Pyeng Yang. In her training schools for nurses she conducts courses in scientific temperance, and her students go out to spread the gospel of total abstinence among the people. In all her work of healing she strives to impress her patients with the danger from the use of alcoholic liquors and drugs.

SIDETRACK BOOZE BEFORE BOOZE SIDE-TRACKS YOU!

Booze and work simply don't mix. Sooner or later one or the other must be sacrificed. Officials of the National Paper Mills realize this and have posted the following placard in their offices:

"We want only clear-thinking men in our employ.

"You cannot think clearly and act safely if you are a boozer.

"Booze poisons the brain. It stimulates for a short time only—then deadens the senses.

"When men's minds are dull, accidents are bound to occur. It takes alertness—quick thinking and acting—to avoid danger.

"If you must booze, then don't report for work. We don't want boozers on our premises. They are dangerous, not only to themselves but to all others who come in contact with them.

"Booze will never get you a job or help hold one.

"Booze will not help you pay your debts nor increase your earning power.

"Side-track booze before booze side-tracks you."—*Good Health.*

Literature and Supplies for Comfort Bags

LITERATURE

Testament, special khaki cloth cover. Price, 25 cents.

Testament. Price, 12 cents.

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Coupon Pledge Card, printed in blue with flag in colors. Price, per hundred, 35 cents.

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"Letter from Mother." Facsimile letter with W. C. T. U. monogram and flag in colors, printed in blue. Price, 3 cents each; per fifty, 25 cents; per hundred, 40 cents.

Envelope for letter, with W. C. T. U. monogram. Price, per fifty, 25 cents; per hundred, 40 cents.

"Letter from Mother," with envelope. Price, 5 cents; per hundred, 75 cents.

Protecting the Home Folks (a warning against vice). Each, 2 cents; 50, 25 cents; 100, 40 cents.

"What God Says to His Soldiers." A unique arrangement of Scripture texts under subjects: Reveille—Roll Call—Attention — Quick March—Halt—etc. Printed on card 4¼x2¾, a convenient size to slip into a Testament, with flag in colors and texts printed in blue. Price, 2 cents each; per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 30 cents.

Pledge Cards, "White Cross Obligations." Price, 2 cents each; per 50, 20 cents; per hundred, 30 cents.

Directions for Comfort Bags. Price, 2 cents each; per fifty, 15 cents; per hundred, 25 cents.

(When ordering, please state whether directions are wanted for comfort bags for soldiers or sailors.)

Metal mirrors, 25 cents each; per dozen, $2.75.

Scissors, 15 cents a pair; per dozen, $1.50.

Two-inch gauze sealed bandage, 10 cents net.

One-inch adhesive tape, 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00.

Prices subject to change without notice.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

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THE UNION SIGNAL . . . . $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) . . 35c a year
Club rate for ten or more subscriptions, 25c a year
No other premium allowed.

THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . . . 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each . . . Per 100, $1.75

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THE YOUNG CRUSADER, 37c a year (1s. 6d.)
Address Evanston, Ill.

Can You See the Connection?

"A supper given by the young men of the Schultzville Y. P. B. proved to be one of the pleasing features of their third annual Y. P. B. birthday anniversary celebration. The young men cooked the supper and acted as waiters, and later as dishwashers. They had a splendid time and so did their guests. Songs were sung, yells given, and altogether it was a most pleasant evening. This Branch is 'waking up temperance sentiment' among the young people of Dutchess county."—*Extract from the July issue of Woman's Temperance Work, the New York W. C. T. U. paper.*

"One member of our Schultzville Y.P.B. has secured up to date since September, 1916, *65* subscriptions to the Y.P.B. Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL. His name is Mr. G. B. Stickle,, Clinton Corners, New York."

Is *your* Union or Y. P. B. "waking up temperance sentiment?" If not, why not try Mr. Stickle's method?—*Extract from letter of Mrs. Margaret Townsend, May 31, 1917.*

Local unions whose membership seems lagging in interest should try THE UNION SIGNAL Quiz.

If you would have a wide-awake interested membership push THE UNION SIGNAL.

Every minister should have the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL. It will pay to take the money from the local treasury for this purpose.

Local unions, are you trying to bring your union up to a front rank union? Then see that twenty-five per cent of your members are subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL.—*Dora A. Farrow in the Iowa W. C. T. U. Champion.*

PROHIBITION FANS

make useful souvenirs for distribution in fairs and other open air meetings.

An attractive fan in flag blue, with the slogan

PROTECT OUR
AMERICAN YOUTH
BY
PROHIBITING
THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

on one side, and upon the reserve side the map showing the dry states.

Place these in churches, send to the hospitals, and keep a liberal supply on your porch.

Spread the story of prohibition progress by the generous use of these fans.

Price, per dozen, 35 cents; per hundred, $2.00; per five-hundred, $8.00.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

"What Shall I Eat?"

Haven't you often asked yourself this question when your doctor told you to get more carbohydrates, or proteins, or bulk? To help you answer it we offer the following table, which contains all of the more common articles of diet:

Carbohydrates
Dates
Corn flakes
Figs
Sugar
Rice
Honey
Breads and other wheat products
Corn products
Oatmeal
Pearl barley
Macaroni
Potatoes
Sweet potatoes
Apricots
Prunes
Cherries
Strawberries
Oranges
Plums
Grapes
Raisins
Peaches
Apples
Bananas
Huckleberries
Raspberries
Cranberries
Currants
Pears
Pineapple
Rutabagas
Squash
Parsnips
Spaghetti (cooked)

Fats
Olive Oil
Butter
Hazel nuts
Almonds
Pecans
Brazil nuts
Ripe olives
Cream
Buttermilk
Egg yolk
Pine nuts
English walnuts
Hickory nuts
Butter nuts
Beech nuts
Cocoanut
Macaroni, with egg
Coshew nuts
Cheese
Cottage cheese
Spaghetti (cooked)

Proteins
Cheese
Eggs
Cottage cheese
Navy beans
Soy beans
Lima beans
Kidney beans
Pine nuts
Peanuts
Brazil nuts
Almonds
Milk
Buttermilk
English walnuts
Lentils
Peas (dried
Hazel nuts

Mineral Salts
Tomatoes
Spinach
Lettuce
Beets
Celery
Cauliflower
Radishes
Endive
Swiss chard
Potatoes
Apples
Asparagus
Parsnips
Whole wheat bread
Graham bread
Egg (yolk)

Bulk
Bran
Oatmeal
Whole wheat bread
Rye bread
Graham bread
String beans
Cabbage
Parsnips
Celery
Turnips
Beets
Cucumbers
Radishes
Asparagus
Carrots
Spinach
Cauliflower
Tomatoes
Lettuce
Endive
Green peas
Rutabagas
Swiss chard
Prunes
Apples
Raisins
Huckleberries
Raspberries
Currants
Blackberries
Figs
Egg plant
Kohl-rabi

—*Good Health*

Who Is Responsible?

Of what use is the corner saloon? What good has it ever done to anybody but the owner of the property and the saloonkeeper? Adjacent properties depreciate in value, and neighborhoods lose in standing if there is a saloon in proximity. No reform can be effective until the responsibility is placed. Who is responsible for the saloons? Not the drunkards alone, for they are not yet quite numerous enough to support them; not the brewers and distillers, for there is no money in merely *making* wines and liquors, if no one buys them. No, primarily it is the government and next the temperate man, who will not give up—the man who reasons that because another man chooses to make a beast of himself, is no reason why he should deprive himself of a pleasant indulgence; the man who has himself well in hand, and has been mercifully spared a constitutional weakness, from which his erring brother is not exempt; the man who thinks he is not his brother's keeper, and for these reasons would rather drunkenness should continue as it is today, than practice the self control that he advises, and thinks is so easy for the inebriate to exercise. Without the support of the moderate drinker, the liquor business would die a natural death in a year.—*Mrs. Victor du Pont, Sr.*

POSTERS POSTERS

JUST FROM THE PRESS

A special patriotic poster in red, white and blue

National Constitutional Prohibition
By your vote
Help Conserve Your
Country's Resources
YOUTH — FOOD — WEALTH

Size 28x42

Price, 10 cents each; 3 for 25 cents.

* * * *

ILLUSTRATED POSTERS

Size 19x25

THE BIG CITY PROBLEM

In Every Wet Community the Liquor Traffic is Responsible for
50 per cent of all arrests
50 per cent of the poverty
40 per cent of the insanity
85 per cent of the crime
The Non-Drinker has to Help Pay the Cost of All This

* * * * *

A NATIONAL DUTY

STRONG DRINK
THREATENS
THE CRADLE

CONSERVE
THE CHILDHOOD
OF THE NATION

* * * * *

A TAKING ARTICLE

Brewers Say:
"BEER TAKES
THE PLACE
OF BREAD."

It Often Takes the Place of Milk and Meat Also.

Millions of Dollars
Are Each Year Taken
From the Pockets of the
Workingman and
Put Into the Breweries.

BEER IS A VERY TAKING ARTICLE

Price, 5 cents each; per hundred, $3.50

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Jennie Smith, National railroad evangelist, 319 E St. N. E. Two squares east of Union Station, Washington, D. C. Rooms at reasonable rates.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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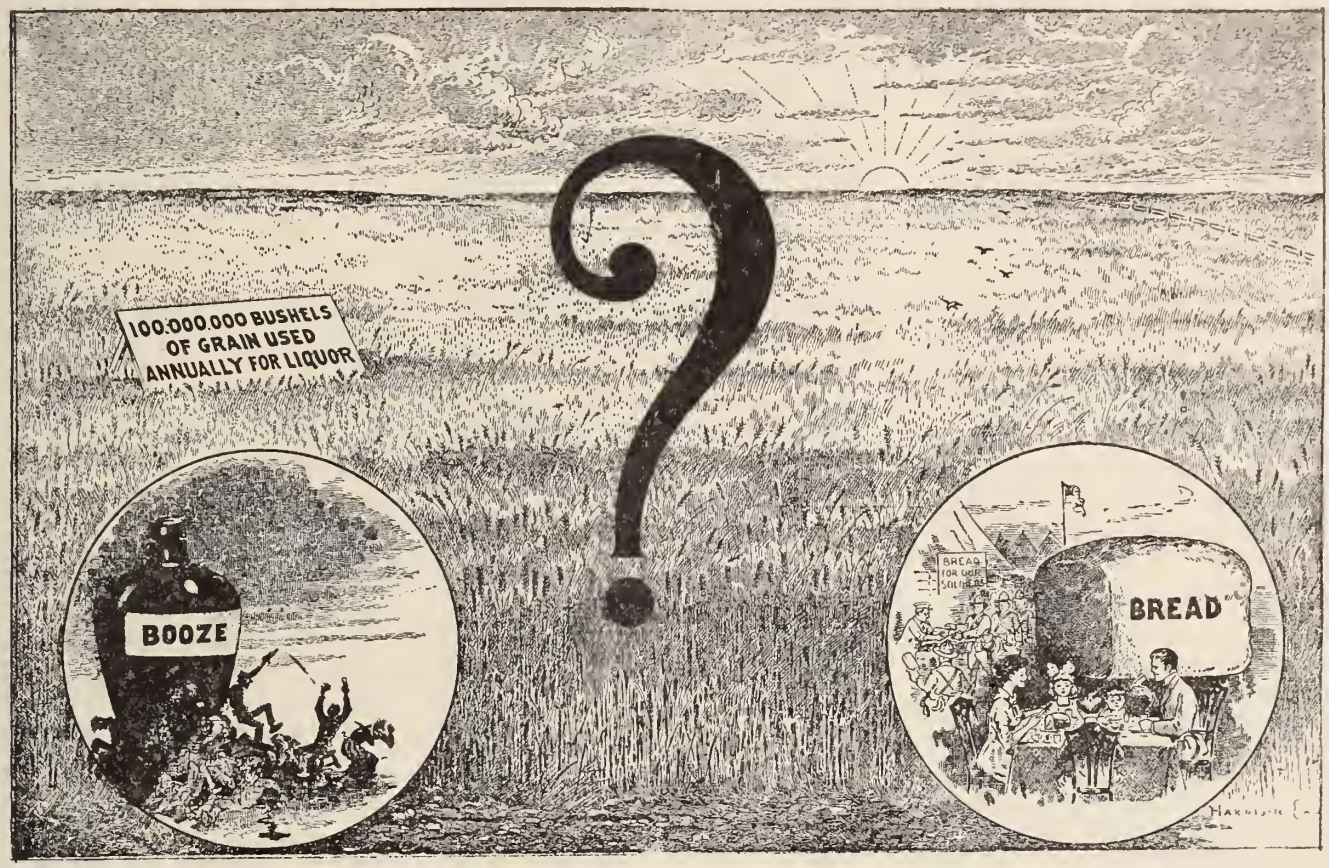


—Courtesy Country Gentleman

The war is giving us, as a by-product, two new and convincing arguments against the saloon:

First, we cannot spare the food grains that are now converted into alcohol; second, we cannot in the present crisis permit anything so unpatriotic as the impairment of the strength either of those now in the Army or of those who, at present engaged in other occupations, may at any time be needed at the battle's front.

—William Jennings Bryan.

CAMPAIGN EDITION

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

HOUSE TO VOTE IN DECEMBER ON RESOLUTION FOR NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION—CONGRESSWOMAN JEANNETTE RANKIN MAKES FIRST SPEECH—FOOD CONTROL BILL PASSED

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

The resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition is in the hands of the House Judiciary Committee, Hon. E. Y. Webb of North Carolina, chairman. I have interviewed many of our leaders in the House, and all agree that the consideration of the bill will not engage the attention of the committee until the regular session next December. Many friends of the measure are absent, and the possibility of securing a two-thirds vote now is altogether uncertain. On the other hand, it gives the liquor tribe more time in which to formulate their plans; with millions of dollars at their disposal, they will work as they never have before to bring influences to bear upon legislators to prevent state ratification. We have twenty-six states we ought to be able to depend upon, and we must hold them and secure ten more. There never were more devoted, faithful women than are to be found within the ranks of the W. C. T. U. They are always ready to face any obstacle, make any sacrifice, to work and pray unceasingly with an unfaltering faith. Sisters, let us buckle on our armor anew, and like Israel's champion of old, go forth "In the name of the Lord, God of Israel." And to conquer.

It was a real satisfaction to us that during the memorable debate for National Constitutional Prohibition in the Senate, the box containing signatures representing 12,000,000 people who have appealed and voted for this measure, stood in front of the rostrum of the Vice-President. Senator Sheppard, who presented the petition at the opening of the debate, had fastened a bit of paper to the handle stating what the document represented, and all during those wonderful three days, the white strip waved its silent message.

Congresswoman Jeannette Rankin Makes First Speech

Congresswoman Jeannette Rankin made her first speech on Tuesday and was heard by crowded galleries, and every member of the House in the city was present. She was frequently applauded, and made a fine impression. She demands legislation to enable the President to take over and operate the copper mines in Arizona and Montana where strikes are now curtailing production. Miss Rankin said she had brought the copper situation to the attention of various government officials without making any progress in her efforts to bring about a settlement. "As our laws read today," she said, "there is no means of handling the situation. I am advised the President has no power by which to act. Therefore, I am introducing this resolution which I hope the committee will have ready to report to Congress when the absent members return. The conditions of the mines have grown more and more unsafe. I have had heart breaking letters from wives of some of the miners, saying that when their husbands went to work in the morning, they never knew whether they would ever return and that they lived in constant anxiety." Miss Rankin is making herself felt in Congressional circles, and is a thoroughly up-to-date woman.

Had the Senate been as expeditious in disposing of bills brought before it as the House has been, it would probably ere this have completed its labors for this session of Congress. As it is, the House is taking recess after recess, awaiting the action of the Senate. There seems no possible way to curtail speech making in the United States Senate. The flow of oratory is ever on tap. Whatever the subject, there are always Senators ready to pour forth a fund of information in a two or four hour speech. To be sure, the Senate chamber may be comparatively empty, Senators having quietly withdrawn to the seclusion of the nearby cloak rooms for a smoke, or a senatorial confab, but the Senator speaks on. If he calls attention to the fact of the absence of a quorum, and the secretary is instructed to call the roll, the Senators come trooping in, answer to their names when called, and go right back to finish their smoke or story as the case may be. This, however, is not always the case. When matters of grave importance are up for consideration they receive the strict attention they deserve.

TEXT OF PROPOSED FEDERAL PROHIBITION AMENDMENT

The manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into or the exportation thereof from the United States, and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the constitution by the legislatures of the several states, as provided in the constitution, within six years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Food Control Bill Finally Passed

The Food Control bill came from the conference committee to Senate and House and was adopted by both bodies with little or no opposition. During the debate in the House, Representative Heflin of Alabama made a bitter attack on two Republican members, namely, Representative Britten and Representative Mason of Illinois. The remarks of the speaker were of so vindictive a character that some of them were expunged from the *Record*. Not content with severely criticising those who do not agree with his idea of how things should be conducted, he assailed Senators "who obstructed the passage of the Food Control bill." This speech caused considerable excitement in the House, and Mr. Heflin was called to order for referring to members of Congress by name.

In the Senate also there was a peppery debate over the bill. Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, sponsor for the measure, accused Senator Gore of Oklahoma, chairman of the Agricultural Committee, with having gone after administration war legislation with a stiletto, declaring that the Oklahoma Senator had endeavored to obstruct nearly every war bill that came up. This accusation was made after Senator Gore had bitterly assailed the Senate conferees for voting for drastic changes in the food bill, and suggested that the word "recede" ought to be tattooed upon the foreheads of the Senators who had failed the Senate.

The bill was finally passed by a vote of 66 to 7. It is far reaching in its entirety. The section dealing with alcoholics reads: "From and after thirty days from the date of the approval of this act, no foods, fruits, food materials or feeds shall be used in the production of distilled spirits for beverage purposes. The matter of the use of food or grain in the manufacture of beer or wine, is left to the discretion of the President.

"Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the licensing of the manufacture of vinous or malt liquors in any state or territory or any civil subdivision thereof, where the manufacture of such vinous or malt liquor is prohibited."

"The President is authorized to commandeer any or all distilled spirits in bond or in stock at the date of the approval of this act for redistillation, in so far as such redistillation may be necessary to meet the requirements of the government in the manufacture of munitions and other military or hospital supplies."

The Senate Finance Committee formally reported the war tax revenue bill, which is estimated to yield war revenues to the extent of over $2,000,000,000. The chairman announced that he would not call it up until the conferenee report on the food bill had been disposed of.

Senator Weeks of Massachusetts has introduced a bill for the protection of the morals of the new national Army. It imposes a fine and imprisonment on persons convicted of maintaining questionable places within five miles of a fort, navy yard, or training camp.

Protection for Girls and Soldiers

The Y. W. C. A., which is organized for work with women and girls only, is putting into execution in towns and cities in the vicinity of training camps, a plan similar to that adopted by the W. C. T. U. Realizing that the attitude of young women will have a definite effect upon the soldiers, and deeming it necessary to safeguard the girls from the "lure of the khaki," an organization known as a Patriotic League for Girls is being organized in communities near the camps. It is open to all girls without regard to race or creed, the one obligation put upon the members being the signing of the pledge of the league with a promise to keep it. There will be clubs of all kinds for the girls. One of these is in the form of a camp for young workers in a factory near Plattsburg.

National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Hotel Driscoll, Washington, D. C., August 9, 1917.

THE DAY OF THE DRINKING SOLDIER IS PAST

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING

There was a time when it was a natural part of a soldier's existence to drink and carouse. That day is past with the soldier sworn to defend his country's flag and representing the power and dignity of the nation. Strong muscles, clear brains, high ideals in the soldier, increase the fighting efficiency of the army, and these qualities in the citizen insure the permanency of our institutions.

Utah on the Eve of a New and Better Era

MRS. C. A. WALKER, President Utah W. C. T. U.

August 1 the prohibition law of Utah went into effect. The last days of the legalized liquor traffic were marked by disgusting scenes. More people were seen under the influence of liquor in Salt Lake City than ever before. The cafes and cabarets closed at midnight in drunken orgies. Soldiers were, of course, barred from celebrating in this manner, but as an extra measure of precaution, Col. Samson L. Faison, commandant at Ft. Douglas, had a provost guard on duty in the city. There was no trouble, however, as it is well understood that no liquor is to be furnished to men in uniform, of whom we now have about five thousand.

More than 120 saloons in Salt Lake and at least one-third as many in Ogden are closed and over fifty per cent are already rented for other business. Arrangements have been made for remodeling into a bank the barroom of the Reed Hotel in Ogden and several former saloons will in the future serve soft drinks only.

Since the prohibition law has gone into effect arrests for drunkenness have fallen off greatly, only two persons having been arrested on the night of the first day, whereas formerly the city court was crowded each morning.

On Sunday evening, July 29, a jubilee meeting was held in the First Methodist church, at which time the attorney general, Daniel B. Shields, carefully and clearly explained the law in all its phases and emphasized the fact that it is a "bone dry" law, and that persons from other states who have examined it, say it is one of the best laws so far placed on the statute books of any state in the United States. He further stated that his office is prepared to enforce the law to the limit. The temperance workers of Utah are proud of the stand Governor Simon Bamberger has taken on the great prohibition question. Months ago he called the sheriffs of all the counties to Salt Lake and instructed them to see that the law is strictly enforced.

In a signed statement to the Salt Lake *Tribune* the morning of August 1 the governor said:

"The enforcement of the prohibition law will be one of the best things that has ever happened in the state of Utah. One of the chief benefits will be that it will result in great individual saving among the people and develop a business-like community everywhere in the state. It will affect a class of people perfectly willing and anxious to do the right thing, but who in the past have not been able to control their appetites. The man who can control himself needs no help, but for the benefit of those unfortunates who have inherited appetites for liquor it will be an invaluable boon. It will save thousands who, in the language of professional people, are afflicted with the disease of drinking.

"Those who are now employed in the manufacture and disposal of intoxicating liquors will find other employment just as profitable as that which they now are following. This fact has been demonstrated in several of the states which are now in the prohibition list. In Colorado, where I stopped on a recent eastern trip, I was informed by business men that, in spite of having had great anxiety concerning the future, before the state went dry, there is not now a vacant building, particularly in Denver. Business men generally have told me they would not return to the former condition for any consideration. Although a great amount of intoxicating liquors finds its way into Colorado from Wyoming, the people of Colorado are doing their best to enforce the laws.

"It is now up to the good citizens of Utah to use their influence in bringing about an enforcement of the law and to see that no intoxicants are brought in from Wyoming or Nevada, the two states which certainly will go dry within the next two years.

"I believe in prohibition from business and economic standpoints, and I am convinced that it will make men more efficient in business and protect those who need protection."

The first violation of the law took place in Ogden. The offender was taken before Judge George S. Barker on two counts, the first, drunkenness, for which he was fined fifty dollars, the second, the giving of liquor to friends, which brought a fine of one hundred dollars. The attorney for the defendant tried to plead ignorance of the law, but the judge ruled that the defendant had lived in dry territory for some time and should know better. Ignorance of the law excuses no one he decided. He declared he intends to deal vigorously with all violators of the new liquor law.

Saloonkeepers and wholesale liquor dealers are busy completing an inventory of the liquors on hand, to be filed with the county clerk. Ten days are given dealers to dispose of their stock, and they are preparing to ship their surplus out of the state. One of the largest breweries in Utah is removing to Evanston, Wyoming.

There does not seem to be any pessimism in regard to the future nor any doubt as to the raising of the necessary revenue to run the city, county or state without putting any greater burden on the citizens.

While riding on a street car not long ago I heard a man ask a prominent saloonkeeper and the owner of a building in which a saloon was conducted, if the prohibition law would hurt him much. He replied that it would not, and predicted that conditions would readjust themselves in less than six months. In this case not even the enemy was downcast because of the new prohibition law.

HONOR ROLL

—of—

PROHIBITION STATES AND TERRITORY AND DATE OF GOING INTO EFFECT

Maine	1851
Kansas	1880
North Dakota	1889
Oklahoma	1907
Georgia	1908
North Carolina	1909
Mississippi	1909
Tennessee	1909
West Virginia	1914
Alabama	1915
Arizona	1915
Virginia	1916
Colorado	1916
Oregon	1916
Washington	1916
Arkansas	1916
Iowa	1916
Idaho	1916
South Carolina	1916
Nebraska	1917
South Dakota	1917
Utah	1917
Dist. of Columbia	†Nov. 1, 1917
Alaska	†Jan. 1, 1918
Indiana	†April 2, 1918
Michigan	*April 30, 1918
Montana	*Dec. 31, 1918
New Hampshire	†May 1, 1918

*Enacted 1916. †Enacted 1917.

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1917

Iowa†† Ohio New Mexico

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1918

Utah†† Missouri Florida
Minnesota Wyoming Nevada

††Now have statutory prohibition. Will vote on constitutional amendment.

South Dakota Duplicating the Record of Other Dry States

"The outlook for the enforcement of the law is very encouraging," writes Mrs. Anna R. Simmons, president of the South Dakota W. C. T. U.

South Dakota, with its prohibition law in effect less than two months, is duplicating the record of other newly dry states. A marked decrease in crime and arrests is always one of the first visible results of prohibition and South Dakota is proving no exception in this respect. Concerning the effect of prohibition in Sioux Falls, the *Press* of that city says editorially:

"In the month of July, 1916, when 30 saloons were doing business in Sioux Falls, there were 374 arrests by the police department. In July, 1917, the first month under statewide bone-dry prohibition there were 66 arrests.

"Of the 374 arrests made in July a year ago 166 were for drunkenness, and 40 more were of men who were drunk but who were charged with disturbing the peace. Thus at least 206 arrests of drunken men were recorded in July, 1916. In July, 1917, there were just eight arrests for drunkenness."

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC MISREPRESENTING ORGANIZED LABOR

PROF. JOHN A. NICHOLLS

Scientific and economic research, conducted with much efficiency during these later years, has given to us many startling facts showing the dangerous character of the liquor traffic. Life insurance companies recognize in it a deadly foe to human life, and with rigid regulations attempt to protect themselves from its baneful influence. Railroad companies and great industrial corporations see in it a foe to efficiency and success, and endeavor to guard themselves from its destructive influences. The world in arms cries out against it. Nations declare it to be their greatest enemy.

The traffic, hard pushed, its first trenches captured, its line of defense broken, is now trying to rally its demoralized defenders behind the ranks of organized labor. Its frantic efforts to use labor as its shield reminds one of the old fable of the monkey, the cat, and the chestnuts. The monkey liked roasted chestnuts, but was unable to take them from the fire. He therefore made friends with the cat, and then used the cat's paws to poke the chestnuts away from the flame. Result—the cat's paws were burned, but the monkey had his feast. So it is with the liquor traffic. The fires of righteous indignation now threaten it with universal destruction, and it is trying to use labor as a cat's paw to save itself from the fire. But it will not succeed. Most of the great labor leaders of the world see in the drink traffic an enemy, not a friend. They have found out that it depletes the strength of the laborer, robs workmen of their wages, and diverts millions of dollars every year from the legitimate channels of trade. They have seen that it tempts to lawlessness, incites to riot and labor troubles, and produces a great army of purposeless and unemployed. And because it is the enemy of every honest toiler the voice of labor will ere long demand its destruction. The protection of honest industry calls for its complete overthrow. Standing like a barrier across the highway of progress, it must be swept aside as an impediment to human advancement, an obstacle to every legitimate effort for the uplift of the race.

The Greatest Enemy of Labor

One day I sat in the state house on Beacon Hill, Boston, and heard the pitiful pleas of the liquor advocates, as they argued against prohibition, alleging that it was hostile to the interests of labor. There came to my mind an eventful scene, when sitting on the platform at a great Chautauqua gathering I listened to this solemn declaration, as it came from the lips of one of the most noted labor leaders of this continent: **"The greatest enemy that labor has is the dark, damnable curse that gurgles from the black mouth of a bottle."** No truer words were ever spoken, no stronger indictment ever framed. In the struggle for increasing wages, shorter hours of work, better homes, abolition of child labor, and the general improvement of conditions for the worker, the saloon influence has always been antagonistic. John B. Lennon, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, has said: "I do not know a solitary principle for which the labor movement stands but that the liquor saloon is on the other side of the question." Referring to child labor he also said: "The saloon is sending more children into the factory, the mines, the mills and shops, that ought to be at school or play, than the influence of the trade union has been able to eliminate, either by direct action or by legislation." The result of this is to lower the standard of living, to reduce wages, to increase immorality, and generally to demoralize the home. And yet this traffic, so destructive of the rights of childhood, has the audacity to set itself up as the friend of labor. The more the saloons flourish, the greater the sufferings and wrongs of childhood. Any business that cannot build itself up without adding to the sum of human misery and sorrow, and that cannot flourish except by adding to the woes and griefs of childhood, ought to die, and every champion of labor's rights ought to lend a hand in digging a grave to bury it in so deep that it can never be resurrected. The destruction of the liquor traffic means the elevation of labor, and better protection of labor's rights.

Improved Labor Conditions Throughout Prohibition States

But, say the brewers and distillers, the advent of prohibition will bring about great industrial disturbances, flood the labor market, reduce wages, and cause a general upheaval along economic lines. It requires only a brief examination to show how fallacious these statements are. Twenty-six states have adopted prohibition as their state policy. In twenty-two of them it is now in operation. In none of these states has there been any industrial disturbance on account of prohibition. Instead of the labor market being flooded, with a consequent reduction of wages, the very opposite has been the case. The evidence from all sources—governors of states, legislators, employers and employes—is to the effect that great and beneficial results have followed the adoption of a prohibition law. The demand for labor has increased, better conditions have resulted, labor has been benefited, and general prosperity has been advanced. The bartenders and brewery employes have been absorbed into other and better lines of business, and the moral, social and political life of communities has been wonderfully improved.

The *Labor Bulletin* of Denver, Colorado, says editorially: "The law has worked a wonderful revolution for good, and at least seventy-five per cent of the trade union voters who were opposed to prohibition would vote to retain it now. There are more well fed, better clothed, and happier families in Colorado than ever before." The liquor bubble has been punctured, the truth has become known, and never again in these prohibition states will the brewers and distillers be able to make use of labor as a shield of protection from righteous and well-informed public sentiment. The grip of the liquor ring has been broken, and honest toilers have come into their own. The absurd claims of the liquor interests have been fully answered by trustworthy evidence and incontrovertible facts. The workers can no longer be deceived, and the truth is winning its way.

The more we study the economic facts connected with the liquor traffic and examine its relation to labor, the more apparent does its wastefulness appear. It is the one particular business which turns out paupers at one end, and millionaires at the other. It destroys the labor market by destroying the efficiency of the customer. A man who spends a large part of his wages for drink, is unable to add to the demand for shoes, clothes, furniture or other products of labor. He may help to build up great fortunes for the brewers and distillers, but he is not creating a demand for the products of legitimate industry. The more money goes into the dramshop, the less there is for the baker, the butcher, the shoemaker. In order to benefit labor there must be a demand for labor's products. It is not to the advantage of a community to have a few rolling in luxury, and many lacking the common necessities of life. General prosperity in the homes of the people cannot be brought about by the protection of a traffic which flourishes only to destroy. The success of a business which not only is not productive, but actually destructive, is always an injury to society, and especially so to the wage earner. The capital invested in the manufacture of liquor employs a very small number of wage earners, as compared with other manufactures. For each $1,000,000 invested in the manufacture of lumber, 726 persons are employed. The same amount invested in leather employs 580; in iron and steel, 496; in liquor and beverages, 104. A large part of the cost of production by labor of the necessities of life goes to the worker. In the manufacture of liquor very little gets back to him. The liquor traffic is not, in the legitimate sense, a true industry. It is rather a parasite, an enemy to society and an injury to its well-being, a curse to mankind. Its abolition means prosperity for wage earners and added blessing in their homes and lives.

Twentieth Century Has No Place for Alcohol

In this keen competitive age, in order to fight the battle of life well, it is absolutely essential to success that we should fight it with clear brains. Alcohol dulls the intellect, and unfavorably affects all the qualities necessary to working efficiency. The wage earner, struggling for a better social order, will find himself handicapped by the use of alcohol. Recognizing this fact, most of the

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

BEER AND ALCOHOL

EUGENE LYMAN FISK, M. D., Medical Director Life Extension Institute

Alcohol is alcohol, either in whisky or beer. It is nonsense to claim that beer is a hygienic drink. It is drunk chiefly for its alcoholic effect, and if the alcoholic effect is produced, the danger of alcohol exists. Any one who doubts that beer can produce a certain form of intoxication need only visit the saloon and watch the beer-drinker in various stages of befuddlement or excitement. If beer does not intoxicate or produce any alcoholic effect, what becomes of the "racial craving for stimulants" which it is said to satisfy? Furthermore, heavy beer-drinking, as in the case of brewery employes, adds the danger of excessive fluid intake, entirely apart from alcohol. The heavy mortality of brewery employes is sufficient evidence that beer, so far as its effect on masses of men is concerned, is not a hygienic drink.

GEORGIA SOLICITORS-GENERAL AND MAYORS TESTIFY TO BENEFITS OF "BONE DRY" LAW

MRS. AUGUST BURGHARD

Is a "bone dry" law satisfactory in its operation? Can it be enforced? Will public sentiment uphold it? Does it reduce crime? All of these questions were emphatically answered in the affirmative by the solicitors-general and the mayors of Georgia when asked in letters from the governor how the law was received and enforced in their circuits and cities. These replies were published in the message of retiring Governor Nat E. Harris to the general assembly of Georgia. Some of them are briefly quoted as follows:

From Twenty-One Solicitors-General

J. M. Lang of the Cherokee circuit: "The 'bone dry' law has very greatly reduced the commission of crime, and had a marked tendency to abate the evils of intemperance."

B. T. Castellow, Patula circuit: "Crimes have materially decreased. There have been few indictments returned. The law is being rigidly enforced, and has the approval of the public."

Robert McMillion, Northeastern circuit: "I am ultra-conservative in stating that crimes attributable to liquor have decreased in this circuit at least twenty-five per cent. Officers generally in this section are disposed to enforce the law."

R. S. Fay, Tifton circuit: "Crimes are reduced fully ninety per cent. The law is being rigidly enforced."

Chas. E. Roop, Cometa circuit: "The number of crimes now as compared with the crimes committed prior to 1916 is about one-half. The law is being enforced as well as any other law on the statute books."

Doyle Campbell, Ocmulgee circuit: "The law is working splendidly. There has been a fifty per cent reduction at least in the criminal business."

W. O. Dean, Western circuit: "The law is one of the best laws ever enacted. It has decreased crime in Georgia more than fifty per cent. There are few prisoners in jails, and we have had but one or two courts in the circuit since the law went into effect."

M. D. Dickerson, Waycross circuit: "It has reduced crime at least sixty-five or seventy per cent and has done more for the people of Georgia than any statute."

John A. Boykin, Atlanta circuit: "It is a forward step in the right direction. The law is what the country needs. There has been a great slump in crimes."

J. R. Hutchison, Tallapoosa circuit: "The law has greatly reduced crimes. It is rarely that we have a case of public drunkenness. The law is being rigidly enforced."

George M. Napier, Stone Mountain circuit: "Crimes have been materially lessened by the statute. Officers are vigilant and active. Juries will convict."

Joseph B. Wall, Cordele circuit: "There has been a very great falling off in crimes. Prosecutions for selling liquor are almost negligible."

R. C. Bell, Albany circuit: "Crimes have diminished fifty per cent."

W. A. Wooten, Oconee circuit: "It prohibits and I believe that is the object of a prohibition measure. They simply cannot get the liquor and not being able to get it, they do not drink it, and not drinking it, they do not commit those crimes attributable to its use. Crimes have been reduced by the 'bone dry' act at least seventy-five per cent. I pronounce the law an undreamed-of success. I know of numbers of men who were constant drinkers before its enactment who are now teetotalers."

Claude H. Porter, Rome circuit: "The enforcement of the law has been very beneficial and crime of all classes has been greatly reduced. Its enforcement is meeting the hearty approval of the great masses of the people."

—*The Pioneer*

A. S. Skelton, Northern circuit: "Public sentiment appears to be behind the law and there is very little sign of drinking now. Crime is unquestionably on the decrease. It reduces intemperance to a minimum. It is a great boon to financial and moral progress."

John P. Ross, Macon circuit: "The law has brought about largely increased sobriety among the people and correspondingly decreased the commission of crimes fairly chargeable to the drinking of intoxicating liquors. It is being enforced about as well as other laws."

E. L. Stephens, Dublin circuit: "There is no open opposition to the law. In fact, at least ninety-nine per cent of my people are delighted with it and would in no wise for a moment tolerate its evasion or change unless to make it stronger, if possible."

Walter F. Grey, Middle circuit: "Its effect has been generally good. It has reduced drinking and crime."

A. L. Franklin, Augusta circuit: "It has done a great deal of good. The number of convicts has been reduced to about one-half or more."

W. F. Slater, Atlantic circuit: "Crime of all kinds has diminished at least fifty per cent under the law. The conditions among the laboring people have undergone a revolution for the better. Good order and sobriety are noticeable. They are more industrious and economical. The crime of rape in Georgia has almost ceased since May, 1916."

E. M. Owen, Flint circuit: "It has reduced crime forty-five per cent and is being enforced."

John A. Fort, Southwestern circuit: "There has been a marked decrease in crimes since the law was enacted. It is very generally enforced."

R. C. Norman, Toombs circuit: "The effect has been very fine. Violations of the prohibition law have fallen off seventy-five per cent, and other crimes that grow out of the use of whisky fifty per cent."

Alvin V. Sellers of the Brunswick circuit and Frondren Mitchell of the Southern circuit stated that they had not been in office long enough to make a comparison. No replies were received from the solicitors-general of Blue Ridge, Chattahoochee and Eastern circuits. Doubtless they also find vastly improved conditions.

Mayors of Big Cities Testify in Favor of "Bone Dry" Law

Lack of space prevents the publication of the statistics furnished by mayors of the principal cities of Georgia, all of which show a great reduction in arrests and crimes and plainly indicate that the "bone dry" law has been an advantage.

Governor Harris' Summary of the Workings of the Law

"It is certain from the communications received from numerous sections of the state," summarized Governor Harris, "that these laws have reduced crime very materially throughout the entire bounds of the commonwealth.

"It may be a sacrifice on the part of a large number of our people to give up entirely the use of intoxicating liquors, but in time of peace as well as in time of war sacrifices are demanded. And those who are strong should be willing to forego the pleasures of drinking to insure sobriety on the part of those who are weaker. Especially is this true when by so doing the cost of courts, the fees of sheriffs and jailers and the other great expenses consequent upon the commission of crime are decreased almost fifty per cent. We do not take into consideration in this matter the weakness of our neighbors. In this government every man is his brother's keeper, and in order to secure the happiness of the greatest number the minority ought to be willing to contribute to the common good even at a small expense to themselves."

WHEN THE SENATE VOTED ON SUBMITTING THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT

Sparks from Senatorial Eloquence

During the three days' consideration in the United States Senate of the joint resolution providing for a prohibition amendment to the federal constitution the champions of prohibition answered convincingly and eloquently every argument advanced by the representatives of the liquor interests. Some of these utterances are quoted.

Labor Pays the Taxes

Senator Jones of Washington satisfactorily disposed of the statement recently made by the brewers that "Prohibition would produce anger, resentment, and disaffection among millions of American workers." "In whose interests were these words uttered?" thundered Senator Jones. "Not in the interests of labor, but of the brewers. It is a base libel upon American workingmen. They are as loyal and patriotic a class as we have. They will make the greatest sacrifices for their country, and surely they will resent this base slander. Was this spoken for their good? What can they hope from a traffic that will use them so? Labor protests against its unjust burdens. It complains of the smallness of its share of the proceeds of its toil, but does it realize how it is being used to its own detriment by the liquor traffic? Does it realize that the liquor interests are seeking to place upon it a tremendous tax burden for the years to come? They pay to the government two or three hundred millions in taxes. From whom does this come? Not from the pockets of the saloon man, the brewer, or distiller, but largely from the pockets of the laborer. What do the liquor interests propose to do now? They magnanimously accept an increase in their taxes. They say they will cheerfully pay four or five hundred millions in taxes to the government. Where will they get this amount? From the laborer. Of course they are glad to pay if some one will put up the money. How does labor like this cheerful imposition of two or three hundred millions additional taxes upon its earnings? No one points out to labor any benefits that come to it from the use of liquor. The most that has been claimed is that a glass of beer does no harm, but the brewers have even abandoned this in the face of the almost universal testimony of experts, scientists, and physicians that alcohol in any form is a noxious poison and that beer is a most harmful drink."

Kansas Settles the Question

No Senator presented more convincing arguments in favor of the amendment than did Senator William H. Thompson of Kansas, whose documentary testimony from city, county and state officials of the "sun-flower" state fills over twenty-three pages of the *Congressional Record* of July 31. After introducing letters from one hundred honorable men charged with official responsibility, located in every section of Kansas, each and all enthusiastic in praise of prohibition, Senator Thompson said:

"If prohibition has been such a bad thing, why is it that the sentiment for it has been growing until now it extends everywhere? Things which are a detriment to society and humanity soon die out rather than extend to other communities. Although in the beginning Kansas stood as the one great oasis in the old American desert, why is it now that on three sides, in Oklahoma, Colorado and Nebraska—the people have adopted the same identical law, and even in Missouri wherever the border counties touch Kansas, except those containing large cities, every county and city is dry under the local option law of that state, and the whole state at the last election, except for the county of St. Louis alone, would have adopted complete prohibition? The one thing that has interfered with the complete operation of the law, and the best effects therefrom, has been the liquor in wet localities, which all points conclusively to the real remedy which is to prevent the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor everywhere."

Senator Kenyon's Catechism

Senator Kenyon of Iowa propounded the following interrogations the answering of which would drive liquor politicians to desperation:

"Why do we prohibit the boys in the Army and Navy from having booze and permit those who remain at home to have it?

"If liquor is a bad thing for the boys in the trenches, why is it a good thing for those at home?

"When they are willing to die for us, should we not be willing to go dry for them?

"Will a sober nation not win the war more quickly than a drunken nation?

"When the food controller asks everyone in the country to conserve the food supply, why must the food supply going into beer be excepted?

"Is it not as much waste of foodstuff to put it into beer as to put it into whisky?

"If more foodstuff goes into beer than into whisky, why do we prevent foodstuff going into whisky and permit it going into beer?

"Will rebellions occur in the cities, as we have been told, if the workers do not have their beer?

"Sixty per cent of the nation, territorially, is dry. Are not the feelings of the people living in that territory entitled to any consideration?

"If the beer drinkers are going to rebel unless they get their beer, will the temperance people rebel unless they get prohibition?

"Does the rule work only one way?

"Why do not the temperance people claim that they will rebel also? No one has heard nor will hear any such thing.

"The temperance people will be for the nation no matter if beer and whisky be forced on them. Their patriotism does not depend on having their own way.

"Is patriotism purchased by beer worth while, anyway?

"If some one were to take as much foodstuff as goes into booze and dump it into the sea, what would the people of the nation say?

"If some one should advance the argument that this was necessary in order to appease certain people who believed in dumping foodstuffs into the sea, and that if they did not do it it would arouse riots, would we accede to their request?

"If some learned Senator, speaking as if the Almighty had delegated to him supreme wisdom and in a tone indicating that such wisdom would perish from the floor when he retired to the cloakroom, should so claim, would we be sufficiently impressed?

"Should not hereafter all bulletins issued requesting the people to conserve the food supply urge them also, in the interests of public peace, to have all the foodstuff possible made into beer?

"Is it reasonable to ask the temperance people of the country to conserve and save every particle of food and at the same time permit some of it to go into booze?

"Is beer more essential to the American people than bread?

"What kind of people are those who are not willing to give up their liquor to help their country?

"Is the food conservation to be for the benefit of many, or is it to be limited in order that the few may have their drinks?

"Have we reached a point in this country where the war can not be won unless people who drink are permitted to tickle their stomachs with wines and beer?

"Will beer patriots win the war anyhow?

"Are the interests of brewers in this country more important than the winning of the war?

"Are we willing to sacrifice everything except beer in the country to win the war?

"With the great demand in this country for labor and the high wages paid, could there ever be a better time as far as the laboring men are concerned, for the transition from a wet to a dry nation?

"When there is a shortage of labor in the important and necessary work of carrying on the war, why waste labor in making booze?

"If booze is essential to win the war, why stop selling it to soldiers?"

Liquor Politics a National Peril

Senator Sheppard of Texas advanced an unanswerable reason for exterminating the liquor traffic from our national life when he declared:

"The constant activity of the liquor interests in the politics of the country is another peril to free institutions. They understand that their business has no inherent constitutional right of existence, that it continues purely by tolerance, and that it may be destroyed by an aroused electorate at any time. They know that the agitation against it will persist so long as humanity is able to protest against the traffic in broken hearts and ruined homes. Therefore self-preservation keeps them always on the alert. They are thoroughly organized for the making and unmaking of men and legislatures and Congresses. There can be no satisfactory solution of legitimate public questions so long as this formidable force measures men by their attitude on liquor and endeavors by the lavish use of money to bring about their success or defeat."

Monarch of All Vices

Senator Sherman of Illinois in one of a number of brilliant attacks on the liquor traffic gave the following telling characterization of the giant evil of this country:

"Drunkenness is the monarch of all human vices. Other evils are its mere satellites. It permeates and poisons and rots every department of life and every avenue and faculty of the human body. Once in a distant age intoxicating liquor was the supposed instrument of fellowship and good cheer. It is now the debased and adulterated instrument for the exploitation of society for profit and the promotion of personal vices. It has grown to astounding proportions. The longer it continues the greater its evil and the more potent its strength. It has entrenched itself with human avarice and become its ally to exploit the pitiable weakness of humanity to accumulate fortunes. The men who have made it their instrument of pecuniary gain have assumed to control political parties, to threaten candidates, to decide elections, to administer civil government, to make new laws, to promote profitable evils and contemptuously to break existing laws they cannot repeal."

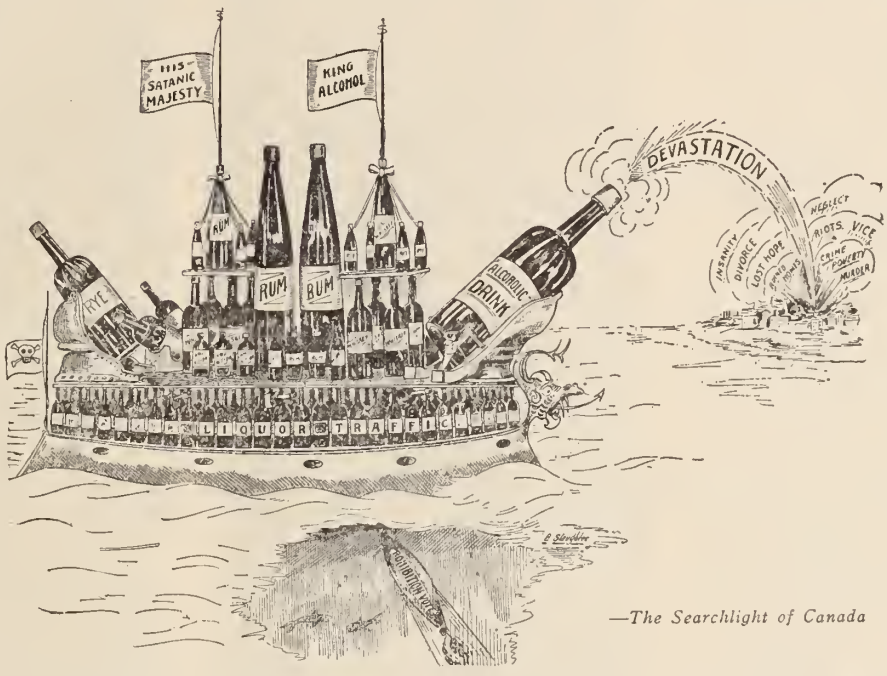
Explaining Porto Rico's Prohibition Victory

PAUL BARNHART

Editor's Note—The story of the recent victory for prohibition in Porto Rico has been told in THE UNION SIGNAL. While on a recent visit to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Mr. Paul Barnhart, who assisted in the campaign on the island as the representative of the National W. C. T. U., at the request of the editors of THE UNION SIGNAL furnished the following interesting account of the way "they did it." The facts given should be of value to states now engaged in prohibition campaigns.

The people living in Porto Rico believed it essential to do thorough work in the recent prohibition campaign because they knew the proposition up to date had never been brought to a vote in any Latin land, and they felt keenly the honor of having their island the first Spanish speaking territory to vote on whether money revenue or the protection of its children should be the aim of a democratic government. Because of this the foremost workers in the campaign were those of Latin blood. The ample supply of literature furnished by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, even though most of it was in English, brought to the attention of the Latin leaders the fact that prohibition was a winning policy and made them see that if the arguments of the liquor men were valid it was very strange that state after state kept voting dry after ample opportunity to know and study conditions. When the leaders discovered that the liquor men were quoting Nebraska, for instance, as an argument against prohibition, whereas the fact was that being convinced of the benefits of prohibition that state had gone over into the dry column, it gave the prohibition movement in the island a mighty impetus.

The permission given by the educational department of the government to the teachers to enter into the prohibition campaign as they saw fit on the ground that prohibition was not a political issue and that teachers would not be considered as mixing up in politics if they took part in the battle and voted dry, helped tremendously. To the Hon. Paul Miller, head of this department, is due a high tribute of praise because of his firm stand in the matter.



—*The Searchlight of Canada*

The attorney-general of the island is a statesman for whom a bright future looms up. He displayed great acumen in drafting the laws and executive orders and in preparing the form of the referendum blanks, drawing them up in such shape that when the prohibition committee on the island heard of frauds in the referendum petitions it was possible to trace these frauds without the slightest difficulty. The governor, Hon. Arthur Yager, authorized the attorney-general to issue to all the prosecuting attorneys in Porto Rico instructions to take up immediately any complaints of fraud which could be prosecuted, and the firm attitude of the governor during the last days, which was made possible by this careful work on the part of the attorney-general, showed the people that the government intended to have a square election. The co-operation of the prosecuting attorneys and the detective bureaus, under orders of the chief of police, in the investigation of these frauds during the last week of the campaign, proved conclusively to the liquor men that there was no use of wasting money in illegal purchase of votes and judges as they had planned to do.

The half-page advertisements which the daily papers put out during the last week when they realized the size of the prohibition movement, warning those who were talking of fraud, combined with the attitude of the government during the last days, demonstrated that in spite of the public utterances of the treasurer of the island regarding the imperative need of liquor revenue the government had not sold itself out to the liquor trade.

The splendid work of the prohibition committee, headed by Dr. Francisco Matanzo, in organizing the political campaign, making the preliminary investigation of frauds, organizing speaking campaigns, publishing literature in Spanish to fit the needs of the moment (in lots of 40,000 of a kind), adopting the pictorial idea in cartoons drawn by Latin artists but based on the cartoons used in the Michigan campaign and others of last year, distributing literature through the efficient and rapid work of the post-office department, arranging for the slides in moving picture shows, supplied by this committee, etc., etc., all had immense weight.

The fact that the prohibition workers were able to announce that their speakers received not one cent of remuneration when it was common talk that certain leaders of the liquor side were paid $15,000 for three months' work, enabled the quick-witted Latins to see that the argument of the liquor men was money and the argument of the prohibitionists, children and home.

The splendid preliminary work done by such women as Miss Annie Robbins and Mrs. Edith Hildreth, now acting president of the re-organized island W. C. T. U., of which the wife of the governor, Hon. Arthur Yager, has consented to be tho honorary president, and the wife of the secretary of the interior, second honorary president; the co-operation of the noble ladies of the best Catholic families and those of other beliefs as well, in making possible the establishment of a central office, thereby winning the respect of the government and praise of the populace for its full equipment of W. C. T. U. and Anti-Saloon League literature and supplies, as well as the supplies which this committee of ladies had printed locally, did great things in stemming the tide. Providence made it possible for this office to be opened next door to the largest political headquarters on the island so they who went to get their political instruction had to pass it.

The action of the Socialists, the only party brave enough to openly adopt prohibition as a plank, did much to persuade the working people and their leaders to work in absolute harmony with the leaders of the W. C. T. U. and the Latin prohibition committee. This they did through their publications and in their arrangement of house front decorations consisting of cocoanuts with crosses hanging underneath, these emblems being displayed on the day of the election from a good share of the homes interested in this movement.

The social prestige of Mrs. Hildreth as the wife of the doctor in charge of the largest hospital on the island was used to splendid effect in gaining the co-operation of those of the best ranks of society of every belief, and her election as president of the island W. C. T. U. was a well merited sign of recognition. Mrs. Hildreth was active in the supervision of the mailing of literature and in the preparation of Spanish literature, and every doctor on the island was furnished with an ample supply of campaign material. The indignation of the public over the discovery of the tricky methods of bribery, perjury, fraud and forgery on the part of the nineteen or twenty Spanish distillers, who had a campaign fund of $165,000 and offered groups of men as high as $6,000 or $8,000 if they would simply desist from the campaign and individuals as high as $2,000 if they would keep silent, caused a revulsion in the minds of the people and the Latin Porto Rican public rang true.

The arguments of the liquor men that prohibition was being forced upon them by the Americans and that Americans were introducing in the island customs worse than the Porto Ricans had ever had, were easily answered and the people responded that Americans were trying to save the island from the pitfall that America had fallen into under the license system. The disgraceful drunkenness of two such eminent men as American ex-attorneys-general of the island government enabled Americans to say that Porto Ricans ought to make such things impossible.

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National W. C. T. U. Convention, Washington, D. C., December 2–7, 1917

NEXT ISSUE WILL BE AUGUST 30

In accordance with the plan previously announced of publishing only fifty numbers of the official paper this year, the next issue of THE UNION SIGNAL will be a combination number dated August 23-30, and will be issued the week of August 30.

The expense of publishing the paper has increased enormously during the past few months and virtually all religious and reform papers have raised their subscription price. THE UNION SIGNAL will endeavor as long as possible to continue at the $1 a year rate for the weekly edition, and 35 cents a year for the monthly Campaign Edition, but the management deemed it necessary to cut down the expenses somewhat by eliminating two numbers during the vacation season.

EXPLANATION FROM THE PUBLISHING HOUSE

Owing to the unprecedented demand for Testaments, the Bible houses are unable to print them rapidly enough to supply the needs for war work, and the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House cannot, therefore, fill its orders promptly. It asks that all who have sent in orders for Testaments exercise patience under this necessary delay. The books will be forwarded to them at the earliest possible moment.

It is impossible to secure the Testament with Psalms at the price of twelve cents. This edition has been exhausted and all available paper is used in printing the Testaments which are furnished at twelve cents each.

All orders for Testament and Psalms (12 cent edition) will be filled with Testaments, thereby avoiding delay in notifying customers of this change before filling the order.

CONGRESS' UNFINISHED TASK

The present session of Congress will go down in history as one that had presented to it an unusual opportunity to solve stupendous national and international problems. How fully it measured up to its privilege it is difficult at the present time to determine. While acknowledging our profound gratitude to the stalwart champions in both Houses who stood for our cause we confess to disappointment that Congress did not see fit to dispose of our great national evil, the legalized liquor traffic, in a definite way, or at least to give to the states a chance to vote on the question of its extermination.

The limitations of the so-called prohibition section of the food control bill to distilled liquors; the generous period afforded distillers to continue the manufacture and withdrawal at the rate of one million gallons a day from bond; the giving to the President of the power at his discretion to prohibit malt liquors and to commandeer for munition purposes distilled liquors in stock or in bond, have minimized to a vanishing point the value of the bill as it relates to the liquor question.

It cannot be other than a cause for regret that the administration seems not only to think it impossible to get along without the liquor revenue, but to consider it necessary to increase the taxes upon a vice of the nation in order to pay the expenses of the war.

We confidently believe, however, that if the House of Representatives shall adopt the referendum resolution passed by the Senate, even with the six-year limitation clause, we shall succeed in securing the ratification of the necessary thirty-six states. The work that lies before us is plain. We have twenty-six states of which there can be no question as to the ratification at the first opportunity offered by a legislative session, and we must concentrate our forces to hold these states and secure ten more. The liquor interests will lose no time in beginning their work of corrupting the members of the law-making bodies and their attempts must be checkmated. As stated last week, if the House adopts the resolution during the December session, a ratification resolution will be presented to the legislatures of about a dozen states in 1918, to all the other states in 1919. Under a six-year limitation clause Alabama, the only state where the legislature meets but once in four years, would have but one opportunity for ratification or rejection of the amendment. Six states meeting annually would have six opportunities and forty-one meeting biennially would have three chances to vote on this vital question.

We have one decided advantage in our struggle to secure thirty-six state legislatures to ratify our measure, namely, that when once a favorable vote is secured in any state legislature it will stand and cannot be changed by a subsequent legislature. On the other hand if a state legislature fails to ratify the amendment, any succeeding legislature within the six years has the chance to overturn this action by a vote for ratification of the federal amendment. The liquor trade will make its supreme endeavor to secure thirteen states to stand solidly against ratification in order to defeat the enactment of our amendment.

Since there is a strong probability that the House of Representatives will act favorably on the national amendment at the opening of the December session we ought at once to decide our plan of campaign to aid in influencing the state legislatures to ratify at the earliest possible moment after opportunity is given.

Let every state incorporate in its program of work for the next twelve months an effort to learn how every member of its legislature stands and will vote on the federal prohibition amendment, and begin a course of education and agitation to convert any who may be doubtful.

"BONE DRYNESS" APPRECIATED

One would imagine from the comments of the liquor organs that they believe the going into effect of the federal "bone dry" amendment and the state laws of similar purport would entirely overturn the prohibition movement. *Mida's Criterion* in its last issue remarks, "The states that are now on a prohibition basis (as a result of the federal law) are *appreciating* what it means to be 'bone dry'!!!" Unwittingly the liquor journal has uttered a profoundly significant truth. These states *are appreciating*, in the true sense of the word, the real value of "bone dryness," and as always and ever in the history of prohibition, having recognized the value of such a policy they accept it as a desirable part of their civic equipment, and glory in its effectiveness. Kansas has the reputation of longest standing for dryness, and it has come to be a commonplace to say that you cannot converse with a Kansan five minutes without calling forth exuberant declarations concerning the remarkable brand of prosperity and happiness that its high-grade aridity produces. Apparently the so-called "bone dryness," interpreted through the experience of states that have tried it, means not only the drying up of the liquor traffic, the brewery, the distillery and the saloon, but of drunkenness, disorder, crime, poverty and disease, the natural consequences of the use of liquor. If anybody doubts the oft-repeated assertion of the prohibition advocates that the eradication of the liquor traffic is a panacea for the ills that afflict the city and the state, let him read the reports of the solicitors-general, mayors and other state and city officials of Georgia on page 5 of this issue. With practical unanimity they tell the story of the cleaning-up process that accompanied the enforcement of the "bone dry" law. Of course the conclusion of the whole matter, as arrived at by the official of one particular circuit, is this: "At least ninety-nine per cent of the people are delighted with the law and would in no wise for a moment tolerate its evasion or change it unless to make it stronger if possible."

THE OVERBURDENED RAILROADS

One of the burning questions of the hour, even with the thermometer in the nineties, is the probable price of a ton of coal next November. Mr. Hoover, of food control fame, warns us that "Coal comes from a distance and our railways are overburdened hauling war material." "Help relieve them by burning fewer fires," he urges. "Use wood when you can get it." No doubt every patriot will gladly respond to this appeal, but as he economizes during the summer months on hot weather luxuries to save money to buy coal next winter, he cannot refrain from meditating on the glaring inconsistency of the demands being made. He is urged to exercise great care and economy in the use of fuel for the sake of the overburdened railroads while hundreds of carloads of malted and distilled liquors are being hauled every day over the various transportation lines, thus preventing prompt and continuous shipment of coal from the mines to the consumer.

He wonders whether any statistician has estimated how many men, freight cars, drays and horses, how much rolling stock and transportation equipment are at present employed in carrying beer and whisky and other alcoholic liquors from the breweries and distilleries to the consumer, and how much coal or foodstuffs could be handled by this same force of workers and equipment if utilized in the worthy enterprise of supplying the people with coal. We would like an answer from Mr. Hoover and the administration.

W. C. T. U. WORKERS RESPOND ENTHUSIASTICALLY TO CALL TO PATRIOTIC SERVICE

The Patriotic Service plans recently issued by the General Officers of the National W. C. T. U. have met with an enthusiastic response from white ribbonors north, south, east and west. "The best thing the National has put out" is the way one state president characterizes them. An attempt to review even briefly the work being done under the ten sections outlined in the plans would be impossible. Reference can only be made to some of the especially significant activities which have been reported to us.

1. *Nation-wide Prohibition as a War Measure.* Petitions in the form of brief letters appealing for the passage of war prohibition measures are going and will continue to go to the members of both Houses of Congress until that body adjourns.

2. *Soldiers and Sailors.* (a) Comfort bag shops have been established at the four great distributing points for the great naval training stations: San Francisco, Chicago, Providence, R. I., and Baltimore, Md. To these centers the comfort kits made by white ribboners in every state of the Union are being sent by the thousands. In every city, town, village and rural district groups of women gather every week or oftener to make and fill these bags. Assurance of the appreciation of the recipients comes to National Headquarters in many letters from workers. The captain of a New York regiment told his boys to be sure to take good care of their bags whatever else they lost, for in emergency the contents might be the means of saving their lives before other help could be procured. General Pershing is reported to have written from France concerning the bags with which his troops were outfitted: "You cannot know how much these 'surprise' bags signify to an American over here in France carrying the flag of his country. They cause the soldier to remember that the people at home are behind him." "I wouldn't take $100 for the bag given to me in the Spanish-American War," said a Kentucky soldier.

(b) Many recreation homes for the soldiers and sailors when on leave of absence are in contemplation. The home now being maintained by the District of Columbia W. C. T. U. at Washington is proving a real re-creative social center for the boys, where they rest, read, write letters home, counsel with the wise house mother and breathe in the atmosphere of home. "You have made a mistake in the name you put over the door of this place," remarked a visiting soldier the other day to the matron, pointing to the words, "Recreation Rooms." "It should be called instead, 'Soldier's and Sailors' Home, Sweet Home.'" On Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher's recent tour of the military camps and naval stations, she received assurance from many unions in the vicinity that they intended soon to establish rest rooms similar to that in Washington. When the troops mobilize at the sixteen cantonments in the fall the W. C. T. U.'s in communities nearby will take care of the needs of the boys in the same way.

Do not forget that the boys in camp need good reading matter. Send your home boys the home papers. Use the words, "Military Camp," on the address, for example, "Military Camp, Ayer, Mass.," thus insuring prompt delivery, as special arrangements are being made to handle this mail. When you have finished reading your magazines put a one-cent stamp upon them, address them to "A Soldier in France," hand them to any postal employe, and they will be forwarded to the American boys across the water.

(c) The making of the many-tailed bandages continues to be a popular occupation. "No idle fingers" is the slogan this summer among white ribboners and leisure moments are well occupied. In the making of jams, jellies and the canning of fruits and fruit juices the boys who are being called to the front and those in possible need of such delicacies in hospitals are being kept in mind. One generous white ribboner purchased a barrel of sugar and has offered to supply any woman who will promise to use it in making a carton of jelly or jam. Local unions located near bridges, water works, or other places guarded by home guards, are taking upon themselves the responsibility of providing the boys with good, home-cooked meals to lessen the tedium of lonely vigils.

3. *Relief Work.* (a) Busy as are our women of this country in work for the soldiers they are not unmindful of the continued need of the hungry children of war-stricken Europe. Individuals and unions are adopting French and Belgian orphans, donating or securing from other sources the ten cents a day necessary for their support. One enterprising woman asked of Chase & Sanborn 100 coffee cans with a slit in the top and placed them each labeled in plain black type—"Do your bit. $36.50 will support a French orphan for one year"—in stores, offices, restaurants, etc. The Bluefield (W. Va.) union and the state W. C. T. U. of West Virginia have each adopted a Belgian baby. (b) Continuous neighborhood co-operation with the wives of men who have responded to the call to the colors and who are thereby financially embarrassed is being kept up, and support outside of industries will be secured through the proper agencies for soldiers' wives with young children.

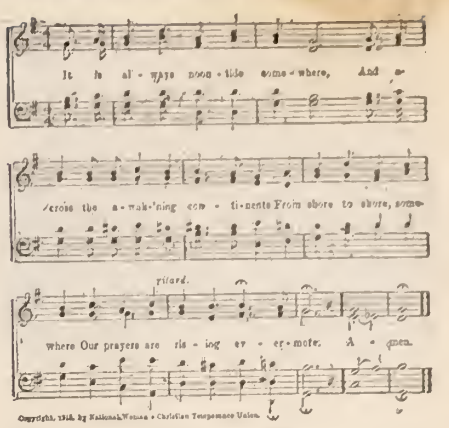
4. *Moral Education.* Quiet and unostentatious efforts are being put forth in every community for the conservation of the moral forces of our nation at this time. It is realized that the less publicity given to this work the more effective it will be. Appeals are being made to both young women and young men through literature, the spoken word, and the use of the white cross pledge, urging them to maintain the highest standard of purity of thought and life in these trying days. Not only must the boys be protected through co-operation with chaplains, Y. M. C. A.'s and other agencies, but the girls must be warned against hanging about the camps; mothers must be aroused to the peril to their daughters in frequenting these places, and the aid of Protestant pastors, Catholic priests and Jewish rabbis enlisted in helping to safeguard thoughtless girls in their social relations with the soldiers.

5. *Women in Industry.* Already women are being called upon to take positions vacated by men who have enlisted. It has therefore become the duty of white ribboners to see that these women are employed on fair and just terms; that they are not overworked or overstrained, and that, other women's organizations co-operating, they are properly protected by clean, healthful environment.

The food conservation problem in most sections of the country has now reached its second stage. The call for cultivation of vacant lots met with immediate and generous response. The question today is what to do with the products of these gardens; with the over-supply. The answer is being furnished in definite, practical ways. The women of the cities are offering their services and, in many cases, their automobiles, also, for the harvesting and the distribution of the farm and garden products. They are conducting demonstrations of drying and canning processes; are exhibiting home-made dryers,

(Continued on Page Ten)

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE



AT THE NOONTIDE HOUR

At the sacred noontide hour let the white ribboners of the land unite in prayer daily for our country and all other countries, that all may come to see the true Christian and humanitarian point of view in this world crisis; for the protection of "our boys" from the physical and moral deterioration from drink and vice that follow in the wake of war; for our President and his advisers that divine wisdom may rule every decision, that lasting peace may speedily come and the will of the Father of all peoples be done throughout the earth.

THE OLD, OLD SONG OF HOME

The old, old song that echoes
On the far winds of the night—
That sings above the war drums
And the tumult of the fight;
That sweeps across the cities
Where the flags of triumph fly,
And whispers in the twilight
Where the wounded wait to die;
The song of all the millions
Who have held one dream at bay
Of a road beyond To-morrow
That will lead back home some day.

—*Grantland Rice*

THE GOD OF THE WAYSIDE WEED

Oh, worship the God of the mountains,
And worship the God of the seas,
And the God of the miracle music
Of the wind-swept harps of the trees;
Oh, worship the God of the heavens
Who holdeth the stars as they speed,
But worship, oh, reverently worship
The God of the wayside weed!

Lo, down at your feet in the grasses
God's finger has written His name,
His truth in the gold-hearted daisies,
His joy in the buttercup's flame;
He fragrantly utters His sweetness
In the clover bloom's honey-crammed cells,
And chimeth His name in soft music
On the moneywort's golden bells.

Oh, not for the praise of the mighty
He has written His name plain and low—
For the child-heart, the sad-heart, the weary,
For those who must toil as they go;
Our God of the common places
Is the God of the humblest need,
And the lowest may carry his burden
To the God of the wayside weed.

'Tis easy, 'tis easy to worship
The God of the wayside weed,
For the common way sings of His glory,
The common way speaks to our need;
Out from our glad hearts oft rushes
A hymn of new faith, hope and trust,
'Tis easy, 'tis easy to worship
The God who brings beauty from dust!

—*Alice J. Nichols*

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

W. C. T. U. WORKERS RESPOND ENTHUSIASTICALLY TO CALL TO PATRIOTIC SERVICE

(Continued from Page Nine)

with which it is said every home should be equipped; are establishing community centers for the sale and distribution of these dried and canned fruits and vegetables; and are giving publicity through the papers to this information that all the women may know how to conserve the food supply for the coming winter. "If every person with a garden would realize that every pound of food he allows to go to waste lessens our future supply just that much, and would make a special effort to distribute every pound of surplus, the united effort would mean a vast increase in our supplies of non-perishables next winter."

6. *Americanization.* One state leader suggests that every local union make a "vigorous drive for the foreign population of her community to secure them as allies in the great battle for righteousness." Some of the methods for attaining this end are the gathering together of the little people of these overseas families, teaching them to sing patriotic songs; organizing the older boys of musical gifts into a band or orchestra and when trained securing their participation in W. C. T. U. affairs; having a special care for the families of aliens who have enlisted in our Army, or may have joined the armies of the Allies across the seas. "These foreign born women will carry the burden of our industries the next six months," says a well informed social worker. This may be our opportunity to win them for our blessed cause. Let the W. C. T. U. in every city be a melting pot of friendliness and love that shall make these strangers feel that America is their home and that they are a part and parcel of this great land of the free and home of the brave.

7. *Co-operation with the United Committee on Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy.* The W. C. T. U. is working with seventeen other reform organizations in preparing the soldiers and sailors to meet the temptations of strong drink. Specially prepared stereopticon slides visualizing the menace of liquor drinking, showing how it unfits a man for soldierly duties, the recent utterances of great generals and statesmen, and reproduction of patriotic posters, will be presented in entertainments. Stereomotorgraphs are to be installed in the various military camps and cantonments. New York and New Jersey are raising funds for this purpose. Bulletin boards will be erected for the posting of patriotic posters; a specially prepared soldiers' manual filled with general information of value is to be distributed; and during the fall and winter, inspirational and educational lectures on temperance by men and women of national reputation will be given. An investigation is now in progress to learn the facts concerning the serving of wine and beer rations to our troops in Europe. For the immediate expenses of all this work $100,000 is needed.

8. *Finance.* Various schemes for raising money to carry on these different departments of work are being worked out by white ribboners. Some find it possible to secure the necessary funds through direct appeal. In this way, by voluntary contributions, the requisite amount for the National W. C. T. U. ambulance to be sent to France is being obtained, the money being sent from the different states to the National W. C. T. U. treasurer. Missouri has divided itself into four sections, each section being assigned special work. Two sections are uniting in raising a fund to supply temperance song books and Testaments for Jefferson Barracks. The Federated unions of St. Louis recently raised a substantial sum for the Ambulance Fund and other funds for the soldiers and sailors, by holding a lawn fete or garden party, at which refreshments were served and a fine patriotic program given, with music by one of the city bands. Others get the desired result through medal contests or concerts; wheatless food sales; community market gardens; war-time dinners; "melting pots" in which all kinds of trinkets, jewelry or salable articles can be placed; allied bazaars; food conservation exchanges of recipes.

9. *Community Interest.* The summer months afford many opportunities of getting the people of a community together for patriotic service. The Southern California W. C. T. U. invites the women of all other organizations to a public meeting, where their mutual patriotic service interests are discussed, and ideas exchanged. An Americanization picnic, with musical features by different nationalities, affords a fine opportunity to become acquainted with neighbors who speak a different language and to educate them in American ideals.

10. *Membership.* "When our local unions engage enthusiastically in work for the soldiers and sailors they gain in influence and in membership," reports one state president. Reports from every direction indicate that this is the experience of all local unions. Everybody is vitally interested in patriotic service; it furnishes a point of contact anywhere and everywhere, as every man and woman, boy and girl, has some relative, friend, or acquaintance who is in the Army or the Navy, who is "somewhere in France" or "somewhere in America" getting ready to give his life if need be in defense of the great principles of democracy. One day visitors at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station heard of the comfort bag plan, inquired its promoters, and thus learned of the comfort bag work being carried on by the W. C. T. U. Immediately they called and offered to assist; and through this one line of work, have become interested in our organization. Today is the opportune time to enlist the women of your community in the W. C. T. U.; to invite them to become members; to give them the privilege of having a part in the magnificent enterprises the W. C. T. U. is carrying on; to urge them to join us not only for the period of the war, but to become a permanent part of the great movement to free this nation and every nation on the face of the globe from the liquor traffic.

UNION SIGNAL QUIZ

Do you know the answers to these questions? They may be found in this number of THE UNION SIGNAL.

The use of these questions as a part of local union programs is suggested.

1. Tell the effect of prohibition on the labor situation in Seattle.

2. Compare the number of men employed by the liquor traffic for each $1,000,000 invested with the number employed by legitimate industries for an equal capitalization.

3. Explain the economic facts that underlie the harmfulness of the liquor traffic to the cause of labor.

4. Tell something of the experience of Utah with the prohibition law, which went into effect August 1.

5. What does one of the best known American generals say concerning the value of total abstinence to our nation's defenders?

6. What is the almost universal testimony of solicitors-general and mayors of Georgia concerning the benefit of "bone dry" prohibition?

7. How are the various states cooperating in the National W. C. T. U. plans for patriotic service?

8. Tell something of conditions in license Boston as they appeared to the Chicago aldermanic committee which investigated the workings of the Massachusetts model license law.

9. What favorable aspects of the campaign in New Mexico point to victory for prohibition at the November election?

10. What did Senator Sheppard of Texas say in the Senate discussion on National Constitutional Prohibition concerning the liquor traffic as a peril to free institutions?

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO STATE PRESIDENTS

In order that we may conserve time at the National W. C. T. U. Convention and make our meetings a success, we are asking each state president to decide upon the topic she would like to have discussed and state, if she will, whom she would like to have open the discussion. Please inform the secretary, Mrs. Abbie B. Hillerman, Sapulpa, Oklahoma. We shall also be pleased to receive suggestions as to methods by which we may be able to get from our meetings in the shortest space of time the greatest possible good.

MRS. E. L. CALKINS, *Chairman*
ABBIE B. HILLERMAN, *Secretary*

MASSACHUSETTS WHITE RIBBONERS HOLD CONFERENCE AT AYER

MRS. ELLA HOOVER THACHER WARMLY WELCOMED

ELIZABETH P. GORDON

To the tune of "Yankee Doodle," the "Tipperary of the American revolution," soldier boys in khaki uniform recently have been marching to Ayer. These twentieth century minute men passed many a historic farm house from which issued in the old colonial days the heroes of Lexington and Bunker Hill. On each side of the well traveled road shaded by lofty elms and friendly maples, stretch broad acres fragrant with new mown hay and waving grains. Corn, potatoes and cabbages in a high state of cultivation and even some house lawns plowed into potato plots indicate that the old Bay State is doing well her part in the production of food to feed the world.

"Break ranks," came an officer's command one hot day as a weary company of recruits on the way to Ayer were passing an attractive house. A devoted W. C. T. U. woman, a returned missionary from Burma, presides with her husband over this country home. The boys joyfully accepted the white ribboner's invitation and trooped into the kitchen not only to drink the pure cold water but also to receive motherly aid for minor aches and pains.

Boston Welcomes Ella Hoover Thacher

Arriving in her own car with a chauffeur who is a Christian boy, a member of her family and a helper in her meetings in Washington, Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of the department of Work Among Soldiers and Sailors, was warmly welcomed at W. C. T. U. headquarters by Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. She was made happily at home in Miss Caroline Borden's residence on Commonwealth avenue—a home which has been much appreciated by prominent educational and philanthropic leaders the world around.

Though held in midsummer the reception to our National superintendent in Gleason Hall at headquarters was a great success. Everybody came and everybody enjoyed the address, the refreshments and the sociability. Mrs. Wellington, the president of the Daughters of Massachusetts, and a member of the Cambridge W. C. T. U., expressed the sentiments of all the listeners when she said: "Mrs. Thacher's address has revealed the wide scope and great need of this welfare work for the soldiers and sailors. With all our hearts we must enter into the wonderful opportunities for service now opening."

In the enforced absence of Mrs. Stevenson, who was called away to speak at a sad memorial service, Mrs. Ella A. Gleason presided at the meeting and reception. She made a brief and enthusiastic address. Mrs. Arabella W. Wilson, state superintendent of the department of Work Among Soldiers and Sailors, Professor Nicholls, Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Howland, Miss Nelson and the writer participated in the program and reception. The admirable plans already made by the state president received hearty endorsement.

Visit to Commonwealth Pier and the Navy Yard

Through narrow streets lined with saloons and filled with offensive odors of whisky and beer the official party from headquarters motored the next day to Commonwealth Pier, where 3,000 men are on the "receiving ship." Chaplain Ribot and the Y. M. C. A. secretary cordially welcomed the visitors and gave them every opportunity to see the yeoman busy with clerical work, the men in high spirits at the noon mess (consisting of soup, meat, vegetables and pie) and the enlarged quarters of the Y. M. C. A. The Y. M. C. A. secretary, a graduate of Dartmouth, is a native of a western state and his mother is an officer of the state W. C. T. U. This notice posted on the bulletin board is a hint to white ribboners: "Boys Look Tonight—Pie Eating." Comfort bags were given out to two hundred of the highly gratified men who lined up for the occasion. On a previous occasion three hundred had been distributed. Mrs. Stevenson had the imagination and nerve to promise a comfort bag to each of the remaining 2,500 men.

At some future date it is hoped that Mrs. Thacher and Mrs. Stevenson will address the boys. Entertainments and talks all come in the evening. The calendar for that week advertised movies, an athletic night, speakers and entertainments. An excellent extract from the chaplain's sermon filling one page of the calendar contained this helpful truth: "You cannot trifle with sin, trample all good influences under your feet, give loose reins to your passions, run through the whole or any part of the course of sinful pleasures —and then—by any act of yours, or by any mercy of Almighty God regain what you have lost!" The entire sermon was entitled "A Gospel Sandwich."

In the afternoon Chaplain Stone did the honors of the Navy Yard. The W. C. T. U. guests were taken on board the "Virginia." They saw several submarines, also ships that safely convoyed troops to France and men busily at work in various industries. As the opportunity to hold conferences with the chaplains and officers was the main object of both these visits, the W. C. T. U. leaders were well satisfied with the results.

Conference at Ayer

In response to a call sent out from state headquarters, white ribboners rallied the next day in the Congregational church at Ayer. The official party motored from Boston and found the church well filled with white ribboners and friends who listened with pleasure and profit to Mrs. Thacher's earnest and timely address. Led by Mrs. Stevenson a lively discussion followed. State officers and superintendents participated in this and a vote to secure a house or rooms near the encampment was unanimously passed. A woman with all the smiling and sensible qualities of the ideal mother and white ribbon leader is to be discovered and placed in charge of the rooms. Here the boys will be welcomed. Facilities for writing letters will be furnished and they will enjoy many a good time and uplifting song service. Culinary treats in the way of cookies, doughnuts, and pies will be sure to come their way.

Mrs. Harriet D. Sawyer of Clinton, president of Worcester county (North), is an influential member of the committee appointed to bring to pass this much desired white ribbon center for the soldiers at Ayer. Many who attended the conference responded to her cordial invitation and motored to Clinton, where a banquet and after dinner speeches made the occasion a memorable one. Public sentiment for this new enterprise is rapidly being made.

An appeal for $10,000 is being sent out from headquarters. This will be a small sum with which to meet all the needs of the work at Ayer, Framingham and Commonwealth Pier. It surely will be given, for Boston has "interned for the period of the war all isms except patriotism." A homesick boy at Newport wrote Mrs. Thacher: "The Y. M. C. A. fathers us but we need mothers and the W. C. T. U. is our mother."

For the first time in its history Harvard University gave its graduates and undergraduates a commencement week free from the use of champagne and cocktails. The influence of this splendid stand for total abstinence has been widespread. It helps make strong sentiment for the protection of the boys in camp.

"MODEL LICENSE BOSTON" AS THE CHICAGO *TRIBUNE* SEES IT

License Chicago recently sent a committee to Boston to study the Hub's methods of regulating the liquor traffic. The following editorial comment of the *Tribune* throws light upon Boston's "model" system:

"Our aldermanic committee on wines, liquors, malt beverages, and the control thereof have reached Puritan Boston, where wisdom abounds, and they are expected to imbibe much. Pray sample it.

"The Puritan barroom has no screen. Puritans say the absence of screens discourages drinking. But Tom outside sees Jerry inside, and joyous is the union of kindred souls.

"The law restricts drinking on Sunday —thus: Swathed in sheets, the bar resembles a spook. Nothing must go over it. Only out from behind. You enter, seat yourself at a round table, and say to a waiter, 'Bring me a Manhattan cocktail, and, now that I remember, a ham sandwich.' Waiter replies: 'Sorry, boss, can't serve you. You say drink first, food afterward.' Rushing to the sidewalk, you hastily reënter. To the same waiter you shout, 'Bring me a ham sandwich and a Manhattan cocktail!' He does it. The law and the prophets are fulfilled.

"In Boston liquor must not be sold within 600 feet of a schoolhouse. The dining room of the Touraine was within 600 feet of the Winthrop school, so you gave your waiter money and a written order and he trotted to a part of the Touraine 601 feet from the school and there made the purchase. This custom is now abandoned. Boston removed the school.

"They are wonderful Puritans in Boston. The governor of Massachusetts appoints the police commissioner, who enforces the law as interpreted by the courts. He receives help from all Puritans who aspire to open saloons, for the number of saloons is fixed and whoever can get a saloonkeeper deprived of his license may annex it himself. But somehow—perhaps because polished sinners from dry towns round about are always pouring Bostonward to give the place a bad name—the drunkenness in Boston probably far exceeds the drunkenness in Chicago. One comes away with the impression that the Puritans are a happy, carefree race who pass their time in riding in one another's patrol wagons."

"RED" RONEY'S HEART

Yes, "Red" Roney has a heart. I wish to make the statement emphatic, despite the broadening grin with which it would be received by our village wit.

"A heart!" I can hear him drawl. "Why, all old 'Society Red' carries in his manly bosom is a great big thirst!"

He is clever, our village wit. Therefore we do not show him our hearts. In return for the rare entertainment provided by his droll tongue, we tell him our alleged funny stories. Yet doubtless he has a heart, too. So have "Old Jack" Brennan, and Patsy Donnell, and the rest. But I outrun my story, if story it can be named.

You will have guessed that "Red" has hair of that hue which the poets and the artists and I like, and which boys hate. And that the sobriquet "Society" arose from the polished manners and pure English which "Red" Roney can assume upon occasion. They say he has an equal command of sulphurous expletives for other occasions, but, being a woman, or, as we always say in the village, "a lady," I never have had any proof of said unholy proficiency, and never shall have.

Not many people know that his name is Roney. It isn't, in fact. But that is the name he uses for every day. On election day he responds to another name, of a more stately sound, one not common enough to serve for hiding a wounded and broken life. Seldom have I been more greatly surprised than when, as a member of the election board, I saw "Society Red" take his ballot under that strange name, which I already had noticed on the registration books. Yet there was something in his face that day which accorded well with the name.

Once, in a town hundreds of miles nearer the Atlantic, there lived a rollicking but well-reared Irish lad, loved of everyone, with but one fault—a weakness for "the craythur." He was of that temperament which John Barleycorn loves best—the high-strung, generous, companionable sort for whom J. B. shows his most attractive face and does his deadliest destruction.

The lad had friends high in railway circles, and the romance of world-highways fascinated him. A few years later, then, having "cut out the booze," and having worked his way up, albeit rapidly, because the eyes of his friends were upon him, and because of a series of brilliant deeds, the lad grown older clicked his key in a division office, the crack train dispatcher of his road.

The rest of the story I will not try to tell you, partly because I cannot—no one can except one who has lived it—and partly because it is too common. Yes, God help us, the unthinkable paradox is that but for the commonness of this story the good citizenship of the world would long ago have risen in its wrath and hurled the creator of so much agony into the outer darkness. If you, my patient reader, could comprehend for the first time a history like "Red" Roney's, you would cry out with indignation and horror. You would never rest until such a thing could no longer be. But it has happened so often that your sense of horror and indignation is paralyzed. See, for illustration, how little you are impressed by these sincere words of mine. And the rest of the public is like unto you.

"All that liquor can do to a man, it has done to me," "Red" Roney says.

On the evening of the day when "Red" was told of his coming promotion to the coveted post of chief dispatcher, certain well-meaning friends gathered in his room to celebrate the great event. John Barleycorn got "Red" Roney by the arm that night, despite his protests, under the guise of good-fellowship. The expected promotion never came. From that day on, unwilling, fighting, holding back with slowly ebbing strength, "Red" Roney was dragged by J. Barleycorn along what a certain good exhorter in our village calls, in appropriately sepulchral tones, "the downward road to ruin."

"I've fallen down, dead drunk, on the railroad tracks," says "Red," "and been nosed aside by a passing train, picked up next morning and carried to the hospital, more dead than alive. I wanted to die, but they wouldn't let me. I've tumbled off the docks into the Sound, drunk. The shock of the cold water half-sobered me. Ever try to climb up on a dock out of icy water in the dark? Take my advice—don't. Wet piling is the slipperiest stuff in creation. I got out—I don't know how. If I had been quite sober, instead of only half so, I wouldn't have taken the trouble. I've been beaten, robbed, kicked out of saloons, arrested—I know all there is to know about being a drunkard."

All this, and more, "Red" told one day, in the "general store" kept by our village philosopher, and in the presence of "Old Jack" Brennan, and Patsy Donnell, as well as of several presumably better citizens, my good comrade among them. This, of course, is how I came to know.

"Old Jack" Brennan, half-drunk,—his usual state—was one of the best log-drivers on the river. A little more than half drunk, he was the village terror—a fighting, cursing demon, from whom women and children hastened away in fear. Next day, he was a weeping penitent, begging that someone tell him how to let liquor alone. Yet once, John Brennan was the president of a college, the husband of a pretty wife, and the father of two dearly loved little daughters. The pretty wife played him false. J. Barleycorn offered him solace. You know the rest.

As for Patsy Donnell, I do not know his story, except that he is one of a score whom I could name who came to our village when it was new, believing there would be no saloon here—that here they could begin anew and live sober, decent lives. Also he is one of more than half a score—the same score—whom our respectable, well-kept saloon caught and dragged down again, one by one.

One day one of our good "dry" voters, chancing to be at work along the road near these two, thought to find out how they might be expected to vote in the coming county election. They were wary, so he drew them out thus: "Well, the saloon never hurts me. Neither my boys nor I ever go into it."

The two "old soaks" were incensed at once. Brennan was the quicker to put their protest into words. "Suppose you and your boys don't drink," he almost shouted. "Don't you care anything at all about the likes of us? Here's two of us here, and you know well enough where to find more like us, who might be men among men, if the drink were kept out of our reach. But as long as good church members keep the smell of the stuff under our noses, we are—like this. Why, man alive!—"

But our good citizen relented at this, and told them his real sentiments.

It was on the day of this county election that the ladies of the Union kept "voters' headquarters" in the church. And it was to Aunt Janie, their leader, that "Red" Roney came, in tears, pleading that they strive their utmost to put the saloon out of the village, that he and others like him might have a chance to escape from the clutches of liquor. Drunk? Hardly—just drunken enough to shake him out of his customary reserve, and make him reveal the heart usually so well concealed. If the saloonkeeper had known what would be the effect of his election-day gift-liquor upon "Red" Roney, he would have given him less—or more.

Yes, it was the law that saloons must close on election days. And the saloon was closed and locked, front door and side door. But there were offices in the basement, and ways thence to the room back of the bar.

"Red" had his wish. The county, outside corporate towns, went "dry." But straightway, by methods that would never have borne the light of investigation, and under the tutelage of a man whom we knew to be a liquor organization's agent (though of this we had no legal proof), the village became incorporated. The saloon was closed for one month. Imagine the rage and the despair of "Red" Roney and the others.

Not many months later we were plunged into a campaign to make our whole state "dry." Some enthusiasts asked "Red" to tell on the lecture platform what he had told in the philosopher's "general store." They said that was the best temperance address they ever had heard. But he could not be persuaded. The instinct to hide his wreck of a life away from the public gaze, was greater than any glimmer of faith he may have had in his power to help in the campaign, however great his desire to aid may have been.

It was shortly before this election that "Red" brought his pay-envelope to the philosopher—not for the first time. "Keep it—lock it up," he said. "Don't let me get it anyway at all. You know as soon as those hellions down there get two or three drinks into me, I'll be up here trying to invent some pretext to get hold of that money. And if you let me have it, they'll get it all."

The philosopher promised, but with less hope than on previous similar occasions. "Red's" half-drunken invention of pretexts was exceedingly good.

But this time another plea followed the request for the safe-guarding of his pay. "I wish," said "Red," "that somebody would get hold of me the night before election, and keep me out of reach of that gang till I get a chance to cast my 'dry' vote."

When my good comrade told me that, I said, "Crowded we may be, in this tiny house, but there'll be a couch in a corner somewhere for 'Red' Roney the night before election."

But there was no need. The philosopher "got hold of him," and somehow—God, whose work it was, knows how—kept him out of harm's way. I myself saw him, as I have told you, go into a voting booth, sober and resolute, his ballot in his hand.

Well, we fought, and we won. And when the year of grace (save the mark) allowed the liquor sellers was past, our state closed its doors upon John Barleycorn and as many as possible of his works. That year was a hard one for "Red" Roney and his kind. More than one of that score of men I mentioned awhile ago, who thus far had "held out faithful," succumbed in that year to the redoubled wiliness of the liquor sellers, who were seeking to lay up for themselves a store of new "friends" against the hoped-for day of their chance for re-instatement.

But, though our village wit, and others from whom we hide our hearts and our hurts, did not know it, "Red" drank no more. How did he resist? Again, God knows—and the philosopher, too, perhaps.

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

MINNESOTA LIQUOR TRAFFIC FEELING THE PRESSURE OF INCREASING PROHIBITION SENTIMENT

BESSIE LATHE SCOVELL

At the annual session of the National Editorial Association held in Minneapolis during July, President E. H. Tomlinson in his annual address said: "Just so surely as in Russia autocracy was doomed when sobriety was enforced and as the first quavering articulate cry of its newborn democracy was an instinctive call for international peace, so a real stable world democracy will be possible only as it is based on the enforced sobriety of all people and the enforced peace of all nations. Without these foundations it will, I warn you, be as a house built on sand."

The supreme court of Minnesota recently sustained a district court verdict in Stearns county, giving Mrs. Frank Porch a judgment of $2,000 against the bonding company that went surety for the good conduct of Nick Schwientek's saloon. Her husband came to his death through intoxication. This means that saloonkeepers who permit men to become intoxicated in their places and who help or allow their bartenders to ply men with liquor are liable for damages for death or injuries that may result from the consumption of liquor.

There were but a few wet towns left in St. Louis county, when Duluth, the third largest city in Minnesota, closed its 69 saloons, July 1. About 10,000 sworn signatures have been secured for a county option election which will occur September 10. State Senator Richard Jones is managing the campaign from the city of Virginia, a large mining town. Plans are made to organize every town and village for the dry campaign. A dry St. Louis county means a long step toward statewide prohibition.

Citizens of Martin, Faribault, Rock and Pipestone counties recently brought complaints before the Minnesota Public Safety commission asking that the saloons at Ceylon, Welcome, Triumph and Trosky be closed. These are the only saloons in a radius of seventy-five miles. The Trosky saloon pays a license of $8,000 and does an enormous business. Complaints allege that these saloons are demoralizing the whole countryside and roads are made unsafe by drunken auto drivers going from these towns. The brewers also appeared before the Public Safety commission asking time to improve conditions. The saloonkeepers have formed an association and hire motorcycle policemen to enforce the automobile road laws in southwestern Minnesota. The proprietor of the Trosky saloon pays one of these men. The brewers' law enforcement committee advised the saloon men not to sell to persons from Iowa, to men under the influence of liquor or to soldiers whether in uniform or not. Governor Burnquist has appointed three commissioners to survey the situation in southwestern Minnesota. The brewers and wholesale liquor dealers made pledges to the Minnesota Public Safety commission that they would stop supplying blind pigs, yet between May 1 and July 7, according to railroad records, 163,721 pounds of liquor were received at small towns of Beltrami county from St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth brewing firms. Shipments have been seized by local authorities and reported to the Public Safety commission, as the county is dry. All goes to show that the word, pledge or promise of brewery and saloon organizations cannot be taken on oath. Minnesota's "war lid," closing saloons in the large cities at 10 p. m., one hour earlier than the state law requires, and forbidding all women to enter saloons, is in full effect. Arrests have been made for selling liquor in the Gateway district, Minneapolis, where the Public Safety commission stopped the sale of all liquor.

The dry town of Fairmont in a special election voted two to one against Sunday movies.

PROHIBITION A SETTLED POLICY IN VIRGINIA

The prohibition law of Virginia, in effect little more than nine months, has proved so beneficial that the number of its friends is rapidly increasing. The *News Leader* of Richmond in a recent editorial utterance tells of the assured position of prohibition. "All of us are of one mind on this question," says the above mentioned daily. "Press and people approve the law, are gratified at its operation, and will uphold its enforcement. Changes in the law may be necessary in certain minor respects and will be made without question. Changes in the policy that led to the enactment of that law are at this time inconceivable. Nowhere in Virginia will be found a handful of decent men who would countenance for a moment any effort to upset the law or to evade its requirements."

"CLOSED ON ACCOUNT OF DEATH"

E. E. V.

Dr. Greatheart made great haste along the city street. He always rushed; it was his business to try to outrun death, death swift-footed, blood-thirsty, and hard to overtake.

Much concerned over a patient he had just left, the physician hardly noticed his surroundings. As he slackened his speed, however, at a street crossing, to decide his course, his eye fell upon the corner building—a saloon, upon the door of which was displayed a wreath and the sign, "Closed on account of death."

He wondered, professionally, who was dead, and what was the cause. It might be the proprietor—perhaps he had been caught in the trap of his own setting. If not he, it was probably one of his immediate family.

The physician's thoughts then turned to his next case. He was going to the bedside of a young man upon whom a proud father and mother had builded high hopes before John Barleycorn had robbed him of every prospect of success.

The avenue down which Dr. Greatheart turned was a quiet, shady place; and the house he soon approached was of the kind belonging to the moderately rich.

"John Barleycorn is not partial," muttered the doctor grimly, as he rang the bell. "He enters beautiful homes, as well as tenements."

The hall into which he stepped was spacious and inviting. The mother, who came quickly at the maid's call, was tastefully dressed, and the room to which he was taken was well furnished and sunny. It was presided over by a stiff-capped, efficient nurse. But the figure on the bed was thin-faced and haggard-eyed. The boy's chances for recovery to health were slim.

As the doctor looked at the face on the pillow, and at the mother's yearning expression, he felt "choky." But, as doctors and nurses must, he speedily turned his sympathies into a more practical channel. He examined, prescribed, advised. To be sure, it was of little use, but one must do something—till there is nothing left to do.

He attempted his usual cheerfulness, but a smile, to say nothing of a jest, seemed out of place this morning; and the mother, whose quick ear had noted his more serious tone, anxiously followed him into the hall.

"Is it to be—no hope, doctor? You said you would tell me today."

"I'm afraid it is, Mrs. Lawrence," he said reluctantly.

She tried to meet the news bravely, but for an instant her sorrow broke bounds.

"How can I bear it? So young! And—oh, he must not go this way!"

"I know—" The inadequacy of his words was offset by the understanding in his tone. Then, with a hand-clasp, he was gone. One whose business it is to hunt down death cannot pause long—not even to comfort the afflicted.

As he closed the door softly, he thought, "Sad! sad! Yet it might have been worse—if there had been another—to have had her heart broken."

But the doctor's round had brighter spots. At the very next place a smiling little convalescent, whom he had drawn back from the dark valley by patient perseverance, would greet him from the window.

"After all," he told himself, "I have one of the greatest jobs on earth. Going after cold dollars alone, cannot be compared to the realization that one has helped to bring the glow of health to little cheeks, and hope to older hearts. Even if death does occasionally beat one to it, as the boys say, we sometimes get the best of him and then comes our joy."

He swung around the corner—there was the saloon again with the wreath, and the notice hanging on the door, "Closed on account of death." "It's a pity," he sighed, as he read it again, "that there are not a lot more of such places closed—*closed on account of the deaths they have caused.* If others could see what I have seen; if they could hear the sad stories I have heard,—how they would fight against these treacherous traps, the poor victims of which are from all kinds of homes—rich or poor, it matters not. I long to give more help to the prohibition cause, but I'm so busy looking after the victims of drink."

"But," the doctor reflected more hopefully, "*others* are doing what I am not free to do." The words of an earnest and forceful speaker he had heard the evening before came into his mind. "I had a brother, an only brother," the man had said. "I loved him as much as David loved Jonathan. He died—a boy merely, slain by drink. My mother died with a broken heart, and kneeling by her bedside I promised her that I would never rest while a saloon was left in this land. I, and many much more brilliant than I, have done the best we could and now we are in the last struggle. We are beginning the last onslaught. A few more years—and we will win."

"With such leaders as the prohibition movement has," mused Dr. Greatheart, "and with its steady and determined soldiers of temperance on the firing line, it will not be long till all these places will be closed—*on account of death.* May the demise of the liquor traffic be swift and sure."

And as if to assure him that victory would soon come, the doctor looked up to see the little convalescent smiling at him from the window.

THE BATTLE IS ON IN NEW MEXICO

LORA S. LA MANCE, National Organizer

New Mexico is the land of the sun. It is a unique member of the sisterhood of states. The first Spaniard came into New Mexico 378 years ago, after a cheerful tramp of 10,000 miles. Fifty years later an imaginative Spaniard wrote a book on "Nieue Mexique" that was soon translated into various languages. In glowing terms he told of the wonderful plains and the fields of corn. He declared gold and precious stones were so plentiful that the Indians made arrow tips of turquoise and agate. But, said he, to get into that land one has to cross a desert, "forty days' journey wide."

That there might be no mistake, this keen old chronicler gives the boundary of "Nieue Mexique." Florida joined it on the east. The Pacific Ocean was the western boundary. Mexico was at the south and the northern limits in that day must have been the North Pole!

New Mexico belonged to Spain and then to Mexico. It passed to the United States in 1848. Fifty times in sixty-two years it asked to be made a state before Congress would consent. Even today sixty-five per cent of the people are Mexican. There is a Spanish element, also, that speaks the purest of Castilian, and all of the official reports and notices are printed, in parallel columns, in both Spanish and English. In the population are many miners and cattlemen. There are more health-seekers and tuberculosis patients than in any other state in the union. The tuberculosis patients are familiarily known as "T. B.'s."

New Mexico was the last state to adopt the public school system, which dates from 1891. It has comparatively few Protestant churches, only about 250 for 450,000 people, and 72 per cent of these are supported by home mission funds. Three-fourths of the surface of the state is sun-baked plains or valleys, rainless, sometimes, for a year, and in the southern and central part, the day heat is terrific, from 100 to 110 degrees in the shade.

In this land of contradictions the earth teems with plenty wherever the life-giving water of irrigation flows. The unexpected is always happening. In a month's journeyings your scribe once saw an eighteen-inch long Gila monster, so ugly, vicious and diabolical in appearance that he might have been taken for the pet lizard of the Evil One himself. Once I saw a rattlesnake and once, on cactus-raiding bent, I was myself unmercifully raided in turn by a colony of giant red-headed ants that pinched, or bit, or gouged—whatever the fiery process is called—until I fled. The country is a paradise for cacti, some of which grow ten feet high. At another point was a thicket of the so-called flowering willow. There had been no rain for a year. The ground was as hard as a brick. But these bushes were covered with beautiful catalpa-shaped blooms, white, pale lilac and lavender, with a lovely mottled purple lip like that of an orchid. These shrubs begin to bloom in May and continue until October. I believe one would bloom on a red hot cook stove!

New Mexico, conservative and progressive by turn, is to hold an election on state-wide prohibition next November. It has the fewest temperance organizations of any state except Nevada. The Anti-Saloon League is weak, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has only 411 members. It has the least money of any state to spend on a campaign. Even South Dakota had more. Yet when the "wet gang" in Texas sent in $300,000,000 to influence New Mexico's legislature and keep the election from being called, they met ignominious defeat. Governor Lindsay is a strong prohibitionist and his wife is the vice-president-at-large of the state W. C. T. U. He soon showed the liquor lobby that he meant business, and that the capital was not a healthful place for them. He vigorously informed luke-warm Albuquerque that it would dry up or the training camp for soldiers would be taken from it. When Texico voted dry he told its many saloonkeepers, who were bristling with defiance, that they must close their doors, and that at once, and they did.

The Spanish-American members of the legislature recognize that drink is the bane of their race. When it came to a vote they stood pat. The archbishop of Santa Fe was called in to help draft the submission bill so as to make it acceptable to Catholic citizens, who comprise three-fourths of the population. Plucky New Mexico, without money or experience, is in a campaign.

Miss Harriet Henderson, president of the state W. C. T. U., has spoken most acceptably in various places. Mrs. A. A. Scott and Mrs. S. C. Nutter, former presidents of the state W. C. T. U., are getting ready to go into the field. The National W. C. T. U. has stood behind three National speakers in the New Mexico campaign.

Mrs. Maude Greene, temperance chalk talker, has met with much enthusiasm in central and western New Mexico. Her home is in the state, and she knows the people and their ways, and they like her and her methods.

Mrs. Florence Atkins, "the whirlwind of the South," spent July in the state. Like every other worker she found trying conditions. She scored some real successes and was very well received. At Albuquerque she spoke to 1,000 soldiers in the training camp. At Santa Fe she held three rousing meetings.

The writer spent four weeks during July and August in the state, a trying experience, yet highly successful. Four unions and eight campaign organizations were started. Much enthusiasm was in evidence. About one-third of all the points visited made ready for the speaker before her coming. These places are bright spots in our memory. In most cases there was a W. C. T. U. already established in the town. The Spanish temperament can be summed up in one word, *manana*, tomorrow—no hurry, no move, no push. Eight times in the four weeks, appointments went to pieces in spite of all that could be done. Nine other times not a move was made, not an announcement given, or a poster put up until after the speaker reached the town, perhaps at three or four o'clock in the afternoon. But on the other hand the people turned out on the shortest of notice, and warmed up to fever heat after one address. They are so warm-hearted and so ingratiatingly friendly one can not hold their do-less-ness against them, especially as they go right to work after once getting the vision. They are planning to cover every town by house-to-house work, to train their children as Young Campaigners, to serve a dinner on election day in almost every town into which the speaker went. Some of the communities will get up a parade and in some the women will work at the polls. New Mexico's white ribboners only need training to develop into splendid workers. Although few in number, they are the cream of the land.

Nine times the writer spoke to audiences which contained Mexicans. They were most appreciative. I have never been in a state where the relations between Protestants and Catholics were so cordial. In every town I called upon the priest. In all but one case they promised to work heartily for the prohibition law among their people. The one exception shook hands upon the proposition that he would not raise a finger against prohibition, but he would not work for it.

Mrs. Minnie Johnson Grinstead, National W. C. T. U. organizer, is to spend the last week before the election at Tucumcari. A monied man of the place and a personal friend of Mrs. Grinstead's, R. P. Donaldson, is to pay the bill as his personal share in helping to make the state dry. New Mexico is thus starting a fashion of its own.

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"RED" RONEY'S HEART

(Continued from Page Twelve)

The state has been "dry" more than a year, now. John Barleycorn has made his first great attempt to "come back," and failed. "Red" Roney's lonely little cottage is neater than of old, and the roses in his garden bloom more freely. He keeps his own pay-envelope, and the mail-order liquor houses get none of it. Some of us who like all our real-life stories to end like those in books, hope that some day "Red" Roney will send "back East" a letter signed with the stately name we heard that election day—that he and his people may be reunited. Probably it is a vain hope. Possibly it is a foolish one. For life to "Red" Roney can never be other than a medley of haunting memories—a shadow of what might have been. For him, and for "Old Jack" Brennan, Patsy Donnell, and the rest, "what has been can never be." That which we—society—in our blindness, have taken from them is of the substance of life itself; it cannot be restored in this world. But we need no longer be blind.

Ah, citizen, citizen-to-be, you who read these words, by the broken hearts and lives of all the "Red" Roneys you know, I adjure you, place no such deadfalls—nay, more, make it impossible that they ever shall be placed—in the pathway of these little sons who play about my chair, whose sweet clear eyes look up into mine as once "Red" Roney's looked into his mother's face.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC MISREPRESENTING ORGANIZED LABOR

(Continued from Page Four)

great labor leaders of the world are today opposing the beverage liquor traffic, believing it to be the enemy of the best things in life.

In Great Britain men like Hon. John Burns, whose efforts unceasingly put forth to better the condition of the workers have given to him a world-wide reputation as a champion of labor's cause, are among the foremost antagonists of the liquor traffic. The Independent Labor party of Great Britain, at their conference recently held in Leeds, passed a strong resolution in favor of war prohibition, and at a recent prohibition demonstration in Albert Hall, London, striking messages from labor leaders were enthusiastically received. Mr. Thomas Richardson, M. P., made an eloquent plea for the abolition of the drink traffic. Speaking as a labor representative in the House of Commons, he said: "I want to see the total prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. I am one of those who believe that democracy ought to occupy the seat of government, of power and authority. But democracy will only ascend the throne when democracy is intelligent and educated, and has a disciplined will. The greatest hindrance to that intelligent, educated, disciplined mind and will is the continuance of the trade in strong drink. If the workers are to secure for themselves social justice and economic freedom, we must sweep away the strongest menace and hindrance to the onward march of truth and right." This splendid appeal coming to us from the other side of the Atlantic, finds an echo in the hearts of those of us in this country who are battling for labor's cause. Because it is the enemy of the toiler the liquor traffic must die.

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WHAT "THEY SAY" ABOUT THE UNION SIGNAL

Clipped from Correspondence and Exchanges

Dear Local President: Please bring before your local union at the next meeting the importance of supporting our very own papers, THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*. I know our hearts and hands are full with work for our soldier boys and our country, but we must not neglect our regular W. C. T. U. work. When peace is declared, which please God may be soon, our organization will have much opportunity for service in the days of readjustment of conditions. To do this well we must keep ourselves fully informed of national and world-wide conditions along our own lines. And in our own papers alone is where we can get the needed information.—*Hattie Wilson in Oregon W. C. T. U. Paper.*

"I see my subscription expires this month. I discontinued some of the papers I was taking but I feel I cannot do without THE UNION SIGNAL. It has been a weekly visitor in our home for a long time, so here comes the dollar for its continuance for another year."

"I can do without potatoes more readily than without THE UNION SIGNAL."

"I am going to wear my last year's hat and go without a new one because I must have THE UNION SIGNAL."

"I am so very thankful that I have a dollar to send and renew my subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL. My paper is a very busy one. I read it, send it to others, then it goes to the W. C. T. U. wall pocket. When something is needed to help out a W. C. T. U. program, they come for my UNION SIGNAL. Long may it live and prosper!"

"Enclosed please find my subscription for THE UNION SIGNAL. I cannot imagine how a white ribbon worker gets along without its valuable aid. As prohibition advances it gets more and more interesting. My only grievance is that the censor, instead of letting us have it every week, keeps it back in his office until there are two or three copies to send. If he reads them, I have no objection to the delay, but I am dubious!"—*Mrs. Beresford, Pt. Elizabeth, Cape Province, So. Africa.*

"I am a woman voter of the fourth generation," said a speaker at a recent hearing on equal suffrage before a committee of the Massachusetts constitutional convention, as reported in *The Woman's Citizen*. "My mother, my grandmother and my great-grandmother voted upon all the questions on which the men of their families had the right to vote. With us the matter is absolutely settled. I have never heard a man say a word against it. When I was getting ready to come to this hearing, and my little boy learned that it was because Massachusetts women are not allowed to vote, he said:

"'But, mamma, why don't the Massachusetts women call out the state militia?'"

Literature and Supplies for Comfort Bags

LITERATURE

Testament, special khaki cloth cover. Price, 25 cents.

Testament. Price, 12 cents.

"Home Hymns," a collection of hymns set to familiar tunes. Price, 3 cents each; per fifty, 60 cents; per hundred, $1.00.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Songster. Price, 7 cents.

Coupon Pledge Card, printed in blue with flag in colors. Price, per hundred, 35 cents.

"A Friendly Word to Young Men," by Richmond Pearson Hobson of Merrimac fame. Printed in blue, with flag in colors. Price, 2 cents each; per fifty, 20 cents; per hundred, 35 cents.

"Letter from Mother." Facsimile letter with W. C. T. U. monogram and flag in colors, printed in blue. Price, 3 cents each; per fifty, 25 cents; per hundred, 40 cents.

Envelope for letter, with W. C. T. U. monogram. Price, per fifty, 25 cents; per hundred, 40 cents.

"Letter from Mother," with envelope. Price, 5 cents; per hundred, 75 cents.

Protecting the Home Folks (a warning against vice). Each, 2 cents; 50, 25 cents; 100, 40 cents.

"What God Says to His Soldiers." A unique arrangement of Scripture texts under subjects: Reveille—Roll Call—Attention — Quick March—Halt—etc. Printed on card 4¼x2¾, a convenient size to slip into a Testament, with flag in colors and texts printed in blue. Price, 2 cents each; per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 30 cents.

Pledge Cards, "White Cross Obligations." Price, 2 cents each; per 50, 20 cents; per hundred, 30 cents.

Directions for Comfort Bags. Price, 2 cents each; per fifty, 15 cents; per hundred, 25 cents.

(When ordering, please state whether directions are wanted for comfort bags for soldiers or sailors.)

Metal mirrors, 25 cents each; per dozen, $2.75.

Scissors, 15 cents a pair; per dozen, $1.50.

Two-inch gauze sealed bandage, 10 cents net.

One-inch adhesive tape, 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00.

Prices subject to change without notice.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

LABORERS ARE CLAD AS WELL AS BANKERS SINCE LIQUOR IS NO MORE WELCOME IN SEATTLE

(By JAMES A. DUNCAN, Secretary Central Labor Council, in *Seattle Star.*)

A year ago our enemies hoped and some of our friends professed to believe that when the state went dry the labor movement would go to the dogs.

These hopes and fears have all proved groundless.

True, this law had the effect of putting not to exceed 450 Seattle trade unionists who had been directly or indirectly connected with the liquor business out of employment, but, on the other hand, the membership of the garment workers' union has increased in the past year over 40 per cent, which equals more than one-fifth the number thrown out of employment, while the number of waiters losing their positions is to some extent offset by the additional number of waitresses put to work in places that have ceased to dispense liquor.

In addition to this, at least 3,000 more members have joined other unions not directly affected by the operation of the dry law, except, perhaps, in so far as some may now find themselves in a better position to pay dues. Some of the organizations report great improvement in this regard.

It is indeed encouraging to see men of such crafts as the longshoremen, who were content but a short time ago to walk around during their leisure in overalls, now dressed in such manner as would do credit to bankers.

It has been said by some officers of the longshoremen's organization that the splendid solid front and unwavering determination which insures victory in the present strike could never have been maintained if the saloons had been open, and much more serious violence and disturbances would surely have occurred.

A city of sober, organized workers means a city of workers earning fair wages within reasonable hours, with sufficient funds and leisure to take recreation, visit the stores to make purchases, and with the means to live under wholesome, sanitary conditions.

The prosperity of the present is being most largely enjoyed by the skilled workers, not because of indifference on the part of the skilled worker to the interests of the unskilled worker but because the skilled workers are the most generally organized, while it is a much more difficult matter to organize unskilled workers.

However, great strides are being made in the organization of the unskilled workers, and while it is not wise to advertise the details in connection with new organization work, it is safe to say that several organizations of unskilled workers have recently been organized, with excellent prospects for the future.

Prosperity for the workers, like prosperity for the business man, consists in grasping and improving every opportunity that comes along whether it be in the industrial field or the political, and the sooner the workers recognize this fact the greater and the more rapid will be their progress.

YOU ARE CONSTANTLY USING A RULER, WHY NOT USE THE PROHIBITION RULER?

(12 inches long)

On one side is the text

TOTAL ABSTINENCE THE ONLY SAFE RULE OF LIFE

On the reverse side

RULE OUT ALCOHOL HELP MAKE A SOBER NATION

Price, 5 cents each; per dozen, 35 cents; per 100, $2.50

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

Sanitary Drinking Fountains

Also Drinking Fountains for Man and Beast.

Special prices to W. C. T. U. and all Charitable Societies.

This Fountain was erected by the W. C. T. U. of Luray, Va.

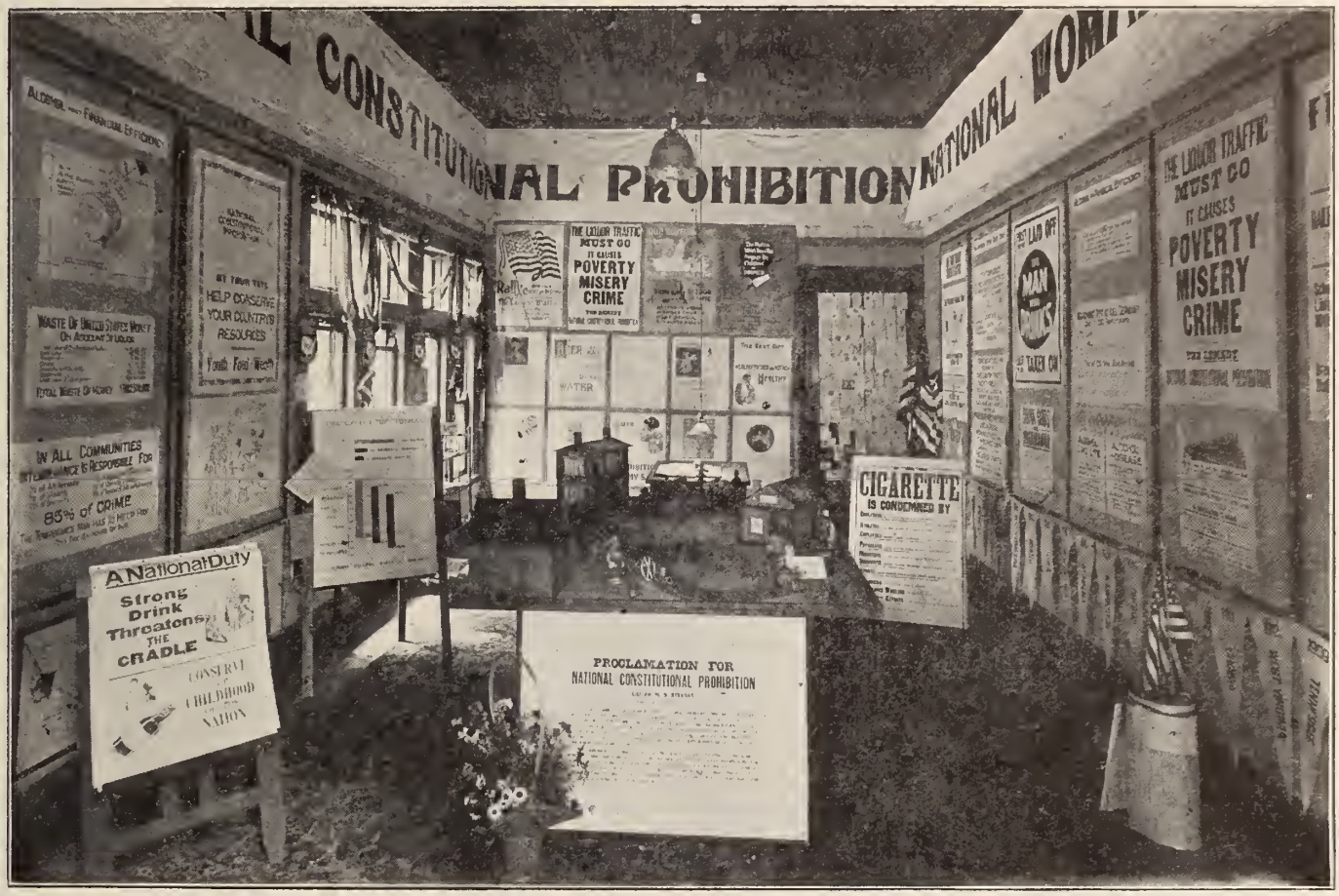
Write for Catalogue

J. W. Fiske Iron Works
56 & 58 Park Place
NEW YORK

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLIII | EVANSTON, ILL., AUGUST 23-30, 1917 | No. 33



NATIONAL W. C. T. U. EXHIBIT AT CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

(See Page 5)

COMING EVENTS

September 9—Temperance Sunday

September 12—Patriotic Membership Day

December 2-7—National W. C. T. U. Convention, Washington, D. C.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

That a most determined effort is being made to open up a revision of the War Tax bill in the Senate for the purpose of shifting the onus of taxation from the masses to war profits, large fortunes, and vast incomes, is beyond question. The subject received new impetus by the speeches delivered on Monday last, which opened the third week of debate in the Senate. Speeches advocating such increases were made by Senator Hollis of New Hampshire, Senator Jones of New Mexico, and Senator Johnson of California. The last mentioned Senator is a fine speaker and held the attention of a large company of his colleagues and well filled galleries, in an impassioned appeal for a further levy upon war profits and incomes. He assured the Senate that "we should take the money to carry on this war from the war profits made out of this great conflict. England takes eighty per cent of its war profits, while under this bill we take less than twenty per cent of ours." Senator Hollis of New Hampshire advocated taking from eighty to ninety per cent. Senator La Follette occupied much of the time on Tuesday, speaking along the same line, and presenting the minority plans of the committee on finance for higher rates in the war tax bill on war profits and incomes. He delivered his speech in his usual vigorous style, walking back and forth in the center aisle, pounding nearby desks, waving his hands, and running them through his hair. Several times he pointed to senators conversing together and asked them to stop, stating it caused him annoyance. His address was heard by a considerable number of Senators and it was seldom interrupted. Senator La Follette introduced two amendments to the income tax section, but both were voted down.

Senators who have been absent from the city are returning in response to telegraphic notice from party leaders to be on hand for the voting on the war tax bill's chief features in dispute. Final action on the bill itself probably will not come until the middle of next week.

Sweeping and absolute government control of the prices and the distribution of food and fuel products of the United States during the war is now an assured fact, President Wilson having signed the Food Control bill, the most drastic measure of its kind ever enacted by the Congress of the United States, and the Food Survey measure. The Food Control bill is designed to put food distribution under direct government supervision and a provision added as an amendment extends an even more sweeping control over coal and other fuels, including the power to fix prices and authorizing the government operation of mines. The Food Survey bill is intended to encourage production and gives the government authority to keep up a continuous census of the amount of foodstuffs in the United States. It will be administered by the Department of Agriculture.

Upon signing the bills the President immediately put into effect the provisions of the law by appointing Herbert C. Hoover as food administrator. Mr. Hoover at once set forth the aims of the food administration, declaring that its purpose will be to stabilize and not disturb conditions. The method of controlling wheat and flour will be the first to be outlined and will be announced in a short time. The next move of the Food Administration, after the changes in the system of distributing wheat and in the manufacture and sale of flour and bread, will be to take up the production of meat and dairy products. The trade commission has investigators now in the flour mills and in the meat packing houses.

It seems easier for Uncle Sam to get soldiers than it is for him to get the wherewithal to clothe them. The necessity of providing uniforms for the 687,000 men who will be drilling in the national army next month and the men who are joining the regular army and national guard, is taxing to the limit the resources of depot quartermasters. Outfitting one million men is only one of the many problems which faces the War Department these days. The quartermaster general has issued an order which will make it necessary for the enlisted man to give proof that all articles of clothing requisitioned by him are absolutely necessary.

During the past few months six nations have sent their representatives on a mission to the United States, as follows. England, France, Italy, Russia, Belgium, and now Japan's representatives are here, having arrived in Washington Wednesday, August 15, bearing a message of congratulation and appreciation to President Wilson from the Emperor and the people of Japan. At the Union depot they were met by the Secretary of State, the Japanese Ambassador, and many other notables. Passing through streets thronged with people, past long lines of school children dressed in white, with a red sun, the insignia of Japan, on the front of their gowns, the distinguished visitors were escorted by United States cavalrymen to the residence of Perry Belmont, where they will be the guests of the government during their stay in the city. The mission, it is authoritatively stated, has not come here on a commercial or political errand, but to greet the United States as a brother-nation fighting for a common end, and to decide, after consultation, how best the two nations can co-operate, both in an economic and a military sense, in carrying on the war.

A very interesting incident has been brought to my attention concerning Japan, that will, I am sure, be of special interest at this time. Away back in 1868, Hon. Townsend Harris was sent from the United States as the first accredited minister from this country to that then almost unknown country. He was an earnest Christian man, and when the Sabbath day came the gates to his compound were locked and all business affairs were laid aside. During that first day, some official business from the Empire was brought to the American office, but the gates were locked and no one was about to receive the message, although the American flag was floating over the building. The official was greatly surprised and did finally manage to make his way to the side of Ambassador Harris, requesting a reason for the unusual occurrence. Mr. Harris explained that he came from a Christian country, he himself was a Christian, and that the first day of the week was observed by his country as a holy day, and business must wait until the morrow. This position he maintained during his stay in Japan, and to his surprise and delight the Empire, which at that time was keeping every tenth day as a national holiday, changed it to every seventh day, to be in conformity with the day set apart by the Christian world. Public schools were closed and all public business laid aside, this not as a religious obligation, but to do as others were doing, and the custom has been continuously enforced from 1868 to the present time.

The war has created an unpreecedented demand for Bibles. New York publishers report their presses are running from fifteen to eighteen hours a day, but they are still several weeks behind orders already received.

There probably has been a query in the minds of Sunday School workers as to why the petition signed by tens of thousands of Sunday Schools scholars was not presented when the resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition was under discussion in the United States Senate. *This is the reason*: We want to make the most of that great petition, and believe it will be more effective to have it presented when the resolution is brought before the House of Representatives next December. This, too, will in all probability be at the time our great national convention is in session in the city of Washington, and when those two indefatigable Sunday School leaders, Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, National superintendent of Sunday School Work, and Mrs. W. F. Crafts, World's superintendent, will be here, to listen to the discussion. At that time we hope, and pray and believe we will witness another victory for National Constitutional Prohibition by a two-thirds vote of the House of Representatives for submission of the amendment to the people.

August 24, 1917

DISTILLERIES TO CLOSE SEPTEMBER 8

No Whisky to Be Made in the United States After That Date

The Food Administration has announced that all processes in the production of distilled spirits for beverage purposes must stop at eleven o'clock on the night of Saturday, September 8 Any effort to construe the law to permit the use after that of wheat, corn, rye and other materials which had been hoarded, it was made plain, would be met with firm action. It has been reported that some distillers have bought up tremendous supplies, especially in the corn market, in the hope that they would be permitted to convert these supplies into distilled spirits after the date set. The Food Administrator has received a large number of inquiries along that line and as a result Mr. Hoover decided to put an end to any doubt that may have existed. The ruling has nothing to do with spirits in bond, which will be considered later by President Wilson and the Food Administrator. As a result of the stand taken it is understood that a very great supply of corn and other foods which might have been turned into spirits will be diverted to other purposes, because it will be physically impossible for distillers to use all of the stock in hand in the manufacture of spirits by September 8.

Patriotic Membership Day, September 12, 1917

Dear W. C. T. U. Comrades:—

This is the day of big purposes, big plans and big achievements. We ask each white ribboner who reads this message to help us in a big concerted drive for National W. C. T. U. membership. The distraction of the war and the many appeals for aid from various relief societies might easily result in a temporary lessening of effort to recruit our ranks. With national constitutional prohibition in sight the W. C. T. U. division of the united temperance forces must continue to add largely to its numerical strength and its spiritual working force. We need thousands of additional members to help push regular constructive work and our comprehensive war service plans for soldiers and sailors.

The General Officers have selected Wednesday, September 12, for a day of concerted activity in securing new members. Let us strive earnestly and prayerfully to make it a memorable day in W. C. T. U. annals. Let us come to Washington in December for our National convention reporting the most wonderful increase in membership that our organization in any one year has achieved.

On September 8, 1917, whisky meets its "Waterloo" in our republic. On November 1, 1917, in the capital city of our great country, the beverage liquor traffic steps down and out forever. These big victories touch in their beneficence our entire republic. White ribboners of every state in the Union aided in bringing them.

On Wednesday, September 12, let the white ribboners of every state in the Union celebrate these glorious triumphs by joining heartily in this patriotic drive for 1917 membership.

ANNA A. GORDON
FRANCES P. PARKS

PROHIBITION TO GO INTO EFFECT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA OCTOBER 1

Prohibition goes into effect in British Columbia, October 1. It will be remembered that the question was submitted to the people, with the understanding that the vote of the British Columbia soldiers overseas was also to be taken. The result of the vote at home was a large dry majority but for a time it looked as though the measure would be defeated by the reported wet vote of the soldiers in Europe. However, proof of fraud in the taking and counting of the soldiers' vote convinced the legislature that the action of the people should be ratified, and on August 17 the prohibition bill was passed by the legislature and signed by the lieutenant governor. Its passage through the house was very rapid. Upon the legislature assembling, it was moved into committee of the whole at once for a consideration of the prohibition bill. Amendments to give the liquor dealers time to dispose of their stock were defeated, and it passed by an almost unanimous vote. Upon the governor's assenting to the measure there was a noisy demonstration from the galleries and much applause by members from both sides of the house, says the *Vancouver Daily Sun*.

FOUR HUNDRED MEN AND BOYS SAVED FROM PENITENTIARY

According to the Spokane *Chronicle* the state of Washington is caring for 400 fewer inmates at the penitentiary and reformatory than when the saloon and brewery were operating. In other words, 400 men and boys have been saved by prohibition as assets in the commonwealth—enough from whom to recruit a company of first-class soldiers.

LOUISIANA LIQUOR DEALERS PREPARING FOR THE WORST

It is reported that the owners of two of the largest saloons in New Orleans have purchased property in the business section of that city and are installing therein expensive soda fountains, and that half a dozen other retail liquor dealers are placing soda fountains and other soft drink equipment in their places of business. These changes, it is believed, are being made in anticipation of action to be taken by the Louisiana legislature in 1918, in placing the state in the prohibition list.

HONOR ROLL

—of—

PROHIBITION STATES AND TERRITORIES AND DATE OF GOING INTO EFFECT

Maine	1851
Kansas	1880
North Dakota	1889
Oklahoma	1907
Georgia	1908
North Carolina	1909
Mississippi	1909
Tennessee	1909
West Virginia	1914
Alabama	1915
Arizona	1915
Virginia	1916
Colorado	1916
Oregon	1916
Washington	1916
Arkansas	1916
Iowa	1916
Idaho	1916
South Carolina	1916
Nebraska	1917
South Dakota	1917
Utah	1917
Dist. of Columbia	†Nov. 1, 1917
Alaska	†Jan. 1, 1918
Indiana	†April 2, 1918
Michigan	*April 30, 1918
New Hampshire	†May 1, 1918
Montana	*Dec. 31, 1918
Porto Rico	†March 2, 1918
Canal Zone	

*Enacted 1916. †Enacted 1917.

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1917

Iowa†† Ohio New Mexico

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1918

Utah†† Missouri Florida
Minnesota Wyoming Nevada

††Now have statutory prohibition. Will vote on constitutional amendment.

CANADA'S FOOD CONTROLLER PROHIBITS USE OF WHEAT IN MAKING ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

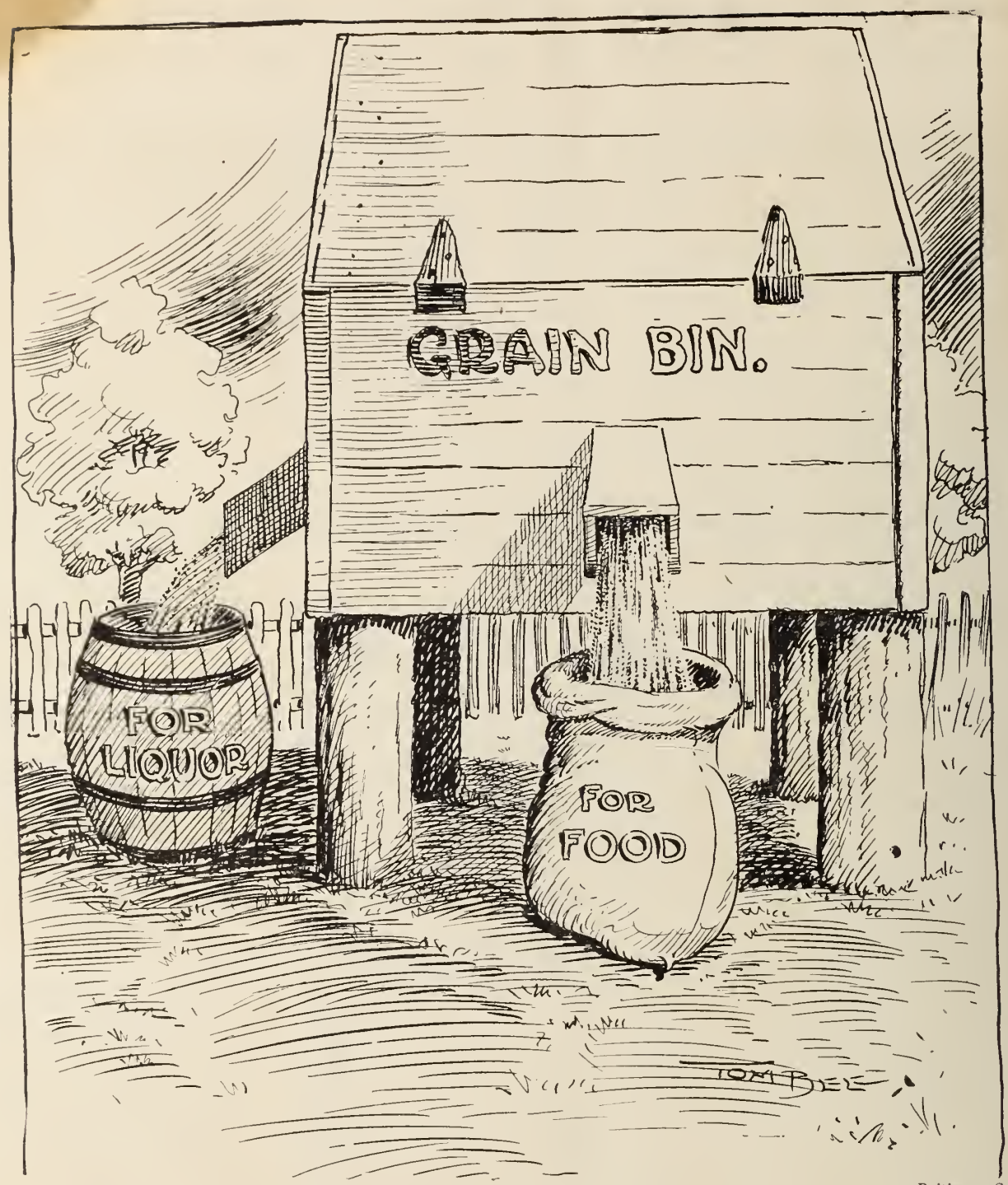
The food controller of Canada has prohibited the use of wheat in the manufacture of spirits. The regulation reads: "No person shall use any wheat in the distillation or manufacture of alcohol unless such alcohol is to be used for manufacturing or munition purposes, and no person shall use *wheat* in the distillation or manufacture of alcohol for manufacturing or munition purposes unless such person has obtained a license therefor from the food controller of Canada. No fee shall be payable for any such license."

KENTUCKY'S NEW LEGISLATURE IN FAVOR OF SUBMISSION

As a result of the primary elections held in Kentucky on August 4, the next legislature will have a majority in favor of the submission of a prohibition amendment. This means that the people of the state will be given an opportunity to vote upon the question. Kentucky has been going dry by the county option route for many years and now has 108 dry counties. Although Governor Stanley is well known to be in sympathy with the liquor interests, he has recently announced that he will give his approval to the submission of the amendment to a popular vote, realizing that public sentiment is demanding it.

CORONER LOSES BUSINESS WITH PASSING OF JOHN BARLEYCORN

The coroner is one of the men who can reasonably blame prohibition for lack of employment. This is the record of the coroner of Salem, Ore., as reported in the *Statesman* of that city: Only half as many calls for the coroner during this year as compared with corresponding months in former years. The calls for emergency cases have been gradually falling off since local prohibition was enacted, says the paper, the number of deaths showing more pronounced decrease since state-wide prohibition went into effect.



—*Baltimore Sun*

PROHIBITION AND HIGH PRICES

HON. JEANNETTE RANKIN, Congresswoman from Montana

(Reprinted from *Chicago Herald*)

The progress of the food bill and its prohibition amendment in Congress has been watched by the men and women of the United States to see what would be the solution of a problem which, in its various phases, has vexed the spirit and mind and pocketbook of America for many years. Reformists, both social and economic, have been battling with the question for generations, and organizations contended on both sides of the question until it aroused the interest of the entire nation.

The campaign for prohibition has gone through the successive stages of all reform campaigns. The old sentimentalist who attributed an absolute and inherent righteousness to the idea of total abstinence long ago went his way to make place for the moralist.

Millions Going Hungry

The moralist in turn has given up the riddle as to whether the personal liberty of the drinker shall have preference over the personal liberty of the drinker's family or the social liberty of those who pay the public costs of drunkenness, and the scientist, following upon the heels of the moralist, has closed the discussion as to the possible medicinal value of alcohol by research which appears incontrovertible, and has left the field clear to the economist.

And now the cause of prohibition, stripped of its sentimental aspects and isolated from its moral and scientific aspects, has been before Congress, to stand or fall upon its purely economic merits.

This sort of consideration of the prohibition question has been forced by the immediate necessity of mobilizing the food resources of this country in order that we may feed ourselves and those nations which are depending upon us in the present war.

We have viewed our food supplies askance and have listened with enthusiastic ears to the cry for pinching economy in our kitchens in order that the extra per capita slices of bread and portions of meat on our family tables may feed several other countries, and meanwhile ten millions of our own people in America are going hungry and have been going hungry for years, while apples wither and dry on the trees in rural communities, while vegetables rot on the ground and while 3,603,900,000 pounds of corn, rye, and other grains and molasses are used in a single year in the production of liquor. And we are told to eat less at a time when we need more than ever before strong, well-nourished bodies and clear minds!

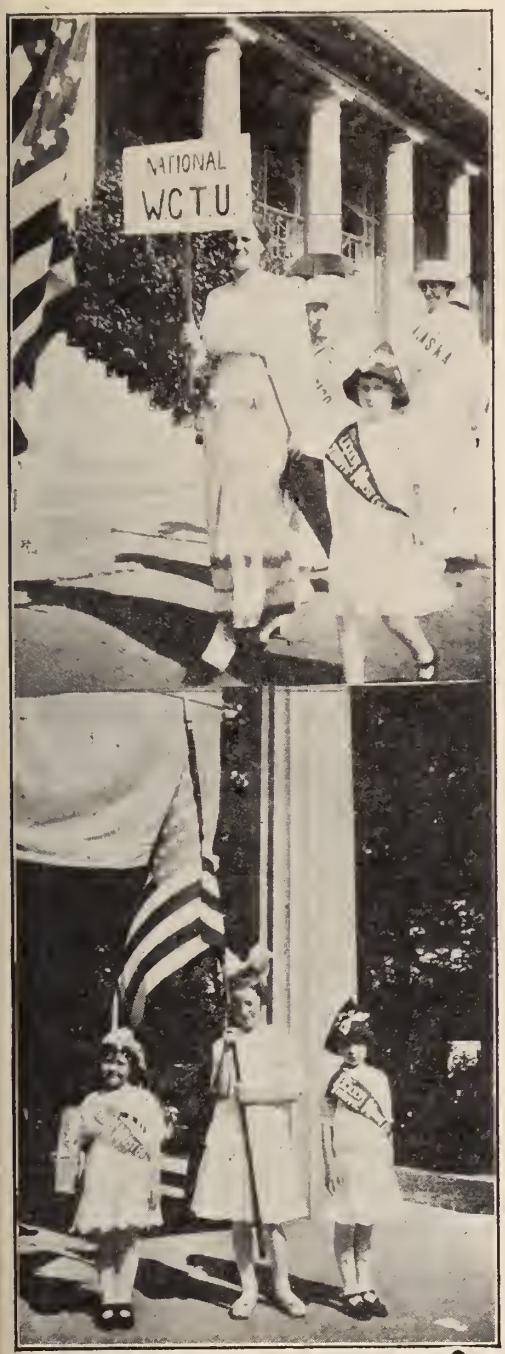
Would Facilitate Transportation

If instead of encouraging our children and our men and women to eat less we simply refused to allow any grains or foodstuffs to be used for the production

(Continued on Page Six)

CHAUTAUQUA, THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Special Correspondence



Children Participating in W. C. T. U. Parade

A change in character that means progress quite in keeping with the advance step made by prohibition marked W. C. T. U. summer work at Chautauqua this year. Instead of the usual rest room for social intercourse and distribution of literature the space was occupied by a National W. C. T. U. exhibit, designed to educate and convince the skeptical that national prohibition is very much nearer than it was a year ago. The long line of pennants bearing the names of the twenty-six prohibition states, two territories and the District of Columbia called forth many exclamations of surprise, and the question, "Is my state dry yet?" from interested spectators.

An exhibit is always attractive, but the Chautauqua exhibit was made unusually so by very brilliant lighting and vivid coloring. The corn exhibit with its models of houses, its manikins, its wagons, cars and trees, attracted scores of children who in turn brought their respective families to see the toy houses. After some little explanation they learned not to touch the things, "'cause it isn't playthings; it's a zibit!" But they came in repeatedly to see the toylike attraction, which was displayed from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily. Men and women, students and inquirers, visited the room, taking notes and carrying away literature. Eight hundred visitors is a conservative estimate, and this number included representatives from every state in the Union.

The constructively patriotic character of the summer program brought to Chautauqua the Speakers' Training Camp for National Defense, under the auspices of the National Security League, many organizations being represented by one or more delegates from all over the country. The National W. C. T. U. representative was a registered delegate.

For three consecutive mornings members of the W. C. T. U. were speakers on the program of the Woman's Club. Mrs. C. P. Lindsay, National superintendent of Fairs and Open Air Meetings, spoke on "Conservation of Babies." She said, "Every baby is a potential patriot, the conservation of whose health and welfare is of paramount importance to America," and urged that we remove "the mortgage on the cradle" by stamping out the liquor traffic. She exhibited a number of beautiful baby posters which delighted the feminine audience.

Mrs. Annie K. Weisel, president of the Alabama W. C. T. U., discussed "The New South." She said Alabama was the first state to have, by public enactment, a W. C. T. U. celebration in the public schools.

Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, president of the Indiana W. C. T. U., spoke on "The World Challenge to Woman." "One morning in May," said Mrs. Vayhinger "10,000 Russian ex-soldiers, all battered and maimed from two years of service, marched to the Duma when they heard that Russia was discussing a separate peace and declared, 'If you make a separate peace you will do it over our dead bodies. We are ready for service again.' This is the spirit in which temperance women have been working. . . . . It rests with women to create a sentiment that will demand a single standard of purity. . . . The world challenges women to a great task, not to a life of ease and idleness. . . . Home is more than four walls. Home reaches out wherever the boy or girl is found."

The W. C. T. U. held a rally in the Hall of Philosophy for four consecutive Thursday afternoons. The first meeting considered "The W. C. T. U., a Patriotic Organization," dealing with special work for soldiers and sailors. Comfort bags and contents were exhibited and comfort bag leaflets distributed. "Special Work at the Front." and "Food Conservation" were also discussed.

The second meeting considered "The Challenge of a Big Task." "Our Pledge" was presented by Mrs. Fanny Root Danser; "Our Do Everything Policy," by Mrs. Kathryn Warner, who gave a wonderful spectacular demonstration of some twenty departments, among them the Anti-Narcotic, by a string of over 1,000 anti-tobacco pledges which extended around the hall; "Our Young People's Part," by Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, National Y. P. B. field secretary. The third meeting was a Y. P. B. demonstration in which many young women took part, and Mrs. Fannie Drummond, National W. C. T. U. organizer, was the speaker. The dry states in rhyme were sung to "The Wearing of the Green." The fourth meeting was given over to the reading of "The Man Who Forgot," by Mrs. Anna M. Sankey of the St. Louis School of Oratory, in co-operation with the Chautauqua School of Expression. The following day in co-operation with the community service motion pic-

Dry States and Territories in "Circus" Procession

ture bureau the moving pictures of "The Man Who Forgot," were given at Higgins Hall, thus doubly emphasizing the temperance lesson and creating a demand for the sale of the book.

Miss Gwyneth Fulcher and Mrs. Perkins, with Miss Helen Farquhar, Y. W. C. A. field secretary, planned a young people's party out of doors. More than one hundred attended and enjoyed wholesome fun and a social hour.

The annual "circus" of the Chautauqua season is the day when everybody participates in a parade for fun and frolic. This year the proceeds went to the Red Cross fund. Many different organizations were in line, and the W. C. T. U., led by Mrs. Perkins, received enthusiastic applause as the twenty-six dry states, two dry territories, and District of Columbia, represented by young women wearing pennants, marched by. Porto Rico was represented by a native girl of the island.

The Chautauqua Boys' Club responded

(Continued on Page Ten)

ONE MONTH OF PROHIBITION IN SOUTH DAKOTA

FORMER PRO-LIQUOR PAPER CONCEDES THE LAW IS A BLESSING

At the close of one month under the prohibitory law, South Dakotans appear well satisfied with the results. The *Argus* of Sioux Falls, heretofore one of the extreme pro-liquor newspapers of the state, comments as follows on the benefits already realized:

"The results achieved in this short period (one month) have been phenomenal. Taking the city of Sioux Falls as an example, the transition has come about so quietly that few realize the thoroughness of it. The figures tell a remarkable story. With but few hours remaining before the books for July are closed, the court records reveal but fifteen arrests for drunkenness for the thirty-one-day period. This total stands out in bold contrast to the data taken from the July records of the chief of police for the four years previous. Here they are:

"July, 1913; 128 arrests for drunkenness.

"July, 1914; 140 arrests for drunkenness.

"July, 1915; 155 arrests for drunkenness.

"July, 1916; 156 arrests for drunkenness.

"And this comparison tells but a part of the story. While in past years cases involving violation of the liquor laws were continually before the court, the calendar for this July has been practically free from them. There has been one arrest for furnishing intoxicating liquor; eleven have been haled before the magistrate for having liquor in their possession in a hotel or a public place; one is paying the penalty for soliciting the sale of intoxicants and one person has been charged with selling intoxicating liquor. The latter case is pending appeal and involves three separate charges. There have been but eleven arrests on the charge of transporting liquor into the city.

"The remarkable record made by Sioux Falls during the first month of the bone-dry law may be attributed principally to the fact that the people have taken the statute in good faith; have obeyed it because they preferred to do so and because they liked it. There have been a few offenders, but they have been promptly punished and in a degree that will undoubtedly command respect for the law in the future. Those who may have put in supplies prior to the first of July, in anticipation of the approaching dry spell, have been remarkably discreet in its use, if indeed such liquors have not actually found their way to the medicine cabinets, there to remain, unless actual necessity demands the use of them. But be this as it may, the fact remains that Sioux Falls is a cleaner and a better city under the bone-dry measure and the general spirit of respect for the law has made it so.

"Of the thirty or more buildings made vacant by the passing of the saloon on the last of June, a majority of them are already occupied and the others are being taken over gradually by other lines of business.

"And one of the outstanding results of this transformation is that the grocery and confectionery stores are already noticing increases in their sales—slight at first, but none the less a steady growth, however small. This shows that little necessities and even luxuries are being purchased now by people that did not have them before."

Now It's the Furniture Dealers

The furniture business is a reliable index to the state of business prosperity, says the *News Leader* of Richmond, Va., in an article citing the benefits of prohibition, and quoting furniture dealers as authority in part for the statements made.

"For the seven months before prohibition went into effect we averaged eighteen cases a month where we had to take back furniture on which people could not pay the installments due," said one furniture merchant. "Since prohibition became law, we have had only twenty-one returns, three a month. In other words, we had six times as many returns before prohibition as since the saloons were closed."

A second man in the same business said: "My books are open to inspection. They will show that since prohibition went into effect, my collections have averaged 60 per cent more a month than they did before November 1, 1916."

"Who can measure the happiness, the creature-comforts and the improvement in home-life these two statements disclose," queries the *News Leader*. "Who can gauge the waste prevented and the thrift encouraged? Who can reckon the children clothed, the homes made bright, the wives made happy, the burdens lifted?"

Prohibition and High Prices

(Continued from Page Four)

of liquor, we would not only avert the destruction which commonly results from the consumption of liquor but we would save enough grains to supply continuously the bread ration for our own army and the combined armies of our allies.

But the converting of grains into food products instead of into liquor would not stop in its beneficial results with the mere increase of food supplies. It would touch the heart of a problem of food distribution which has been long begging for solution. It would mean the release of freight cars which would facilitate the transportation of food with an effectiveness this country never before experienced.

For years we have known that the reason produce was rotting in the fields in one part of the country while men, women and children were starving in another part of the country, was because transportation facilities were inadequate to transfer all available food from its source of production to the consumer.

According to the United States statistical abstract for 1916, there are in this country 2,356,338 freight cars. There were consumed in this country in 1916 almost 500,000 carloads of liquor, including more than 35,000 carloads of wine and spirituous liquors and more than 363,000 carloads of beer.

Uses 10 Per Cent of Freight Cars

Of course much of this liquor was consumed in the same locality in which it was produced, so that perhaps one-third of it, or even one-half of it, never necessitated the use of freight cars for conveyance. On the other hand, every bushel of barley or grain used in the production of liquor has been hauled by freight in favor of grain that might otherwise have been hauled for the production of food. And it is conservative indeed to estimate that the transportation of liquor in the United States requires the use of ten per cent of the freight cars available for use in this country.

Two hundred thousand freight cars would go a long way toward relieving the transportation situation with regard to food products, and the release of these cars for this service would greatly augment the paring-knife campaign which the women of the country have been urged to wage in the interests of the war.

Inasmuch as the production of beer in this country has occupied just ten times the bulk of spirituous liquors and wines, the exemption of beer and light wines from the prohibition regulations would mean that less than one-eleventh of the possibly available freight cars (to say nothing of the grains used) would be released for food transportation.

Was Whisky Used by Captain Scott on South Pole Expedition?

It having been recently reported that it was Irish whisky which enabled Captain Scott and his party to reach the South Pole, the attention of Lady Scott was drawn to the statement. Lady Scott states that such an assertion is entirely erroneous. She further adds: "My husband regarded the use of spirits in the Antarctic as very dangerous on account of the reaction and deadly cold that sets in after the stimulant subsides. I think I am right in saying that whisky was absolutely prohibited on sledge journeys in the Antarctic. It is entirely untrue and most mischievous to say my husband praised the sustaining merits of whisky. On the contrary, he very often told me he regarded it as a most dangerous and undesirable thing for sledging."

Disturbers of Peace Depart With Advent of Prohibition

Ogden, Utah, is showing the usual improvement in morality which comes after prohibition has been in force for a short time. For the first week of the dry régime there were only thirty arrests as compared with eighty-five for the preceding week.

Of the eighty-five arrested the week prior to August 1, thirty were charged with being drunk, and of the thirty arrested after August 1, only four persons were charged with drunkenness. The charges against the twenty-six other persons arrested after August 1 were for minor offenses, such as riding on the sidewalk, speeding, disturbing the peace and neighborhood quarrels.

"The above figures are taken as evidence that the moral tone of the community will be considerably improved under the state prohibition law," says the Salt Lake City *News*, in commenting on the decrease of crime in Ogden. "Apart from the fact that there have been fewer arrests since August 1, there is a scarcity of the ordinary street loafer since the saloons were closed and the business district of this city has put on a far more respectable appearance than was evident in the old days when King Alcohol swayed his sceptre here."

THE CHILD IS THE PRIZE AT STAKE

It is essential to bear in mind that prohibition is not merely or mainly a matter affecting the adult. The child is the prize at stake. The social and physical well-being of the coming generation is of intense importance to all of us, and we are bound to consider with serious care any proposals which will substantially promote that well-being. Inasmuch as prohibition would undoubtedly save many thousands of young lives and make the environment of our boys and girls much less unfavorable, we are bound to give it our active support. It is imperative that the capital of the nation—its child-life—should be safeguarded and secured.—*The Alliance.*

"GOOD-BY, DEMON RUM!"

MARGARET B. PLATT

Those members of Congress who are so fearful that ill effects will follow national prohibition should give reasonable attention to the trend of public sentiment as voiced by the press in the states already dry. From the experience of these states may be judged in large degree the effects of national prohibition. Under the above caption the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, in a recent issue, says editorially:

"The action of the United States Senate in adopting the resolution for submitting to the states a prohibition amendment to the constitution presages a bone-dry nation within six years. The house has yet to take a vote on the resolution, but the best information obtainable is that the resolution will be before every legislature in the country two years hence for ratification.

"There will be no longer any force to the argument that it is bad for business to have one state dry and a neighboring state wet. The only question left is whether booze is a good thing for the country. That question has been settled in a decisive manner in twenty-six states.

"The war has been instrumental in changing the trend of thought in the world. The Demon Rum has received a setback everywhere, and the need of every ounce of efficiency has made it imperative that the armies be abstemious. A few years ago it was inconceivable that the leading nations of the world would seriously go about the task of restricting or prohibiting the use of intoxicating liquors. The sentiment against booze has been piling up like a wave which threatens to sweep the world."

Here is no wail of discontent, no setting forth of the evils of prohibition, no statement of financial disaster following the elimination of booze factories, no threat of "rebellion" on the part of the laboring classes because they are reduced to the extremity of drinking milk instead of beer or rum, but a deliberate acceptance of the fact that the question "whether booze is a good thing for the country" has been settled decisively in twenty-six states and in Alaska and Porto Rico, and an evident purpose to accept world as well as national prohibition as an advance quite in keeping with the progress of civilization.

The pessimistic Congressmen who are so greatly alarmed concerning the probable effect of prohibition upon the nation are either uninformed or wilfully blind. No city, state or nation has ever been financially, physically or morally injured by ridding itself of the burdens imposed upon it by John Barleycorn. To free the entire nation from those burdens would be to afford opportunity to demonstrate the advance along every desirable line that can be made by a sober people.

COLORADO'S PATRIOTIC PROHIBITION ACTIVITIES

ADRIANNA HUNGERFORD, President Colorado W. C. T. U.

The observance of "Colorado Day," in celebration of the state's forty-first birthday, was unusually impressive because of the fact that many soldier boys from camp and post participated. Interest centered in City Park, where a tent city sprang up for the occasion, each civic or patriotic organization having its own headquarters. The state W. C. T. U. had one of the most beautiful tents decorated with red, white and blue, and United States and Colorado flags. The pictured faces of our great leaders, Frances E. Willard and Lillian M. N. Stevens, draped with "Old Glory," banners and posters greeted the eyes of visitors; couches, easy chairs and cold water added to their comfort. All details were carefully supervised by Mrs. R. K. Byles, state superintendent of the department of Fairs and Open Air Meetings.

A great street demonstration preceded the park festivities, organizations and individuals vying to show their patriotism. Troops, state and regular, constituted a very large section of the parade. The state W. C. T. U. was represented by appropriately labeled automobiles. Large canvas banners in patriotic colors, bearing the words, "Eighth District Woman's Christian Temperance Union," completely covered the back of an auto truck and its wheels—a very practical float, as it carried 550 boxes of lunch for "our boys." It was the envy of other organizations. Mrs. A. E. Disbrow, district president, and her helpers were well repaid for their effort by the gratitude of the soldiers, expressed in rousing cheers.

Longmont W. C. T. U. with the help of patriotic citizens provided a treat for the "home boys" at Camp Baldwin, Denver, on a recent Sunday. An auto truck loaded with eatables and several machines filled with people to do the serving, were pressed into service for the intervening thirty miles. There were 110 boxes containing fried chicken, potato chips, a pickle, an orange, biscuit and butter, cheese and candy. In addition, salad, cherry pie, ice cream, cake and coffee were served. A gifted speaker, Rev. Monroe Markley, gave a fitting address, appealing to the men's highest ideals. The mayor of Longmont, a former teacher of many of the lads, presided. The officers of the state W. C. T. U. were in attendance, the president extending greetings. The president of the hostess union, as a parting gift, presented a great white cake bearing the name of the organization and bound by a white ribbon. The hearty rally cries of the men indicated their pleasure.

The program of the annual W. C. T. U. day at the Colorado Chautauqua, Boulder, presented some special features of great value. The address on "Americanization" by Miss Emily Griffith, principal of the Opportunity school, Denver, gave a glimpse of practical training in making a living, making a home and making a loyal American. This wonderful school during the last year had 2,300 pupils, including both sexes of many races, old and young. Hon. Fred Farrar, who was attorney general during the first year of prohibition, delivered a great message on citizenship, challenging individuals to give their best. Our own specialists reminded their hearers of the world-wide progress of the temperance reform and emphasized the cigaret menace and the education necessary to win a prohibitive law; also the danger of neglecting organization responsibility when there are so many unusual demands. The noon hour was devoted to exchanging greetings, comparing notes, sharing lunches with friends and enjoying the hospitality of Rest Cottage, which has been state headquarters for the summer.

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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National W. C. T. U. Convention, Washington, D. C., December 2–7, 1917

PATRIOTIC MEMBERSHIP DAY, SEPTEMBER 12

The most important message in this issue is the announcement of the General Officers of the National W. C. T. U. that September 12 will be observed as Patriotic Membership Day. Do not fail to read it thoughtfully and prayerfully and to plan for the enthusiastic observance of the day.

NATIONAL PRESIDENT ASKS PRESIDENT WILSON TO CALL DAY OF PRAYER

On behalf of the National W. C. T. U., Miss Anna A. Gordon, National president, has appealed to President Woodrow Wilson to issue a proclamation for a national day of prayer for Divine guidance in the war crisis.

EXPLAINING THE COMBINATION NUMBER

In accordance with the plan previously announced of publishing only fifty numbers of the official paper this year, this issue of THE UNION SIGNAL is a combination number.

The expense of publishing the paper has increased enormously during the past few months and virtually all religious and reform papers have raised their subscription price. THE UNION SIGNAL will endeavor as long as possible to continue at the $1 a year rate for the weekly edition, and 35 cents a year for the monthly Campaign Edition, but the management deemed it necessary to cut down the expenses somewhat by eliminating two numbers during the vacation season.

GETTING ACQUAINTED WITH YOUR LEGISLATORS

A recent issue of the Northern California state W. C. T. U. paper contains two and a half pages of vitally interesting information—the record of the votes of the members of the two houses of the state legislature on the issues involving the liquor question during the recent session. The editor expresses the hope that the readers of the paper will carefully study the tables and engrave on the tablets of their memory just how each member of the state law-making body voted on the liquor question. She suggests that after studying the information it be preserved for reference so that when these men are again appealing for votes, their constituents will know exactly how they may be expected to cast their ballots on the all important issue. Good and sagacious advice, worth passing on to the women of every suffrage state, and of every one of the forty-eight states in the Union, for even where the women are not supplied with the franchise to defeat a vicious candidate, they have an indirect influence that can accomplish much. Begin now to think and plan for the next legislature. This is even more important than heretofore, as the question of the ratification of a prohibition amendment to the Federal constitution may soon be before the state law-making bodies.

SHOULD THE NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION MOVEMENT BE DEFERRED?

If any reform is vitally related to the success of the present war, certainly it is the movement to abolish the traffic in alcoholic beverages. Yet one of the leading weekly periodicals of America argues that the effort to free the nation of the alcohol beverage trade by an amendment to the federal constitution should be postponed until after the war is over, because "all reforms that have no relation to the vigorous and effective prosecution of the war should for the time being be laid on the table."

It will immediately occur to the most superficial reader of current history that if prohibition has no relation to the effective prosecution of the war the War Department would not have seen fit to prohibit the sale of all liquors to enlisted men; it would not have prescribed the establishment of saloonless zones around army camps and mobilization centers; and it would not have shown such marked preference for dry cities over wet in selecting the location of the thirty-two cantonments.

The serious student of the situation can arrive at only one conclusion, namely, that the present time is most opportune for pressing the movement for national constitutional prohibition, especially in view of the fact that Congress has not seen fit to enact a war prohibition measure.

1. It has been well said that the only proper way to deal with an organic disease is by organic treatment. Impatient of securing this through action by the federal government, twenty-six states and two territories, and a large extent of other territory have diagnosed their own trouble and administered the cure through popular elections and action of state legislatures. Certainly the population represented by these states, territories and dry communities has a right to demand of the federal government that it give the states the right to vote on the completion of the task.

2. Never has there been a time when the citizens of this country so keenly felt the need of nation-wide prohibition. The calling of recruits reared in dry states into liquor infested communities has led parents to take a new interest in the subject. Heretofore the question of making the whole nation dry may have been to them an impersonal one; today it affects the welfare of those whom they hold most dear.

3. The present situation offers a rare and unprecedented opportunity for America to lead the whole world in this great reform. Every one of the Allies is considering and looking forward to disposing, in some summary way, of the drink evil. The older nations are held back by century-old economic entanglements. The United States, still in its youth, is not yet so enslaved to King Alcohol that it cannot break its fetters. The way our government shall deal with this stupendous problem will mightily influence other nations.

4. The paramount argument urged at this and all times against national prohibition is the loss of revenue. Admitting that there will be an apparent diminution in revenue to the government, probably there never will be a time in the history of the nation when this decrease will cause less consternation than today. By sale of bonds and by taxation the government is raising money by the billions, and the people are responding generously. If the waste of the liquor traffic can be eliminated from our national life, citizens will be in a position to contribute even more liberally to a war fund. It is simply a question of getting the money directly from the people, or letting it pass from the people through the hands of the distiller and brewer, after it has performed its destructive work.

5. If there is a scintilla of value in the argument that a large army of men now engaged in distilleries and breweries will be thrown out of employment by national prohibition, it loses all its force at the present time, for the supply of able bodied men today is insufficient to meet the demands of army, navy and civil enterprises.

6. But after all the most forceful reason for promoting national prohibition as we never have before is the need of conservation of food supplies and man power. Anything that lessens the physical, mental or spiritual vitality of an American citizen today is a hindrance to the prosecution of the war. No one, not even the liquor dealer, will attempt to deny that the liquor evil does all of these things. National constitutional prohibition is the only successful way to deal with this vice.

7. If ever the nation needed to have its political life, national, state and municipal, made clean, it is in these troublous times. It is a commonplace to say that the greatest corrupting influence in politics is the liquor traffic. If this war is to make the world safe for democracy, what more direct road can be taken to secure that end than to eliminate from our political life, once and for all, the influence of the liquor politician. Certainly the only way to accomplish this is by national constitutional prohibition.

September 9 is Temperance Sunday. The day offers a rare opportunity for bringing the truth to members of the Bible schools, for special programs and the distribution of convincing literature.

Mrs. Edith Smith Davis' revised leaflet, "Subjects and Rules for Prize Essay Contests," is now ready and can be procured from the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House. Price, 2 cents each; per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 35 cents.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, 561 Thirty-third St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

LABOR SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 2

As has been its custom during previous years the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has prepared a special message for Labor Sunday, September 2, and urges its widespread observance. This year the message relates especially to war conditions and discusses in a practical way the social ideals of the churches applied to labor problems in time of war, based upon the sixteen principles of social justice adopted by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America at its Philadelphia meeting and re-affirmed at the subsequent quadrennial meeting. The message deals with the problems which are uppermost in the minds of the American people in an unusually suggestive manner.

It refers particularly to the need of protection of the individual and society from the social, economic and moral waste of the liquor traffic, and says: "In the face of the need of food by the Allied nations and the probability of famine over wide areas in Europe, it has become imperative for the nation to stop the waste of grain and molasses used in the production of distilled liquors. In addition to this economic waste, we call attention to the waste of life and labor in the workers engaged in the business. Workers in the liquor business lose an average of six years of life, making a total loss in each generation of 1,800,000 years for its 300,000 workers. This means a total loss in each generation of the complete working life—30 years each—of 60,000 men." The Strengthen America Campaign which is being conducted by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has for its slogan, "*If you believe that the traffic in alcohol does more harm than good—help stop it.*"

The message also urges the abolition of child labor; the fullest possible development of every child, especially by the provision of education and recreation; and the protection of the family by the single standard of purity.

ENGLISH TRADE UNION PETITIONS FOR PROHIBITION

The London correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald* says: "That all working men are not discontented with what some regard as a beer shortage seems to be proved by a resolution which a large branch of an important trade union has just passed. By an overwhelming majority it was decided to 'petition Parliament to suspend the manufacture of intoxicating liquors during the war in order that ingredients used in the manufacture of the said liquors may be used for bread and other foodstuffs, which are much more needed.' They are, they go on to declare, 'amazed at the silly twaddle to be read in many of our leading newspapers concerning the eating of less bread, etc., while this evil is permitted to exist,' and they suggest that 'the numbers of underfed and half-clothed children give a fair idea of what beer and the monopolist legislating class have brought us to.' The resolution is a curious mixture of advanced trade unionism and orthodox teetotalism, but that it fairly expresses the real views of an organized body of working men cannot with safety be doubted."

STATE CONVENTION CALENDAR

Colorado—Boulder, October 24-26.

North Dakota—Valley City, September 20-24.

Utah—Tremonton, October 3-4.

UNION SIGNAL QUIZ

Do you know the answers to these questions? They may be found in this number of THE UNION SIGNAL.

The use of these questions as a part of local union programs is suggested.

1. What day in September has been set aside by the National W. C. T. U. for specially important work. How should the day be observed?
2. Can the liquor interests be held accountable in part for the exorbitant prices charged for necessary commodities? Why?
3. How does a formerly anti-prohibition South Dakota newspaper describe conditions since the dry law went into effect?
4. Tell how the California women voters are preparing for the next election of state legislators.
5. What effect has prohibition had upon the coroner's office in a certain Oregon city?
6. Give the testimony of some Virginia merchants as to the destructive(?) economic effects of the dry law.
7. Name some of the specially significant features of W. C. T. U. work at Chautauqua, N. Y., the past summer.
8. In which of the Canadian provinces does prohibition go into effect October 1?
9. How is prohibition in Utah proving a promoter of public peace?
10. What event of importance in the reform world occurs on September 8, 1917?

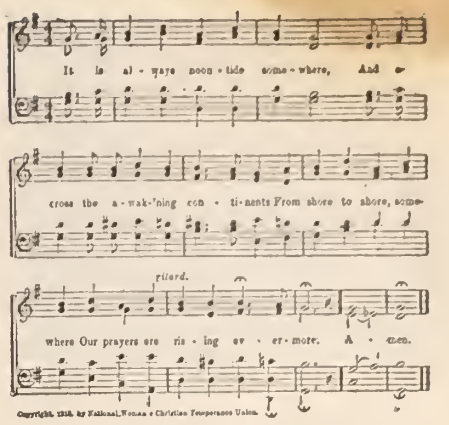
THE MAKING OF A SOLDIER

STELLA B. IRVINE, President Southern California W. C. T. U.

It has been well said:—"How is a soldier made? Whence comes the soldier in the man? A lad taken out of your street, dressed in soldier's uniform, fed on the soldier's rations, carrying a soldier's weapons and marching to music, is not a soldier—he is only a lad, clothed, fed, armed and marched like a soldier. The soldier in the man is generated by fierce processes; it is worried in by long marches, it is pressed in by long watches on the picket line, it is filtered in by the dews of night, it is washed in by the rains of heaven, it is starved in by a half biscuit a day, it is baked in by the fever on the hospital cot, it is blown in by shot and shell, it is thrust in by sabre and bayonet; that is how the soldier is made."

How have the real soldiers of the white ribbon army been made? The white ribbon host has as truly gone through the processes described above as any patriot who ever exchanged the softness of home life for the rigors of the field. It is this discipline alone that through the years has made white ribboners comrades: The bivouac out under the dark skies of apathy; the steadfast watch maintained in the trenches of the long adverse campaigns; the cannonade of criticism; the slow march retarded at every step by the ingenious attacks of a relentless enemy that never sleeps. All this has made us soldiers in our peaceful warfare. Our hearts are set as a flint; our eyes look straight on. All down the years of nearly a half century white ribbon soldiers have caught step, one with another, so that the march has been unbroken. Mighty inroads have been made upon the enemy, the liquor traffic. There have been no skirmishes or night attacks, for we have fought in the strong daylight of reason, conscience and faith. Our cause is divine and worthy of any sacrifice, even unto death.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE



AT THE NOONTIDE HOUR

At the sacred noontide hour let the white ribboners of the land unite in prayer daily for our country and all other countries, that all may come to see the true Christian and humanitarian point of view in this world crisis; for the protection of "our boys" from the physical and moral deterioration from drink and vice that follow in the wake of war; for our President and his advisers that divine wisdom may rule every decision, that lasting peace may speedily come and the will of the Father of all peoples be done throughout the earth.

THE SCHOOL OF LIFE

The most important thing, which needs not only to be said, but also to be understood, is that life itself is the great school. Facts are teachers. Experiences are lessons. Friends are guides. Work is a master. Love is an interpreter. Teaching itself is a method of learning. Joy carries a divining rod and discovers fountains. Sorrow is an astronomer and shows us the stars. What I have lived I really know, and what I really know I partly own; and so begirt with what I know and what I own, I move through my curriculum, elective and required, gaining nothing but what I learn, at once instructed and examined by every duty and every pleasure.—*Henry Van Dyke.*

LOVE

Love is the filling from one's own
  Another's cup;
Love is a daily laying down
  And taking up.
A choosing of the stony path
  Through each new day,
That other feet may tread at ease
  The smoother way.
Love is not blind, but looks abroad
  Through other eyes,
And asks not, "Must I give?" but "May
  I sacrifice?"
Love hides its grief, that other hearts
  And lips may sing;
And, burdened, walks that other lives
  May, buoyant, wing.
Sinner, hast thou a love like this
  Within thy soul?
'Twill change thy name to saint, ere thou
  Hast reached thy goal.

—*Pauline Frances Camp.*

There isn't a day passes that we may not do something for the Master, if we will. Begin now. Do something for Him. Bring forth a little fruit at least. Ask God to help you bring forth some fruit today.—*D. L. Moody.*

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

LEGISLATING AND LECTURING IN OREGON AND MONTANA

ADAH WALLACE UNRUH, National Lecturer

Many months have passed since I have given an account of my work through the pages of THE UNION SIGNAL. They have not, however, been months of idleness. On the platform, with my pen and in personal service, I have been constantly busy for our beloved cause. All engagements outside of Oregon were canceled to enable me to help in the dry campaign and later to "mother" the bone dry bill through our state legislature.

A brief period of rest and then I went to Montana, where, as in every other state, the absorption of the women in relief work and the heartache of the wives, mothers, sisters and sweethearts over parting from their loved ones, made it difficult to secure attention. There were also during my stay several weeks of the hardest downpour of rain I have ever experienced. But in spite of all these difficulties the results were gratifying. The state W. C. T. U. president, Mrs. Mary W. Alderson, who planned my itinerary, is a woman who never says "surrender" or forgets for one minute that the W. C. T. U. is primarily organized to secure the prohibition and annihilation of the liquor traffic and will not permit interest in any other work to detract from the zeal with which we continue to attack the drink evil.

WARTIME PROHIBITION IN KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

SENA HARTZELL WALLACE, National Organizer

I wonder what the people who have been shouting themselves hoarse, saying, "Prohibition's no good! Prohibition doesn't prohibit!" will think when they learn that, because of the locating of a military camp in the downtown district of Kansas City, Missouri, a large section of that city has gone dry. This was brought about through the order of Francis M. Wilson, United States district attorney, who declares that the ruling is in accord with the proclamation of President Woodrow Wilson regarding the sale of liquors within a half mile of a military camp or rendezvous, and covers breweries, wholesale liquor houses, clubs, cafes and grocery houses selling liquors. The downtown districts became dry rapidly. Within thirty minutes after the force of the deputy United States marshal and the Department of Justice began business, hundreds of saloons were closed. Leading hotels also closed their bars. When the Federal officials finished their work August 13, 306 saloons had been closed. Two large breweries are prohibited from selling beer on their premises.

When asked if they expect to keep their saloons closed the men answer, "Of course we will stay closed; we are not going to take any chances with Uncle Sam."

Conspicuous in saloon windows are the following signs: "Closed—In War Zone." "Closed by United States Government." "We May Still Sell Lunches."

God speed the day when the war zone shall cover every foot of land in the United States.

PROMOTING PATRIOTIC SERVICE

The Georgia white ribboners contributed twelve times as much for the Ambulance Fund as was apportioned to them. The Fort Valley union, situated in the midst of the delicious Elberta peach section, sent $100. All contributions were accompanied by expressions of pleasure in giving.

Atlanta, Macon and Augusta will have three large cantonments. Preparations on a large scale are being made not only to clean things up morally but to furnish adequate recreation; not only to uproot the thorn, but to plant the rose.

Mrs. Mary Harris Armor has been invited to address the 5,000 soldiers now at Camp Harris, near her home. Special temperance music will be a feature.

Eight South Dakota unions have made a contribution of $128 to the Ambulance Fund although the apportionment for the entire state was but little more than $13. Beresford union alone raised $80, Presho rural union $25.

Local unions throughout Minnesota are making comfort bags and housewives. Already $150 has been pledged to the National W. C. T. U. Ambulance Fund. Soldiers are being entertained in the homes of white ribboners, and dinners and good times are being given to as many as possible. The annual Flower Mission day was observed at the state prison at Stillwater, August 5. Miss Rozette Hendrix, state W. C. T. U. president, preached the sermon.

The W. C. T. U. of Hudson, Mich., is busily engaged in making comfort bags, hospital envelopes containing clippings and doing other kinds of emergency work, including the holding of a series of porch parties under the direction of the superintendent of the department of Soldiers and Sailors, when the guests undertake various war tasks. People who are not members of the W. C. T. U. are invited to these parties and asked to join. Offerings are taken to purchase supplies for the comfort bags.

CHAUTAUQUA, THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

(Continued from Page Five)

to our invitation to visit the exhibit, and after they had listened and looked and asked questions they learned to yell,

"Beer and whisky;
Both a curse;
I drink water,
Safety first."

We gave them a candy treat.

A Chautauqua Institution W. C. T. U. was organized with nearly fifty members. Meetings were held every Wednesday in Kellogg Hall, when women from many states met for conference along temperance lines. In all the National W. C. T. U. held twelve public meetings, entertained hundreds of visitors, and distributed thousands of pages of up-to-date literature.

Mrs. Carolyn P. Lindsay, National superintendent of Fairs and Open Air Meetings, prepared the exhibit and remained in charge of headquarters until relieved by Mrs. Maude B. Perkins. Miss Gwyneth Fulcher of Evanston was a most helpful assistant during the entire time.

The Chautauqua Daily was very generous with the space given to notices and more than once the W. C. T. U. was mentioned (and applauded) from the platform.

The influence of the Chautauqua W. C. T. U. headquarters is far-reaching and lasting, and the W. C. T. U. is an integral part of this great educational institution.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. EFFIE BURGAN, Minneapolis, Minn, a prominent W. C. T. U. worker of the state, for many years president of the Seventeenth District W. C. T. U. The great temperance parade in 1910, participated in by 10,000 people, was planned by Mrs. Burgan. She inaugurated the first missionary work among the logging camps of northern Minnesota in the early eighties, holding the state superintendency of Work among Lumbermen as long as her health would permit. She was a delegate to the World's W. C. T. U. Convention, at Glasgow, Scotland, in 1910. Mrs. Burgan was a woman of rare and varied talents, a fine speaker and singer, a tactful presiding officer, possessed of rare intellectual attainments, and a gentle loving disposition, and with a strength of character which combined to give her a delightful personality.

MRS. L. E. WHITNEY, Whitewater, Wis., for many years treasurer of the local union, and an intensely loyal and helpful member.

REV. I. N. SMITH, Stevensville, Mont., husband of the late Mrs. I. N. Smith, who was prominent in W. C. T. U. work in Ohio and Montana, and the father of Mrs. Maggie Hathaway, member of the Montana legislature.

MRS. ADELIA COGSWELL of Hudson, Mich., a long time and faithful member and an officer of the W. C. T. U. Mrs. Cogswell met a very sad and sudden death, being killed by a fast train. She will be greatly missed by her church and the union.

MRS. TEMPERANCE LONG of Deerfield, Mich., a devout Christian and a consecrated worker for the prohibition cause.

MISSOURI W. C. T. U. WORKERS FILL VACATION MONTHS WITH OUT-OF-DOOR ACTIVITIES

FANNIE L. TAYLOR

July and August are not vacation months with Missouri W. C. T. U. workers, but much of their work is carried on in out-of-door meetings. The second annual session of the state school of methods has been held and was very successful. The first occurred at Arcadia, Iron county, where one of the state W. C. T. U. bungalows is located; the second at Hollister, where the W. C. T. U. Rest Cottage provides a haven for white ribboners and their friends. The state officers, assisted by many of the state organizers, superintendents and county presidents, conducted the schools. The programs included addresses, contests, department symposiums, a model session, receptions, early morning prayer meetings, inner circle of prayer and vesper services, all of which were of great benefit. These summer schools are established as a permanent part of the Missouri W. C. T. U. work. They are held at the time of the state assemblies of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches and are mutually helpful and valuable to church and W. C. T. U. workers in every part of the service.

State Flower Mission Day

Mrs. Neva Thomas, state treasurer and lecturer, delivered the address at the state flower mission service at the state penitentiary, where United States flags and flowers were used in profusion in the chapel decorations. The prisoners gave a fine concert and enthusiastically expressed appreciation of the service. Twenty-seven hundred carnations and text cards were distributed. Only once in twenty years has Mrs. Georgia Blackwell, state Flower Mission superintendent, missed this state prison service. The honor system has been instituted with great success.

"The W. C. T. U. in War," was the large headline in the *Kansas City* (Mo.) *Times* recently, with the further words, "America Profits from the Union's Efficient Organization." The article gave in full the interview with Miss Anna A. Gordon, National president, published in the *Washington Sun*. Missouri W. C. T. U. women heartily appreciate the attitude of this great metropolitan newspaper in recognizing, as it often does, the value of the work of the W. C. T. U., state and National.

Patriotism and Prohibition

Notable among the many meetings held in the state in observanee of the National president's birthday, July 21, was the great open air meeting and W. C. T. U. day of the Kansas City district W. C. T. U. at Fairmount Park. Patriotic and prohibition songs and addresses by prominent speakers and singers were the order of the program. An interesting special feature was the presentation of a handsome flag from the Kansas City Woman's Advertising Club through their president, Miss Faith G. Slichter, who said in part: "Patriotism is the highest ideal of every true American citizen. All organizations, beyond every immediate motive, should hold this standard supreme. The W. C. T. U. in principle and practice is such an organization. Through its earnest endeavor to drive the menace of liquor from our land, by a wide educational campaign among both old and young alike, it has won the admiration and support of all serious-minded people. The flag, the emblem of our country, the badge of patriotism, is theirs by right of their unfailing devotion to so great and so splendid a work." At the close of the presentation service the great audience arose, saluted the flag, and sang in an enthusiastic chorus, "We Want Our Nation Dry." A basket dinner was spread and a profitable "get-together" time enjoyed. A neat sum was placed in the treasury as the W. C. T. U.'s share of receipts from entrance fees.

County Conventions

If it were only possible to mention even briefly each fine county convention it would give inspiration to white ribbon sisters of other states. Such enthusiastic gatherings, fine reports, educational contests and addresses, such inspiring patriotic and prohibition songs! Truly these made a most wonderful harvest time and round-up of the year's great activities. Each county is loyally striving to gather every cent of dues and make the twenty per cent gain in membership. Some unions have already reached the goal. The local unions are veritable beehives of industry, making housewives, comfort bags, surgical dressings, and knitting soldiers' sets. The fashion of the knitting bag swung from the arm is a very popular one with Missouri women. There are no shirkers in the Missouri white ribbon ranks.

That Dry Zone

President Wilson's order for a half mile dry zone around camps has closed 306 of the 536 saloons of Kansas City. Saloonkeepers would like to see some of these camps moved! The large hotel bars are affected. W. C. T. U. mothers and relatives of enlisted men are grateful for this protection and will redouble their efforts to win Missouri for prohibition in November, 1918.

PRESENT DAY PROBLEMS DISCUSSED AT CALIFORNIA CONGRESS OF REFORMS

DORCAS J. SPENCER

The Congress of Reforms at Pacific Grove brings the faithful to that seaside Mecca annually, and with each recurring season the correlated interests of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union come up for discussion.

The Evangelistic element takes the lead, and the opening session on Sunday morning sounds the keynote of the week that follows. The pastor, Dr. F. K. Baker, was the preacher, his subject, "America's Larger Call in the New World Situation."

The evening address by ex-Senator Grant told "What the Law Enforcement League Has Done" and was a setting forth of the present status of the Red Light and Abatement law and efforts made for its enforcement. The speaker called to mind that it was just seven years ago, from that very platform, the movement to secure the law began. It has been a seven years' war and is not over yet. A campaign of education by the W. C. T. U. made its enactment possible, and the steadfast support of the organization has been a defense ever since, the state union having in one year given $1,000 to aid in its enforcement. It appears to be the object around which the forces of evil rally; in fact, the house of shame is the twin sister of the saloon; and Siamese twins they must be, the life of each dependent on the other. It cannot be doubted that the twins have had official support in the city of San Francisco, or that its police courts have been debauched by the unholy traffic.

The proximity of the great military encampment at the Presidio calls for energetic efforts, and saloon licenses are daily canceled for selling liquor to men in uniform. The orders of the Secretary of War are also aiding in the fight against the red light evil, and the protection of our soldiers may secure a safer environment for our homes.

Jury service was profitably discussed by the author of the law. He showed that service on juries was an advantage to women, while equally beneficial to the objects of justice.

The children are never overlooked, and the Loyal Temperance Legion had its part, always interesting, and like a rainbow of promise to the cause of prohibition.

Senator Kehoe came from a far northern county, Humboldt, to give a most suggestive address on "The Moral Measures of the Last Legislature and What Became of Them." Of twenty-eight bills referred to the committee on morals, only three reached the governor, and one of these met a pocket veto. Strong emphasis was laid on the importance of electing better legislators.

Following him in natural sequence was a deeply impressive presentation of the work of the Campaign of 1918 by Franklin Hichborn, a distinguished journalist who has for many years specialized on legislatures and their proceedings. He gave sound advice as to securing better material for future law-makers, urging immediate, persistent and systematic efforts to have names of reliable candidates in readiness for nomination, as well as a thorough, searching and continuous canvass of all voters, so that it shall be definitely known what may be expected of all.

Mr. Hichborn has for some years published a book giving a complete record of the individual votes of members of the state legislature on all important issues. This record should be a terror to evil doers, served up in cold type in a bound volume. The August number of *The White Ribbon Ensign* gives half its pages, including tabulated reports standing against the names of every legislator, to a full presentation of this accurate statement. Every member of the W. C. T. U. receives this, and has ample time to study, read, mark, learn and inwardly digest the knowledge before the next election, and cast her ballot for or against on the record of last year.

Rev. W. L. Stidger of San Jose gave a searching, thoughtful and impassioned address on the "Church's Care and the Church's Share in Labor Emancipation."

"The State Council of Defense in Relation to War Problems" engaged the hours of Wednesday, the vice chairman of the state organization leading the discussion. The most telling speech on the subject was given by Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, president of the Southern California W. C. T. U., who is also vice chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense for California.

The Rev. Paul Smith spoke to a large evening audience on "The Modern Magdalene and her Exploiters," throwing yet more light on the matter of law enforcement in San Francisco.

Thursday was Americanization Day—another name for the distinctive work for our foreign born peoples. Dr. Arthur Briggs, Mrs. Irvine, Rev. Snyder, our own Miss Chase, and Miss Chickering, immigration secretary of the Y. W. C. A. all gave fine and strong addresses from their respective points of view, making an intensely interesting afternoon.

Following the same line of thought, the evening speaker, Rev. Vicente Mendoza, a Mexican pastor, showed how California can protect her Latin-Americans, a big subject and one of Califor-

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

A REMINDER OF MOTHER

JENNIE N. STANDIFER

Tale of a Soldier Boy Who had a Wholesome Fear of John Barleycorn

At the outbreak of the war with Germany, a company of soldiers had been stationed at G———— to protect the pier and important railroad bridges near the seaport town. One afternoon two women wearing white ribbon badges, motored to the camp and delivered to an officer a large package of literature.

"This is from the local Woman's Christian Temperance Union," they explained. "We hope you will be sure to read the prohibition papers and get others to peruse them."

"I will," agreed the soldier, with a light laugh.

This promise caused him an hour later to hand a copy of THE UNION SIGNAL to Dick Morton, who was just going on guard.

"I have given out everything else," said the officer. "Read it carefully and tell these good sisters, when they come again, how much you enjoyed it."

With a grimace Dick stuck the paper in his pocket and went on to join the detachment on duty.

Time hung heavily for the soldiers when on guard and an interesting paper or magazine was a luxury. This particular afternoon Dick was stationed where there was no one passing, and in half an hour he grew tired watching the monotonous loading of a ship with lumber. He took the paper from his pocket and glanced over several pages, his lip curling derisively as he read the headlines of articles declaring that prohibition is sure to come. He skimmed through an argument for war prohibition and turned to the story page. Under an attractive title was the name of a woman whom he had once known. Years ago, before he had run away from home, he had been proud of the fact that this celebrated writer was his mother's friend. During the years of his wandering he had forgotten her very existence.

As he walked his beat, keeping watch for passersby, he read the tale. It was sweet and wholesome with a strong plea for righteous living embodied in its plot. A scriptural promise of God's mercy and care, taught him in childhood, brought it to a close.

The story finished, Dick put the paper in his pocket and resumed his walk, a frown puckering his forehead. The reminder of his mother and the days when he was an innocent boy brought troublesome thoughts. He was not happy, but could he ever go back? Was there such a thing as real reformation for those who had wandered far from the straight and narrow way?

A man was coming down the pier. Dick called a halt and asked for his passport.

"Here it is," was the reply. "I'm out on a little private business that may interest you soldier boys. Some of the men in your company know about my place already, but you haven't been around. I only want to tell you where you and any of your pals can get something to drink when you're dry. I often see a lot of the boys at the picture shows in the evenings. It would be mighty easy for them to call at The Klondyke. A friend of mine will be ready to hand out the goods at a side entrance. I'll tell you where my stand is and give you the password so you—"

"I don't want it," interrupted Dick, sharply, as he turned away and took up his march.

"Beg your pardon. I took you for a dead sport," the man mumbled as he slouched away.

"Strange how that story has gotten hold of me," mused Dick as he paced to and fro. "I just couldn't patronize a blind tiger after reading that paper. Tom Walker is going to be disappointed if I don't go with him on that bum tonight, but I would feel as if I were hurting mother."

At six o'clock the guards were relieved and returned to camp. Dick Morton was met by Tom Walker, who began to tell of an escapade he had planned in which plenty of booze would be furnished.

"I'm not with you tonight, old fellow," said Dick gravely. "There are some letters I ought to write."

"Oh, any old time will do for those. We're all going to have a gay little time."

Dick again declined to yield to the enticement of his companion and that night, for the first time in years, wrote to his mother.

The following evening Dick Morton and Tom Walker were sent to take the places of the guards at a railroad bridge several miles north of the town. There had been attempts to dynamite other bridges and this, which spanned a wide, deep river, was watched with especial care. All travelers approaching the structure were to be closely catechised.

"Have something to make you happy, Dick," invited Tom when the two met a half hour after going on duty. He proffered a flask of whisky, saying: "Take an eye-opener, old man."

"I don't dare, Tom. Better cut it out yourself."

"What's the matter with you, Dick? Going to turn parson?"

"No, but I'm going to keep my wits about me tonight. I am not going to sleep on my job."

"Neither am I, but a finger or two of 'Old Rye' won't send a fellow to dreamland."

"There was a guard killed at a bridge above here last week. They say he was all seas over and the train ran over him."

"I don't propose to get drunk. Well, if you're going to be a mollycoddle, good night. Here's to your health as a bone-dry demonstrator!" He took a drink from the bottle and then slipped it in his pocket.

Dick struck a match to light a cigaret. In taking his package of "coffin tacks" from his pocket out tumbled THE UNION SIGNAL! That reminded him of his mother's many warnings as to the dangers lurking in nicotine. He tossed the package into the river, and began his lonely vigil with only thoughts as companions.

They were not pleasant thoughts. The heartaches he had caused his widowed mother, the opportunities he had failed to grasp, the indulgence in dissipations he knew to be harmful and the frequency of acts he would blush to have his mother know, brought a heaviness of heart he could not throw off.

Sleep? Who could sleep with such memories for company? He paused in his walk and standing in the shadow of the bridge, gazed down at the dark water below. He was aroused from his unpleasant revery by the sound of footsteps. Dick glanced down the railroad to discover a man carrying a bundle, slinking along by the side of the track. Instantly Dick called: "Halt!" and demanded the necessary passport.

The man stood as if dazed for a moment, then made a movement that indicated he intended flight. The soldier's gun, aimed at his heart, caused the trespasser to stop.

"Show your passport," commanded the soldier.

The man was silent. Dick decided this must be a suspect worth capturing. He fired his gun in the air—a signal for his fellow guardsman to come to his aid. A full minute passed with no response from Tom.

The rumble of the south bound passenger train caused him anxiety. Again he fired his gun. Still no answer.

In a few moments the train had reached the bridge—and stopped. Dick commanded his prisoner to move further from the railroad track. The man stupidly scrambled down the embankment to a safe distance. The train did not come as expected. Dick realized that there was something exciting going on at the other end of the bridge, but he was too intent on holding his prisoner to look in that direction.

Presently the conductor came along and called:

"You asleep, too, guardsman? No—I see you are on to your job and have a suspect in charge. I hate to tell you, but that poor fellow over there was killed. An empty flask tells the tale. I wanted to be sure you, too, were not on the track in a drunken stupor."

The daily paper which chronicled the unfortunate killing of Tom Walker, and praised him for being a brave soldier, also gave an account of the arrest of a foreigner carrying a bag of potatoes, which Private Morton, who made the arrest, mistook for dynamite.

"But for the timely reminder of mother and what she and other good women stand for I might have met Tom's fate," thought Dick. "With God's help, never again shall there be occasion for sorrow over an act of mine."

WHAT THE STARS AND STRIPES SAY TO A CHRISTIAN

JENNIE E. CAIN

Red—Love

"God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on Him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

White—Be pure

"Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God."

Blue—Be true

"The truth shall make you free."

Stars shine

"They that turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars forever and forever."

Stripes

"With His stripes we are healed."

"COFFIN NAILS: The Story of Jane McGregor." An anti-narcotic story. A rosary of facts strung on a thread of fiction, interspersed with pathos, humor and adventure. By Mrs. Rosetta B. Hastings. Price, paper, 50c. Five copies, $2.00. Let unions raise clubs. For sale by Mrs. Rosetta B. Hastings, Effingham, Kan.

$2.50 PER DAY SALARY PAID ONE PERSON in each town to distribute FREE circulars, and take orders for White Ribbon Concentrated Flavoring. Non-alcoholic. Big demand, steadily increasing. J. S. ZIEGLER CO., 7G, E. Harrison St., Chicago

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

O bright flag, O brave flag,
O flag to lead the free!
The hand of God thy colors blent,
And Heaven to earth thy glory lent,

To shield the weak, and guide the strong,
To make an end of human wrong
And draw a hundred million human hearts
To follow thee. —*Henry Van Dyke*

WAR RELIEF WORK OF GEORGIA W. C. T. U

LELLA A. DILLARD, President Georgia W. C. T. U.

When the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense was organized in our state, June 26, the president of the W. C. T. U. responded to the call of the state chairman and attended the initial meeting and has since sent in a report, giving a brief summary of work done in the past, and a detailed account of present activities, pledging loyalty in further service to our government.

Although our women have joined the Red Cross society we are following the "team work" plans made by our National officers, and at this time are making comfort bags for the Georgia boys in training at the naval training station at Norfolk, Va. Mrs. Julius Magath, our corresponding secretary, is assembling the bags at Oxford. Our plan is for the local unions to make the bags and furnish everything but the Testament, the song book, the pledge card and the leaflets. To save expense these were ordered in large numbers and will be placed in the bags by Mrs. Magath, the local unions sending twenty-five cents for each bag to cover cost. Besides making these blue denim bags, many unions have made, or are making khaki bags or "kits" for our boys at Camp Harris, Macon. One of the secretaries at Army Y. M. C. A. headquarters was one of our Loyal Temperance Legion boys, and will take charge of all bags for distribution. He has asked us to send good magazines, books and papers to be kept at headquarters.

Our L. T. L. children are raising a fund for the support of a French orphan and this money, and the jelly they are making for the base hospital at Ft. McPherson, will be sent to our state superintendent of Flower Mission and Relief Work to be forwarded to the proper destination.

Our state superintendent of Work Among Soldiers and Sailors has opened her home at Brunswick two days in each week for the making of comfort bags. Some of our unions through her have furnished bags to boys from their home towns, and she has made a bag, very simple in design, that she recommends and which is very pretty and inexpensive.

Recently we have asked for freewill offerings to support French orphans, but as yet it is impossible to state for how many we will be responsible. We made a call for freewill offerings for the ambulance fund and on August 1 our contributions had amounted to $323, and some good unions had not yet reported.

Work Among Colored People has for some time been on the hearts and consciences of our white ribboners, and at our official board meeting in March we decided to invite Mrs. Eliza E. Peterson, National superintendent, to our state for at least a month's work. When we saw that there was to be an enlargement of the department of Work Among Foreign Speaking People under the classification, "Americanization," and we realized how comparatively few foreign women there are in Georgia, it seemed fitting that at this time we take as our part of the patriotic program Work Among Colored People.

In arranging for Mrs. Peterson's work in our state there has been the most cordial co-operation of the presidents of our local unions, and the leaders among her own people have been diligent in making plans. The pastors of churches for the colored people are opening their churches and arranging for her entertainment and the teachers are co-operating. Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, dean of the Gammon Theological Seminary; with Mrs. W. K. Fountain of Morris Brown College, are arranging for meetings in Atlanta and the first engagement will be under the auspices of the City Federation of Colored Women's Clubs.

Literature and Supplies for Comfort Bags

LITERATURE

Testament, special khaki cloth cover. Price, 25 cents.

Testament. Price, 12 cents.

"Home Hymns," a collection of hymns set to familiar tunes. Price, 3 cents each; per fifty, 60 cents; per hundred, $1.00.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Songster. Price, 7 cents.

Coupon Pledge Card, printed in blue with flag in colors. Price, per hundred, 35 cents.

"A Friendly Word to Young Men," by Richmond Pearson Hobson of Merrimac fame. Printed in blue, with flag in colors. Price, 2 cents each; per fifty, 20 cents; per hundred, 35 cents.

"Letter from Mother." Facsimile letter with W. C. T. U. monogram and flag in colors, printed in blue. Price, 3 cents each; per fifty, 25 cents; per hundred, 40 cents.

Envelope for letter, with W. C. T. U. monogram. Price, per fifty, 25 cents; per hundred, 40 cents.

"Letter from Mother," with envelope. Price, 5 cents; per hundred, 75 cents.

Protecting the Home Folks (a warning against vice). Each, 2 cents; 50, 25 cents; 100, 40 cents.

"What God Says to His Soldiers." A unique arrangement of Scripture texts under subjects: Reveille—Roll Call—Attention — Quick March—Halt—etc. Printed on card 4¼x2¾, a convenient size to slip into a Testament, with flag in colors and texts printed in blue. Price, 2 cents each; per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 30 cents.

Pledge Cards, "White Cross Obligations." Price, 2 cents each; per 50, 20 cents; per hundred, 30 cents.

Directions for Comfort Bags. Price, 2 cents each; per fifty, 15 cents; per hundred, 25 cents.

(When ordering, please state whether directions are wanted for comfort bags for soldiers or sailors.)

Metal mirrors, 25 cents each; per dozen, $2.75.

Scissors, 25 cents a pair; per dozen, $2.75.

Two-inch gauze sealed bandage, 10 cents net.

One-inch adhesive tape, 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00.

Prices subject to change without notice.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

FOR THE FALL WORK IN THE LOYAL TEMPERANCE LEGION YOU WILL NEED SOME HELPS

LEGION LEAFLETS

First Things
Business Ways for Boys and Girls
How can the Mother Union Help the Legion?
How Can the Legion Help the Mother Union?
A Church L. T. L. Why, When and How?

Price, 2 cents each; 50, 10 cents; 100, 15 cents.

LESSON MANUALS

No. 1. **Temperance Tales.** A collection of stories for the younger children.
No. 2. **About Ourselves.** For the pupils.
No. 3. **A Handful of Hints.** Outline lessons for the leader, used with No. 2.
No. 4. **About Our Country.** A manual on prohibition, for teacher and pupil.

Each, 10 cents.

For Distribution on Children's Harvest Home Day: "How a Little Lad Helped the Town Go Dry," $1.00 per 100.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

The safety of our Soldiers and the welfare of our Nation, both now and after the war, will depend in no small degree upon the campaign of temperance education to be carried on in the training camps.

WHAT OUR ENEMIES SAY:

"Beer is a far more dangerous enemy to Germany than all the armies of France."
—*VON MOLTKE.*

"The next war, the next naval encounter, will demand of you sound nerves. These are undermined by alcohol, endangered from youth up, by its use. The nation which drinks the least alcohol will be the winner."
—*KAISER WILHELM, 1910.*

WHAT OUR SOLDIERS WILL FACE

Ernest Gordon in his book, "The Anti-Alcohol Movement in Europe," says that "In France as a whole there is a drink shop to every 82 persons. Rouen has one for every 60 inhabitants; le Nord one for every 38. There are certain streets in Paris with a saloon to every three houses."

WHAT OUR ALLIES SAY:

"We are fighting Germany, Austria and Drink; and, as far as I can see, the greatest of these three deadly foes is Drink."
—*DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, Premier of Great Britain.*

"Give me a teetotal army and I will lead it anywhere."
—*LORD ROBERTS.*

"Drink is as much your enemy as Germany."
—*RAYMOND POINCAIRE. President of the Republic of France.*

M. Joseph Reinach, the French statesman, says: "Of our half million drink shops, one-tenth provide at the same time alcohol and women. There are in France fifty thousand of these cabarets furnishing *filles en carte.*"

That there may be no waste or duplication of effort, the eighteen leading temperance and reform organizations named below, for the purpose of work in the Training Camps among the soldiers, have combined into the United Committee on War Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy.

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS

Anti-Saloon League of America
Baptist Young People's Union
Board of Temperance of the Methodist Episcopal Church
Catholic Prohibition League
Catholic Total Abstinence Union
Committee of Sixty
Epworth League of America
Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America
Flying Squadron Foundation
Independent Order of Good Templars
Intercollegiate Prohibition Association
National Temperance Society
National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Prohibition Party National Committee
Scientific Temperance Federation
Sons of Temperance
Temperance Board of the Presbyterian Church
United Society of Christian Endeavor

$100,000 Will Enable Us

—To install a stereomotorgraph unit in every great Training Camp, thereby reaching all the soldiers as they visit the Y. M. C. A. "huts."

—To furnish for each stereomotorgraph a new set of slides every month, especially designed to impress the soldier.

—To place in every Y. M. C. A. "hut" the most attractive posters and literature that printer's ink can produce.

—To present to every "Sammy" a specially prepared pocket manual carrying conviction on the drink question.

—To send speakers, such as Daniel A. Poling, Charles Stelzle, Gov. J. Frank Hanly, Gov. Carl E. Milliken, Hon. R. P. Hobson, Ira Landrith and other prominent men and women to give addresses in the camps.

—To furnish portable outfits for the smaller camps; to send commissions, if need be, to study conditions in European camps; in short,

—To DO WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE TO FORTIFY OUR SOLDIERS AGAINST ALCOHOL.

OFFICERS OF UNITED COMMITTEE

DANIEL A. POLING
Chairman
Associate President, World's Christian Endeavor Union

ANNA A. GORDON
Vice-Chairman
President, National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

CORA F. STODDARD
Secretary
Executive Secretary, Scientific Temperance Federation

D. LEIGH COLVIN
Treasurer
President, Intercollegiate Prohibition Association

CHARLES STELZLE
Chairman of Ways and Means Committee
Field Secretary, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America

HOW MUCH WILL YOU GIVE NOW?

The United Committee on War Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy
Headquarters: 289 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK. Harley H. Gill, Executive Secretary

W. C. T. U. contributions should be sent through regular W. C. T. U. channels

Fall Conventions and Institutes Will Soon Be Here

Among Other Things Study the Financial Problem

Responsive Reading: Proportionate and Systematic Giving. Each, 2 cents; 50, 30 cents; 100, 50 cents.

God's Financial Method

God's Tenth. Each, 2 cents; 50, 20 cents; 100, 30 cents.

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Treasurer's Receipt Book, 15 cents.

Order Book, 25 cents.

Treasurer's Book, 75 cents.

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Price. 60 cents each; per dozen, $6.50.

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Price, 40 cents each; per dozen, $4.20.

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BROOCH PIN, white enamel on gilt.
Price, 15 cents each; per dozen, $1.25.

SCARF PIN, white enamel on gilt.
Price, 15 cents each; per dozen, $1.25.

HONORARY PIN OR BUTTON, blue enamel with white bow in center.
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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

The Tenth International Purity Congress will be held at Louisville, Kentucky, November 8-14, 1917, under the direction of the World's Purity Federation. All organizations interested in Social Hygiene and Moral Reform may appoint one or more delegates.

WORLD'S PURITY FEDERATION,
LaCrosse, Wis.

Mr. E. Tennyson Smith, a well-known English prohibition campaigner who has had wide experience in fighting the liquor traffic, has been assisting in the prohibition campaigns in Canada for the past year and a half. Mr. Smith's work in Canada has been under the Dominion Alliance. On completing his work in Canada Mr. Smith will undertake a short tour in the United States, having had a number of applications for his services. Anyone desiring to ascertain particulars as to his terms and open dates may do so on application to him direct at P. O. Box 2665, Montreal, Canada.

FLASHLIGHTS OF FUN

"My dear lady, I go further than believing in woman suffrage; I maintain that man and woman are equal in every way."

"Oh, professor! Now you're bragging."—*Life.*

An English militant crusader strolled into a barn where a young man was milking a cow. With a snort, she asked, "How is it that you are not at the front, young man?"

"Because, ma'am," answered the milker, "there ain't no milk at that end."—*Atlanta Journal.*

"Ethel," said her mother, "have you been at my preserves again?"

Ethel at once became very busy arranging her doll's hair. "Mother," she replied, "when you were a little girl didn't grandma teach you, same's you have me, not to be too 'quisitive?"—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

"There must be some mistake in my examination marking. I don't think I deserve an absolute zero," complained the student.

"Neither do I," agreed the Instructor, "but it's the lowest mark I'm allowed to give."—*The Epworth Herald.*

"Jim and Me"
"A Saloonless Nation 1920"
"Hooray for Prohibition!"

Forty other choice songs. Nearly 50 pages stirring reading, including Gov. Hanly's "Hates" and "A Bottle of Tears," with other fine recitations, and some very special book offers. All for 25c. Order today of Rev. L. L. Pickett, Wilmore, Ky.

FOR THE OPENING OF THE SCHOOL YEAR WHY NOT SUPPLY YOUR SCHOOLS WITH THE FOLLOWING HELPS?

Total Abstinence Rulers. Price, 5 cents each; one dozen, 35 cents; 100, $2.50.

Total Abstinence Blotters

Prohibition Blotters

Anti-Cigaret Blotters. Envelope size. Price, 50, 20 cents; 100, 35 cents.

Liquor Traffic Must Go Pencils. Each, 5 cents; one dozen, 35 cents.

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Evanston, Illinois

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Put them in hospitals.
Furnish them to the Y. M. C. A.
Keep them on your porch.
Have them at your picnics.
Give them to the soldiers and sailors.
They have a message; help them carry it.

Price per doz., 35c; per 100, $2.00; per 500, $8.00

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Evanston, Ill.

"Hurrah, my paper's come!"

Unions!—Do Not Disappoint the Teachers!

The activities of a new school year are about to begin. Here is your chance to aid the teacher and the L. T. L. leader in making character, and thus in **moulding the nation of the future**; we must do this, whatever else we sacrifice.

Any union can afford to give from $2 to $10 for this work.

The PRICE OF THE YOUNG CRUSADER IS STILL ONLY 25 CENTS A YEAR for single subscriptions, and one free subscription given for six paid subscriptions if all are sent in at one time, and request made in same letter. OR—ten yearly subscriptions will still be sent to one address for $2.00.

Remember the Children and the Teachers!

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Campaign Edition (monthly) . . 35c a year
Club rate for ten or more subscriptions, 25c a year
No other premium allowed.

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Address Evanston, Ill.

DO YOU KNOW, "MOTHER UNIONS?"

Mother W. C. T. U.'s, are you being a true, cherishing mother to children of your union? How many *Young Crusaders* are taken in your union? Are your children taught to look forward to receiving THE UNION SIGNAL? Are those of the Y. P. B. age waiting for it to see what is in it which will help them in preparing their English themes? Do you know, Mother unions, that when our president, Mrs. Barr, visited our city last year she furnished data for a history of the temperance movement in the United States? Our president was the last resort. Mrs. Barr supplied all the material needed to produce a "double A" paper. The senior sought not in vain when she came to the W. C. T. U. for aid. This spring a junior in college wanted data for a thesis on "Food Conservation." Long and vainly she searched for brief, concise, authentic material for her article. She, too, turned to the W. C. T. U. and there in the dear old UNION SIGNAL "just the thing" was found. No one questioned her statements, for facts are facts, and we surely find them when we refer to THE UNION SIGNAL.

Many of our own boys and girls are past *The Young Crusader* age. Well, we can subscribe for our grand-children, or our little nieces and nephews. Just twenty-five cents, and our little ones are reminded of us twelve times each year. What better Christmas or birthday present? It will help them to remember grandmother, auntie, their little white bows and the fact that now big brother, uncle or cousin will soon be safeguarded from the demon drink wherever duty calls him.—*Minnie D. Ageton in the East Washington White Ribboner.*

ARE YOU READY
FOR
PATRIOTIC MEMBERSHIP DAY?
SEPTEMBER 12!

The Day Set for a Big Drive for Membership

Order Leaflets and Pledge Cards NOW
—No Time to Lose

The What and Why of the W. C. T. U.
Why I Am a White Ribboner
The Advantages of Organization
Busy Women and the W. C. T. U.
The Church and the W. C. T. U.
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Price, 2 cents each; 50, 20 cents; 100, 35 cents.
The W. C. T. U. a World Power and Why
Price, 3 cents; 50, 50 cents; 100, 90 cents.
Achievements of the W. C. T. U.
Price, 3 cents; 50, 60 cents; 100, $1.00.
The W. C. T. U. the Pioneer of Woman's Clubs
Price, 3 cents; 50, 40 cents; 100, 75 cents.
Willard Birthday Pledge Cards (with Frances E. Willard's autograph) 100, $1.00
Coupon Membership Cards, 100, 35 cents.
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Evanston, Illinois

SANITARY DRINKING FOUNTAINS

¶We make a large variety of ornamental Drinking Fountains for man and beast.
¶Special Prices to Charitable and Temperance Societies.

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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

W. C. T. U. ACTIVITIES

Hillsdale and Lenawee county (Mich.) W. C. T. U. held its annual picnic at Manitou Beach on the shore of Devil's Lake. Members and friends came from many towns. A fine program was given, consisting of readings and addresses. Mrs. Jennie Wilcox of Jackson was the speaker of the day. Rev. Kuhlman of Addison led in devotions. Mrs. Matie Kirby was elected president for the ensuing year.

Schuylkill county (Pa.) W. C. T. U. recently held a most successful and enthusiastic institute and picnic combined at a grove near Tamaqua. Mrs. Sylvia B. Norrish, corresponding secretary of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U., in addition to delivering an inspiring evening address, gave valuable aid and counsel throughout the day. Work for soldiers and sailors was presented by Mrs. Gertrude Wagner. Other speakers were Mrs. Lauterbach, Mrs. Elizabeth Schaeffer, Mrs. Simmons and Miss Martha Price. These numbers, interspersed with music and readings, constituted a most helpful program. Representatives were present from nearly every town in Schuylkill county.

The Richland county (O.) Dry Federation conducted a most successful campaign on the "Fourth" at Mansfield with a record-breaking parade of autos and marching delegations from the various townships. Several thousand people assembled for the afternoon program at South Park. Interesting features were a flag drill by seventy-five boys and girls conducted by Miss Rose Leiter, the flag processional by standard bearers, the boys' drum corps, the prohibition yell, the final salute of the flag by the large company of children, and a masterful patriotic address by Mrs. Florence D. Richard, president of the Ohio W. C. T. U. The liquor interests tried to outwit the prohibition forces by arranging for a "community parade." They engaged every brass band and musical instrument available in the county. When their purpose became evident the chamber of commerce, the Elks, the G. A. R., the Federation of Woman's Clubs, and others declined to cooperate. The openly expressed opposition of the liquor men won many to the cause of prohibition.

The Georgia W. C. T. U. continues its activities for war prohibition and for national constitutional prohibition. It is also working strenuously for the following state measures: Anti-cigaret, age of consent, temperance day and against a repeal of the law to prevent freight trains running on the Sabbath.

Self Threading Needles; pkg., mixed sizes Elm Sales Co., S, 65 W. Broadway, N. Y. 10c

PRESENT DAY PROBLEMS DISCUSSED AT CALIFORNIA CONGRESS OF REFORMS

(Continued from Page Eleven)

nia's problems deserving far more attention than it has received. The speaker paid a glowing tribute to the work of Mrs. Addie Fields, a former W. C. T. U. missionary in Mexico and spoke hopefully of Mexico's future. Mexico now has three dry states, and dry Porto Rico is the triumph of the Latin-Americans of today.

Dr. Sara E. Wise was Friday's chief speaker on "The Second Line of Defense—the Home." Earlier in the week she had given, in connection with her community lectures, a baby clinic, in which a large number of babies were examined, and valuable hints given to their mothers. Dr. Wise is doing a wonderful work for mothers, children, and purity, and is kept constantly in the field by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Miss Anna E. Chase, W. C. T. U. lecturer on Scientific Temperance Instruction, has also been continually in the field lecturing in schools. The vice-president-at-large, Mrs. Estes, has been doiug her part as organizer. The president, Mrs. Sara Dorr, presided at nearly every session of the Congress, and besides filled every chink "between meetings" with extra sessions of the executive committee, for the gathering of this Congress affords opportunity for considering, from day to day, the plans to be brought before the coming state convention. From the daily prayer meeting at seven in the morning until the evening benediction, there was no surcease of "meetings"—and that is the way our women go to the seaside and *rest.* Happily, there is a rest that remaineth.

Sanitary Drinking Fountains

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This Fountain was erected by the W. C. T. U. of Luray, Va.

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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLIII EVANSTON, ILL., SEPTEMBER 6, 1917 No. 34

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN

PRESENTED TO THE CITY OF PORTLAND

BY THE

MAINE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

AUGUST 14, 1917

(See Page Eleven)

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Wednesday, August 29, Senator Brady, a Republican of Idaho, during the opening hour said, "Mr. President, I hold in my hand the reply of President Wilson to the suggestions of the Pope, relative to the terms of peace, and I am going to ask that this reply, together with an editorial and certain comments of the eastern press, be printed in the *Congressional Record*." He then went on to declare: "I believe that reply will take rank in the world's history with Lincoln's address at Gettysburg, and Washington's farewell address to the Army and to the people. This reply of the President to the Pope is the beginning of the end of autocracy in the world." Senator Brady intends to have this page of the *Record* printed and distributed to every leading citizen in every county of his state.

Senator James of Kentucky also made request that a signed article and a report of a speech recently delivered by William Jennings Bryan be printed in the *Record*, saying, "The sentiment expressed is so genuinely patriotic, so thoroughly American, and breathes in such a splendid way the real spirit of devotion to our country, it should be given as wide publicity as possible." This is considered a marked honor, and for these two prominent men to be so honored at the same time, is a well deserved tribute to two loyal Americans.

The Senate is still debating the War Tax bill, this being the fourth week of the discussion. On Tuesday, by a vote of 39 to 29, the provision in the bill to increase letter postage from two cents to three cents was stricken out. The provision giving American soldiers and sailors abroad the privilege of mailing letters free, was retained.

Two days were spent in the discussion of the periodicals tax provision. Senator Weeks of Massachusetts advocated its elimination, asserting it was unjust and oppressive. Amendments were introduced by Senator Hardwick of Georgia and Senator McKellar of Tennessee and on Wednesday by a vote of 40 to 35 the Senate adopted the McKellar amendment relating to the rates on second class mail matter. It establishes a zone system. The existing one cent a pound rate is retained for the first three zones; in the fourth zone the rate is fixed at two cents, and increases one cent a pound in each zone up to six cents in the eighth zone. A unanimous consent agreement was reached to take the final vote on this measure not later than 4 o'clock on Monday, September 10.

Japanese Envoys Royally Entertained

The Japanese envoys have been royally entertained during their stay in Washington. On Thursday they were received with considerable formality by the United States Senate, Viscount Ishii, the special ambassador and head of the delegation, addressed the Senate in most excellent English. In a statement to the Associated press soon after their arrival here, Count Ishii explained why they had visited this country: "First, to convey to the President and to the American people the appreciation and congratulations of the Emperor and the nation of Japan for the entrance of the United States into the war as allies of Japan and the other nations now waging war against the enemies of freedom; second, to determine how best to co-operate with the United States in carrying the war to a triumphant conclusion. Having determined in what manner Japan can use her resources and strength to this end, it is the purpose of the mission to further aid the allied cause by showing what she can do with the help and co-operation of the United States. Japan is entirely unselfish in her aim. We are fighting for a common end and we wish to aid in the common efforts."

Federal Child Labor Law in Force Sept. 1

The new Federal Child Labor law became effective Saturday, September 1. Under its provisions no child under fourteen may be employed in any factory, mill, workshop or cannery whose products are shipped in interstate commerce, and no child under sixteen may work in any mine or quarry. The law also provides that children of fourteen and fifteen years may not work longer than eight hours a day. To question the constitutionality of this law injunction proceedings have been instituted in Greensboro, N. C., before Federal Judge Boyd. The importance of the suit is indicated by the imposing array of counsel. The Department of Justice (which has retained Prof. T. I. Parkinson of Columbia University as leading counsel), the national Child Labor committee, the cotton manufacturers, in addition to the petitioners, a father and two sons, both minor children, one under sixteen the other under fourteen years of age, are represented. Their father contends that he has a right to their wages until they are twenty-one, and that as the North Carolina law allows eleven hours as a working day, the older boy has the right to work more than eight hours a day, while the younger has a right to work in the mill although under fourteen, because the state law permits it. This case will be watched with great interest by those interested in the welfare of children. From the beginning of the effort to protect boys and girls from the hardships of long and cruel hours, manufacturers, especially those in the cotton states, have fought it. In this connection I want to mention a very commendable plan which has recently been inaugurated for the benefit of children. The elementary schools reach one hundred per cent of the 35,000,000 children of school age; ninety-three per cent go out to become bread winners; seven per cent enter the high school. When the apprenticeship system was abolished nothing else was substituted. Children were taught that textbook training was the only thing worth while and that to labor with the hands was degrading. Today we hear the same statement everywhere: "Our schools are not educating our children; when they leave school they know little or nothing which helps them to earn a living."

Patriotic
Membership Day
September 12

National Conference for Elementary Education Formed

To offset this a national conference for elementary education has been organized for the purpose of aiding in making the basic schools of the country of more practical value. The members of the conference, which comprises many notable and earnest workers along other lines as well, believe that through thorough organization, lecturers, and other propaganda it will be possible to so change the curriculum as to make textbook work more thorough, insure character building and inculcate respect for parents, for age, for infirmity, for office, in the impressionable years of the child, and at the same time provide training in the shop, in farming, gardening, canning, preserving, cooking, sewing, etc., etc. The plan of the organization is to establish demonstration schools in which industrial, vocational and literary training will be given, these schools to be used as models to contrast the inefficiency of the present system with one which meets the needs of today. Mrs. Gregory, wife of the Attorney General, Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Mrs. Champ Clark, Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, Mrs. Henry T. Rainey, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Wm. Butler Bonham, and others are endorsers of the movement.

After a three days' struggle, the price of wheat has been fixed at $2.20 per bushel by President Wilson for the 1917 crop, as recommended by the wheat price committee, Dr. H. A. Garfield, son of President J. A. Garfield, chairman. The committee was unable to agree and at one time it looked as if it would be unable to come to a conclusion, but just before six o'clock yesterday, August 30, a compromise was reached and the last vote was unanimous. Representatives of the producers began by voting for a price at $2.50 per bushel, and labor's representatives for $1.84; the two extremes eventually narrowed down until the votes were only a few cents apart, when finally a compromise was agreed upon, and the President notified as stated. It is hoped by the committee that the fixing of a price will stabilize the market, and keep prices within moderate bounds for all transactions during the current year. Great pressure was brought to bear on the committee from many quarters, to set the price at a higher figure than that named, but the final decision it is believed represents a majority opinion of what is fairest to all the interests of the country.

Women Organize as "First Aid for Damaged Clothes"

Word comes to Washington that twenty-five women of East Orange, N. J., have organized as the "first aid corps for damaged clothes," and have left to report at Sea Girt, where many New Jersey boys are in training. They have volunteered to repair the uniforms and clothing of state troops encamped there.

About one hundred soldiers were entertained at the rest and recreation rooms by the Chapin union on Wednesday evening. The rooms are well patronized and the men appreciate the kindly care bestowed upon them by the members of the different unions, and especially the kindly hostess, Mrs. Cusick.

National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Hotel Driscoll, Washington, D. C., August 31, 1917

St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph Saloons Ordered Closed as Soldiers Entrain

St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph are to have a short term of prohibition. On September 5, the day the first of the drafted men of Missouri entrain for Fort Riley, and on the two later dates, probably September 19 and October 3, when the remainder of the men leave their homes, the saloons of these cities are to be closed for twenty-four hours. Acting Governor Wallace Crossley has issued a proclamation to this effect, in which he urges that the three days of entrainment be made three days of inspiration. "Let us accord the young Missourians who have been called to the colors the honor they deserve," he urges. "Let us applaud their patriotism and make the three days designated above days of inspiration to those who go and those who remain behind. May the spirit of true Americanism, thoughtful, dignified and impressive, prevail upon these occasions, so that we may all feel the solemnity of the hour—the beginning of our sacrifice, as we send forth our pledges in this struggle for national honor, even for national life. There will be heavy hearts and lonely firesides, and it will be a time of trial as well as of pride and patriotism.

"With these ideas in mind, impressed with the importance of providing against any untoward incidents, and in order that the assembling of the young men may be decorous and unattended by boisterous or unseemly conduct which would mar the memory of the occasion for citizens and soldiers, I, Wallace Crossley, acting governor of the state of Missouri, have this day directed the officials vested with enforcement of the excise laws in St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph and St. Louis county to see that all saloons and bars remain closed upon each of the three days set for the departure of Missouri's quota, due notice of which will appear in the public press, and I hereby request that all county and city authorities having local jurisdiction lend their necessary aid in enforcing the spirit and letter of this proclamation."

Cabaret Business Menaced by Prohibition

Cabaret owners and managers see in the progress of prohibition the destruction of their business. According to Frederic J. Haskin, special correspondent to the *Chicago Daily News*, the cabaret interests are watching the dry movement with breathless concern, seeing in its advance their doom. "One Chicago cabaret," says the writer, "has even taken the precaution to insert in its contracts for Broadway attractions a cancellation clause, which reads, 'providing the city does not go dry in the meantime.'" In explanation of this fear, Mr. Haskin remarks, "It is impossible to see how anybody could enjoy this (the average) type of cabaret while thoroughly sober and the fact of the matter is that he does not.

"Not long ago, prohibition was established in a town which was known for its riotous cabarets. Three weeks after it went into effect most of the houses closed their doors, but one endeavored to lengthen its life by the sale of soft drinks. In three nights it entertained just twelve persons."

HONOR ROLL

—of—

PROHIBITION STATES AND TERRITORIES AND DATE OF GOING INTO EFFECT

Maine		1851
Kansas		1880
North Dakota		1889
Oklahoma		1907
Georgia		1908
North Carolina		1909
Mississippi		1909
Tennessee		1909
West Virginia		1914
Alabama		1915
Arizona		1915
Virginia		1916
Colorado		1916
Oregon		1916
Washington		1916
Arkansas		1916
Iowa		1916
Idaho		1916
South Carolina		1916
Nebraska		1917
South Dakota		1917
Utah		1917
Dist. of Columbia	†Nov.	1, 1917
Alaska	†Jan.	1, 1918
Indiana	†April	2, 1918
Michigan	*April	30, 1918
New Hampshire	†May	1, 1918
Montana	*Dec.	31, 1918
Porto Rico	†March	2, 1918
Canal Zone		

*Enacted 1916. †Enacted 1917.

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1917

Iowa†† Ohio New Mexico

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1918

Utah††	Missouri	Florida
Minnesota	Wyoming	Nevada

††Now have statutory prohibition. Will vote on constitutional amendment.

Australia Prohibits Importation of Beer

The commonwealth of Australia is reported to have prohibited the importation into its territory of beer, in accordance with the recommendation of the Luxuries Board, which included beer with other luxuries which in its judgment should be prohibited.

Chicago Dry Federation to Find Employment For Liquor Men

The Chicago Dry Federation is making the statement that it will find positions for any men engaged in the liquor business who may lose their jobs through prohibition, or for any men who desire to leave this business before the advent of prohibition.

General John F. O'Ryan, of "Bone Dry" Fame, Made Major General in U. S. Army

General John F. O'Ryan, commander of the National Guard of New York, who fearlessly blazed the "bone-dry" trail for soldiers, by last year putting his 20,000 New York troops on the Rio Grande "on the water wagon," wiping out drunkenness, prostitution, venereal disease and lawlessness, from his division, has just been commissioned by President Wilson and the Senate as Major General of the United States Army.

He is one of only two of tens of thousands of National Guard officers to be so honored.

Major General O'Ryan will take a "bone-dry" division of 37,000 men to France. In an address just issued to every man, from brigadier-general down to private, General O'Ryan says:

"You are about to engage actively in war, the greatest war in the world's history. The majority of the soldiers of the division are young men. Their future careers are to be affected mightily by what they do and how they act during the period of the war. Right among your comrades in the ranks of the division today are future leaders in public life—governors, mayors, ministers, financiers, manufacturers, educators, and great soldiers. In all probability there are some whose lives will be complete failures. In which group do you propose to be? Have you thought of this? The subject is an important one for you. It is because of this and because of the effect of your attitude and habits upon the efficiency of the division that I am addressing you in this personal way.

* * * * * * *

"This cannot be if we are to permit 'booze' in any form in our military machine. Alcohol, whether you call it beer, wine, whisky, or by any other name, is a breeder of inefficiency. While it affects men differently, the results are the same, in that all affected by it cease for the time to be normal. Some become forgetful, others quarrelsome. Some become noisy, some get sick, some sleepy; others have their passions greatly stimulated. When you stop to consider the thousands in a division, do you not see how vital to efficiency is the elimination of liquor? If one officer or man is permitted to use liquor, then others will claim the right to do so. How can a division of troops be ever ready—ever up on the bit to drive ahead or thrust back the enemy's drive—if through the presence of this insidious evil some soldiers forget their orders or become noisy when silence is essential, fall asleep when every faculty should be alert, or are absent from their posts?"

Brewery to Make Syrup

The making of syrup and stock feed from watermelons is now under way at the plant of the Dixie Fruit Products Company at the old Mobile (Ala.) Brewery, it is reported.

Brewery Employs Fifty More Men to Make Soft Drinks

The Deppen Company, one of the five big brewery firms in Reading, Pa., has installed a well-equipped soft drinks department in its plant. The management predicts that prohibition will not injure the business of the company, and it is planning to enlarge the working force by fifty men to take care of the soft drink trade.

LEADING MEN OF ALL CLASSES STAND FOR EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN MAINE

VOTE TO BE TAKEN SEPTEMBER 10

The men citizens of Maine vote September 10 on whether or not the women of the state shall be given full suffrage. Statesmen, educators, publicists, authors and leaders in church and commercial life have outspokenly advocated ballots for women. In a recent issue of the *Lewiston Journal* are published articles and letters from some of Maine's most prominent citizens.

President George C. Chase of Bates College says:

"I believe in suffrage for women in Maine and in our country.

"The Consent of the Governed"

"1. Because I hold this truth to be self-evident, that 'governments instituted among men derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.' There can be no doubt that the women of Maine are included among the governed.

"2. Because the rights and the welfare of women in their social, civic and industrial relations with their fellows cannot be assured to them unless they have a share in the making and the execution of laws that will recognize and maintain these rights.

Women Needed in the Wider Sphere of World Home-Making

"3. Because the welfare of society demands that women have an opportunity as voters to care for great interests that they are peculiarly adapted to protect and to promote—such as temperance, social purity, domestic sanitation, the health of women wage earners, and the guarding of children against the danger of premature and excessive work harmful to their development and to the future of the race.

"4. Because an interest in the great problems of our country, problems to be solved by appropriate legislation which women may share in securing, will contribute powerfully to their own intellectual and moral development by imparting to them a deep sense of responsibility that will lift their thoughts and activities above the trivial and belittling amusements and avocations that are unfavorable to moral earnestness, high conceptions of duty and the consecration of their lives to the promotion of human welfare.

"5. Because the quickened and increased interest in the affairs of government, municipal, state and national, that would result from giving women the ballot would render them more alert and more effective in training their children wisely and conscientiously to meet the responsibilities of citizenship and society."

Insistent Demand for Woman Suffrage by Both Men and Women

"I shall vote for the amendment and hope to see it prevail at the polls," are the words of Senator Bert M. Fernald.

"It has become a settled policy of our state that when there is a demand for a change it shall be granted. No one can deny that there is a demand for this change in Maine. Today, we have a strong demand for the vote for women in every part of the state. It is not confined to our women, but the men share the sentiment. The Republican party has endorsed the sentiment and declared for it.

"Under such conditions how can any of us go to the polls at the special election and not vote for the amendment which is to extend to our thousands of women the right to exercise the franchise on election day in the future."

"The basic principle of democracy is that government derives its just powers from 'the consent of the governed,'" says Prof. Frank E. Woodruff of Bowdoin College. "How can we as a nation champion democratic government for the world, if we are not willing to apply its principles consistently at home? 'Consent of the governed,' if carried to its logical conclusion, cannot stop short of full suffrage for women, full participation in the government which makes the laws, collects the taxes, and by its requirements for the common good regulates the conditions of life for the community and the home. Not until women are permitted to do their bit will our government be in the full sense 'broad-based upon the people's will.'"

Bishop Benjamin Brewster is an outspoken champion of suffrage. "On general grounds, I am frankly in sympathy with the movement for equal suffrage," says the bishop. "Women in these days have practically the same opportunities for education that men have. They are more and more showing their ability in lines of business activity. The holding of property carries with it logically the right to vote on questions involving taxation and the expenditure of public funds.

Woman Suffrage Not an Experiment

"The interests of woman wage-earners can be understood naturally by women better than by men. Moreover, the responsiveness of women, generally speaking, to high moral, civic and industrial ideals is an argument, in my mind, for extending the ballot to women in this age of industrial progress, when human values must be watchfully conserved. I will add that an experience of over twenty years' residence in states where equal suffrage prevails, has strengthened my opinion about these matters. Nor do I think that the enlargement of woman's horizon by the possession and exercise of the right to vote in any way tends to weaken family ties, or to the neglect of the home."

Economic Reasons Forcing the Issue

Dr. Augustus O. Thomas of Augusta, formerly of Nebraska, and now state superintendent of the public schools of Maine, says: "It would hardly seem necessary for one to declare his allegiance to equal rights when he comes from a state which has recently granted all the rights of suffrage to women possible under the constitution of the state.

"Modern conditions are forcing equal representation upon us very rapidly. We do not need to deal with the moral side of this question any longer for economic reasons are forcing the issue.

"The women of our country should have the right of suffrage. They are entering practically all of the professions and occupations, earning, accumulating and handling property, and require such representation as suffrage can give as a social and economic necessity."

John Kendrick Bangs, the popular humorist, declares, "I am heart and soul in favor of woman suffrage. I am for woman suffrage as a matter of simple justice to women." "The thing is coming as surely as tomorrow's sun," he adds, "and in my judgment the sooner we get it the better, not only because we shall have settled a question that is breeding a deal of unnecessary acrimony in the world, but that we shall thereby have taken another step forward in the full democratization of the race."

SUFFRAGE STATUS

States and Territory Where Women Have Full Suffrage:

WYOMING	KANSAS
COLORADO	OREGON
IDAHO	ARIZONA
UTAH	NEVADA
WASHINGTON	MONTANA
CALIFORNIA	ALASKA

Presidential and Municipal Suffrage:

ILLINOIS	NEBRASKA
INDIANA	NORTH DAKOTA

Presidential Suffrage:

MICHIGAN OHIO
RHODE ISLAND

Suffrage at Primaries:
ARKANSAS

Municipal Suffrage:
VERMONT

States Which Will Vote:

MAINE	SOUTH DAKOTA
NEW YORK	OKLAHOMA
MICHIGAN	

THE UNESCAPABLE

He took his paper up to read,
And saw in big type, "Women Plead
For Rights," threw it down in rage,
And sought a magazine's fresh page,
Yet the same thing stirred his ire,
"Women to Politics Aspire."
And when he looked a new book o'er,
He stormed when "Mothers' Votes" he saw.
And so eschewing print he went
To walk the streets on pleasure bent,
And straightway to a crowd drew near
In time a suffrage speech to hear.
Then full of wrath he fled the town
To pace the white sands up and down,
And listen to the waves, but there
He found a tent with banners fair,
Another crowd, another speech,
Which sent him flying from the beach,
To seek the country roads talk free,
Yet there he met a company
Of suffrage hikers on their rounds,
And so he fled from nature's bounds,
But found that movie, church and maid,
Press, parlor, club and street and glade,
All flaunted votes-for-women wide—
So to escape, he went and died.

—*Unidentified.*

SUFFRAGE CANS—USE NO OTHER

Suffrage Can Protect Children

Out of eleven full suffrage states of the Union 72.7 per cent have good child labor laws, and 100 per cent have compulsory education laws.

Suffrage Can Protect the Family

Ninety and nine-tenths per cent of the suffrage states have mothers' pension laws.

In 90.9 per cent mothers have equal rights with fathers over their own children.

Suffrage Can Protect the Working Women

In 63.6 per cent of the equal suffrage states there are minimum wage laws.—*Woman Citizen.*

HOW THE NAVY CAME TO BE "BONE DRY"

A HUMAN INTEREST INSIGHT INTO THE WINE MESS ORDER

In a thrillingly interesting article in the *Sunday School Times* of August 25, Mr. Howard A. Banks, former private secretary to Secretary Josephus Daniels, tells of an interview with the head of the Navy Department. In it is related, in Secretary Daniels' own words, the incident which led to the issuance of the famous Wine Mess Order:

"One day, shortly after I had become Secretary, a gentleman came into the Department to plead for the restoration of a young relative of his, who had been dismissed from the Navy for intoxication. I showed him the record, which proved that this young officer had not only been drunk, but had at the same time made a public exhibition of himself. I explained that there was no course to be pursued but to act firmly and finally in approving the court martial which had recommended the young officer's dismissal.

"When I made it plain that the young man must inevitably pay the penalty, this gentleman protested earnestly and with much feeling against what he insisted was the injustice his young relative had received at the hands of the Navy. 'Now that he is the product of your system,' said my visitor, 'you have turned him out in disgrace.' He then went on to tell me the following story of the young man's life. Said he:

"'I am a Friend, a Quaker, and the boy's father was a Quaker. He was a little shaver when his father died, and the lad came into my home, and has always been to me as a son. I never even had so much as a glass of wine in my home, and when the boy left for Annapolis to enter the Naval Academy he did not know what the taste of liquor was like. I gave him to the American Navy, pure-hearted, unsullied, believing absolutely in the old-fashioned Quaker ideas in which he had been reared.

"'In the seven years you have had him in the Navy you gave him wrong ideas about drinking. You taught him that it was all right for a gentleman to have his toddy. You legalized the Wine Mess. You had a code that made a youth feel that he was narrow-minded if he turned down his glass at the table; but now that my boy has been ruined by you and your system, the Navy kicks him out, and puts a stigma on him.'

"Much more than this he said, but this is the substance of his strictures. He was a strong man, and his feeling for the youth whose drinking had wrecked his life was pathetically deep and genuine. When he went out, I could not throw off a stinging sense of justice in his accusation. All day it haunted me that in the discharge of my official duty I had been compelled to approve a decree for which a Navy practice was largely responsible.

"For days I was oppressed by the thought that every young man in the Navy, many coming from homes like that described by my Quaker visitor, was subject to similar temptation.

"As time went by there were more court martials—not many, but enough to add to my profound conviction that the old Quaker had pointed me out unerringly the path of duty.

"I knew very well what the issuing of the Wine Mess Order meant. I counted the cost. I knew that many officers in the Navy, temperate, honorable, as high-minded as King Arthur's knights, without fear and without reproach, would resent it, resent it bitterly; they would feel that the order would convey a wrong impression to the world.

"I realized that the order would be assailed by a multitude of people who would regard it as puritanical. I anticipated that the protest against it might reach into the house of Congress. But if I was at any time tempted not to take the step for any of these reasons, the reflection that every year there came into the Navy hundreds of young men, some of whom might find their undoing in indulgence, made my duty plain. If I had not issued it I could not have rested with a clear conscience unto this day.

"As you know, the storm did break. Some naval officers did fear that the order was a reflection upon them. The penny-a-liner considered it a windfall for them, and much cheap wit was indulged in at the expense of the order. The cartoonists of some big dailies also considered it food for thought. Tragic pictures they drew of Mumm's Extra Dry, with a frightened look on its face, 'walking the plank,' to take its doomed plunge into Davy Jones' locker, from the deck of a warship, while I, depicted as a tyrant as relentless as Nero, was standing on the bridge surrounded by weeping officers.

"The approval, however, outside of these restricted circles, was general. The order was hailed with so much satisfaction by the fathers and mothers of the country that my mail was doubled and trebled for a month or two. By the time Congress assembled, those who had thought to attack the order upon the floors of Congress found there was not a man in either House who ever raised the issue. By that time, too, the Navy officers learned that it was far from any thought of mine to reflect upon the service. I took occasion to let the public know that so far as the mass of the officers were concerned there was no need for the order. It was issued to safeguard the young men who were coming into the service. The public well understood that that was the reason, and heartily approved it.

"As the days went by, the order increasingly won over the approval of the officers themselves. To illustrate, one of the ablest Admirals of the Navy, a man whose name is known in naval circles all over the world, who is always frank and genuine, told me that he had never known such a revolution in the Navy as had been brought about by the Wine Mess Order. Said he:

"'When you issued the order, I deeply resented it. I felt that the public would take the view that Navy officers were given over to indulgence, and that some formal action was necessary to keep them sober. That is the only reason I would have advanced against issuing it, if my advice had been sought.

"'On the very day that you issued the order I had stocked up my closet with the usual wines and liquors, as was customary, to be used when I entertained guests on board ship. I had never been either a drinking man or a teetotaler, but enjoyed a glass of champagne at a dinner-party, and on a frosty morning I occasionally took a nip; but I should never have carried intoxicants upon any ship I ever commanded, except to entertain some guests in the same manner as they entertained me at their homes or clubs.

"'I did not, therefore, like the order. But when I first read it, I immediately called the steward and told him to pack up all drinkables and remove them from the ship. To me an order is an order. In my long service, whether I liked it or not, my loyalty to lawful commands has never failed.

"'I have had a rare opportunity to observe the feeling of the officers. My own opinion is that the Wine Mess Order is the wisest thing you have done as Secretary, and if its future were committed today to the officers of the fleet the Wine Mess would never be restored.'

"The statement of this Admiral is typical, I am convinced, of the opinion of the vast majority of the commissioned personnel of the Navy."

ALCOHOL INTERFERES WITH MENTAL PROCESSES

FRANK R. KEEFER, M. D., Lieutenant Colonel, Medical Corps, United States Army

The use of alcohol results in much inefficiency. It is well understood by all who control large bodies of men that alcohol and effective work are incompatible. Abundant liquor means a full guard-house and many court-martial cases. In the matter of target shooting, careful experiments conducted in Sweden showed an average of forty per cent fewer hits by marksmen after one drink of brandy. Since alcohol markedly interferes with the mental processes, it is plain that decisions in military crises are apt to be faulty. Alcoholism and venereal diseases are closely allied.

BALANCED BILL OF FARE ONE MEANS OF CO-OPERATION WITH GOVERNMENT FOOD CONSERVATION PROGRAM

FRANCES WAITE LEITER, National Superintendent Health Department

War, with its woeful carnage, is bringing some measure of compensation. The upheaval of nations in bloodshed is becoming truly a "house cleaning" of the economics of the world. It has required these overwhelming contingencies to awaken American people to the fact that more intelligent knowledge of foods is imperative if we are to escape the shortage in supplies which is being experienced in countries suffering the throes of actual and deadly conflict. Hunger may yet face us.

The first lesson we are learning is the necessity for the elimination of the waste in the home handling of foods, as well as the waste occasioned through the consent of our national government to allow millions of bushels of grain products, needed for bread, to be diverted into the manufacture of drinks which destroy instead of feeding the people.

Now that the possible deficiency of our food products is seen to concern not only America, but through America the entire world, a more serious and farther reaching necessity is coming to light. To utilize our food supply to the best advantage we must learn the value of foods according to the elements which the human body needs, and from this knowledge determine what will best supply the physical demands of every member of the family, without over-indulgence at the table. This is what is meant by a "*balanced bill of fare.*" The time is at hand when economy, in its strictest sense, must become the slogan everywhere.

The lack of physical efficiency which prevails is largely due to ignorance regarding the relative value of foods from the standpoint of the actual needs of the body, and the proportion of the various food elements which should appear in the daily menu.

Nothing is strictly a food which cannot be converted into human energy, or made a part of the human organism. Many dishes found on the home table simply gratify the palate, too frequently taxing the system in an effort to get rid of them. We have departed from the simple nourishing diet of our ancestors. Too many kinds of food are served at the same meal, thus seriously burdening and retarding digestion.

What the body actually needs can be found in eggs, milk, grains, fats, nuts, vegetables, fruits and sugars, without the concoctions of the prevailing dietary. Eggs, milk and grains, are termed perfect foods, because they contain some of all the elements which the body demands for nourishment, namely, fats and carbohydrates furnishing heat and energy; protein or body building material, and certain necessary mineral substances.

During the developing period, up to maturity, more body building food (protein) is required than later in life when repair only is involved. It is not easy for the layman to figure out, as the scientist can, what and how much food is necessary for repair, energy, and heat. We can, however, bear in mind that the sedentary man and woman need less protein than the laborer whose constant expenditure of strength is breaking down tissue which must be restored; and that surplus protein which the body cannot appropriate remains in the digestive tract, generating poisons, seriously affecting physical efficiency, while excess of carbohydrates (starch and sugars) is stored in the body for future use. More food than the body can appropriate is not only extravagance, but a hindrance to efficiency. True food economy adjusts the gratification of appetite to the ability of the body to utilize food, after which, supply at hand must be reckoned with.

Only perfect health can make practical a standard bill of fare for the people at large. This, unfortunately, does not prevail. What is food for one may be poison for another with disabled digestion. Desirable food must be both palatable and nutritious. Too great bulk, as well as too highly concentrated food, must be avoided.

Specialists have advised for any principal meal two dishes of carbohydrates (starch and sugar), and one in which protein prevails. Legumes (peas, beans, lentils, etc.), rich in protein, are called the poor man's meat. Vegetables supply minerals, which, with fruits, make up the bulk necessary. The main supply of fat needed is found in cream, butter, nuts, vegetable oils, etc.

While the amount of food required by individuals varies, scientists have determined that relatively the daily demand should be in about the following proportion: Fats, one-tenth; protein, two-tenths; carbohydrates and the small amount of minerals, the balance.

War limitations, in this as in other countries, will likely make it necessary to enforce economical diet. It may seem starvation to the epicure, but it will, indeed, prove a "new science in living," overcoming superfluous avoirdupois and intestinal derangement in the heavy meat eater, and making for efficiency. A substitute diet to meet war exigencies may prove the physical regeneration of the nation, replacing weakness with strength, and eradicating disease. America must learn what other warring nations already understand. that the health of the human body can be maintained on the protein found in grain.

Dr. Hindhede, by scientific test in the experimental laboratory furnished by the Danish government, claims to have demonstrated that a *diet of meat costs twenty times as much as a diet of cereals.*

The Maker of that wonderful mechanism, the human body, has furnished physical machinery to carry to completion the process of nutrition, and has installed appetite to aid in meeting the demands of the body for food; but the selection and preparation of food has been left to the individual. This responsibility is truly a moral obligation and should be conscientiously met.

Normal appetite means the natural craving of the body for nourishment. Appetite which demands food of such kinds or in such amount as to be detrimental to the body is abnormal. More frequently than is known, men have been led to drink because the home has not provided the necessary nourishing food.

Domestic science in the schools should early teach food values, and what constitutes balanced rations, omitting, if necessary, instruction in dishes which cater to the appetite without regard to body nourishment.

Striving for physical efficiency for both the soldier and the reserve citizen through the use of the least expensive foods which meet the demands of the body, is conservation of the vital resources of the nation which, if war continues, may be tested to the extremity. *Working toward this end on the part of the women of every community, is patriotic service.*

THE CRY OF THE MOTHERS TO THE BREWERS

B. L. COWIE in *The Vanguard of Australia*

We come in our sorrow and anguish,
We are coming again and again,
You are the makers of money,
We are the mothers of men.

Sons and brothers and fathers
Do you hear the wail of our woe?
We gave up our boys for the empire
We called on our men to go.

We knew they would come to us shattered,
Limbless and blind and lame,
But we gloried that God allowed us
A share in our country's fame.

But they came to us shattered and crippled,
Not by bullet or deadly ball,
But for sake of a wicked traffic
You caused our laddies to fall.

Stricken, diseased, unholy:
Withered in body and soul
The brewers returned our bairnies,
The boys we had given up whole.

In camps with the barbed wires guarding
Things of disease and shame
Were the loving boys we had given
To die for an empire's name.

And we cry with ten thousand voices
Your gold is accursed by them,
You are counting your blood-stained money
We are counting our blood-stained men.

And the weeping eyes are looking
For the God who will judge by fire
To crush this vicious traffic
In the might of His holy ire.

And we'll never cease our wailing
For the blood so vainly spilt
Till the God of the Helpless hear us
And avenge us of your guilt.

Let the Heavens before be opened,
Let the whole earth shake and reel,
You shall feel the wrath of the mother
Though you case yourself with steel.

We'll fight for the babe on our bosom
Like a lioness in her den,
Ye have slain and shamed our first born
And aroused the mothers of men.

You laughed and mocked at the women,
Our hearts were the paths you trod
When to pile up your awful profits
You wrecked the Temples of God.

But the prayers of ten thousand mothers
From mountain and city and glen
Shall prove to this deadly traffic
We're coming to save our men.

"Guerra al Alcohol," Slogan of South American W. C. T. U. Workers

Special Correspondence

Leaders in the South American Anti-Alcohol Campaign

Miss Hardynia K. Norville, World's W. C. T. U. Representative to South America, Mrs. Carrie van Domselaar, President of the Uruguay W. C. T. U., and Other Prominent Workers in the Group.

Miss Hardynia K. Norville not long ago held a temperance meeting in Buenos Aires in a beautiful hall of the President Bocas school. The meeting was so crowded as to overflow into the large patio beyond. Dr. Ernesto Nelson gave a fine address, with the idea of interesting the teachers, more especially, in temperance work. It was a most able speech, dealing with the question from the scientific and medical side, especially as regards children, mentally and physically. Dr. Nelson, who was in the United States last year, having been appointed by the Argentine government to represent the educational system of the Argentine schools at the Panama Exposition, has consented to serve as president of the men's committee appointed to support the women in their work. His wife, a university woman, wields a wide influence over the young women.

Dr. Alfredo Palacio, who was also present, and is one of the most beloved workers for the poor, will fill the post of vice-president. The secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. are also included in the committee.

Sra. Julia Moreno de Moreno, who excites interest and admiration because of her resemblance to Queen Victoria, was the representative of the committee of six ladies appointed by the National Council of Women.

Cinematograph views of the fiesta at Theatre Colon were presented for the first time to a Spanish audience. Miss Norville had shown them in the hall of the American Methodist church two weeks previously. Many of the children who actually took part in the representation were present and naturally were highly delighted to recognize themselves.

The boys of the Rodiquez Peña school were grouped outside the hall and sang the national anthem and gave their whistling choruses. A little *gaucho* (cowboy) from Villa Ballester recited as the films were displayed. Great enthusiasm was aroused among the teachers and distinguished educators in attendance.

A beautiful festival was held in the Zoological garden at Montevideo, called "*Villa Dolores*," about forty-five minutes' ride from the center of the city. Two thousand public school children were invited and came in very large numbers. A celebrated musician and leader of the largest municipal band composed the music for the occasion and himself taught it to the little people. The manager of the train company furnished twenty-four cars, all of which were decorated by the white ribboners with the name of the league in large red letters on white. The children carried banners which said, "*Guerra al Alcohol*" (war against alcohol). It was a beautiful sight to see them marching up the wide avenue. All the little girls wore white ribbons on their hair which gave them the appearance of butterflies. A splendid program of songs and recitations was given.

A New Year's letter to the women of South America from Miss Anna A. Gordon, president of the National W. C. T. U., has been translated into Spanish and widely circulated throughout the land. Everywhere it has met with an enthusiastic reception.

Demonstration of Montevideo Temperance Workers

This demonstration took place in Montevideo under the auspices of the *Liga Nacional contra el Alcoholismo*, 3,000 children from public and private schools and other centers of education participating. They were marshaled by their professors and principals, each school carrying a flag and temperance banner and the children wearing badges of white ribbon. The executive committee of ladies headed the procession, preceded by the municipal band and a mounted police guard. Members of the Y. M. C. A. and of the Methodist church were of great assistance in organizing the demonstration.

"God is working marvelously in our behalf during these last few months, both in Uruguay where the government is now giving financial support and in Argentina where recent victories have surpassed the fondest dreams of the workers," writes Mrs. Carrie Van Domselaar, president of the Uruguay W. C. T. U.

Sra. Alvira von Praet de Sala, president of the *Consejo Nacional de Mujeres*, the first woman's organization of South America outside the church benevolent societies, in accepting the position of honorary president, after some hesitation said, "The work is of God. I can't refuse. Count on me to do all in my

(Continued on Page Nine)

Procession Marching Down One of the Principal Streets

The procession marched seventeen squares along the principal streets and took its stand in front of the old Cabildo on the plaza Matriz. Senators and deputies who are on the committee to study the question of alcoholism in the country were in waiting when the petition for the closing of all drinking saloons and bars on Sunday and holidays was presented. The children sang temperance songs and the national anthem. The demonstration made a profound impression on the general public and was most favorably commented upon.

The Union Signal

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National W. C. T. U. Convention, Washington, D. C., December 2–7, 1917

GENEROUS CONTRIBUTIONS TO AMBULANCE FUND

Gifts for the purchase of an ambulance for the French front have far exceeded our fondest hope. Does it surprise you, great-hearted, generous white ribboners, to learn that the treasurer reports to date an amount sufficient not only to cover all expense of our ambulance, but enough to enable the National W. C. T. U. to send a second ambulance on its merciful mission either to France or to Russia? The prompt and sympathetic response to our appeal is deeply appreciated and the donors have our sincere thanks. Next week's paper will publish our treasurer's statement of funds received and a picture of the ambulance.

ANNA A. GORDON.

"DON'T LET THE BOY TOUCH LIQUOR"

The other day in Chicago a victim of John Barleycorn, as he was preparing to end his life, penned a letter to his wife asking her forgiveness and in impassioned language making this request, "Don't let our son know the taste of liquor." This pitiful appeal of the recreant father was intended for the mother alone, but every American citizen who has a vote or an ounce of influence ought to feel a personal obligation to help this bereaved parent safeguard her boy. What hope has this woman, who must be both mother and father to the young lad, of keeping her offspring from the temptations of liquor surrounding him in a license city honeycombed with dramshops? When a little later he starts to school, he will be compelled to traverse streets reeking with saloons. As he goes out upon errands for her, he will continually pass liquor emporiums with poison drinks temptingly displayed. With the keen eyes of youth he will note that the politics of the city and of the state, yes, and of the nation as well, are controlled more or less by the liquor politicians and those who manufacture and sell the very poison his mother warns him to shun. As he reads the newspapers of the day he will learn that even the benevolent Uncle Sam, whom he is taught to venerate, is willing for revenue to tolerate the continuance of traffic in the strong drink that ruined his father and which his mother tells him will ruin him if he does not keep from it. Can this mother hope to save her boy from the clutches of a traffic so closely woven into the commercial and political life of the nation? When she turns expectantly to the city fathers, she discovers that it is through them that the licenses are permitted; when she appeals to her state legislators she finds them voting for laws at the behest of the liquor politicians, and when as a last resort she appeals to Uncle Sam, she discovers that he is in partnership with the distillery and the brewery. But, thank God, she is not waging alone the battle for the safeguarding of her son. Men and women by the thousands are working with her tirelessly to educate the boy to avoid the dangers of the saloon, and to make the adult see his responsibility to protect the lad by prohibiting the iniquitous traffic in alcoholic beverages. As she agonizes in prayer for her son she may have the consciousness that a great army of other mother-hearted women are praying with her; as she endeavors to shield him from the dangers of the liquor traffic, she may be upheld and strengthened by the realization that in ever-increasing numbers the Christian men and women of this nation are standing back of her and investing their strength, their time and their money that her boy and other mothers' boys may grow to manhood without passing through the scorching fires of temptation to drink. Speed the day, and it is not far distant, when not only the good citizens, but the governments of our cities, states and nation, shall say to every mother and father, "Our first and foremost interest is with you to put around your growing children a protective zone where the liquor dealer shall have no power over them."

STRENGTHEN THE WHITE RIBBON BOND

The love and sympathy of members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for one another can find a new avenue of expression wherever the forts, training camps, cantonments and navy yards of our Army and Navy are located. Let one member of a local union near each government reservation be appointed as a special correspondent to whom white ribboners whose husbands, sons or near relatives are in or near these camps can write. This correspondent might secure needed helpers, but her address alone should be given to all state W. C. T. U. papers as the one ready to render any possible service to "our" boys or to carry out any commission on their behalf.

By this plan white ribboners would have the comfort of knowing that their loved ones would be invited to the homes of comrades and if ill, lonely or homesick would be shown special kindness. THE UNION SIGNAL will be glad to publish names of such women correspondents appointed for the various camps and stations of the United States troops.

Miss Agnes E. Slack of England, one of the honorary secretaries of the World's W. C. T. U., and other English comrades will be very thankful for opportunities to show kindness to United States white ribboners' sons who are in England. Miss Slack, whose address is Caxton Buildings, Ripley, Derbyshire, England, will be glad to receive from our W. C. T. U. members the addresses in Great Britain of these boys. A great deal of this altruistic and beautiful work has been done by English white ribboners for Canadian boys in training camps and base hospitals, and they desire to extend similar courtesies to our boys from the United States. Such ministries are a balm to our aching hearts. They help us realize the consoling truth that we are one great household closely united in our supplications for one another and for the coming of permanent international peace.

Anna A. Gordon

"HIS PERSONAL CONCERN"

Upon the eve of the going into effect of Utah's state-wide law, a prominent business man who had opposed prohibition, announced that he intended to make it "his personal concern" to see that the law is enforced and to help put behind the bars anyone guilty of selling liquor. "I have a relative who is a member of a club," he remarked, "and although I respect its membership and hold in high regard its objects, I would not hesitate to inform on all involved if I discovered that the club was being used to clandestinely serve intoxicants."

Citizens possessed of such fine spirit insure the perfect enforcement of good laws and help to silence forever the liquorites' threat that "Prohibition doesn't prohibit." Prohibition commissions and commissioners, law enforcement provisions and penalties are helpful and necessary, but the support of public spirited men who make it their business to see that the law is kept inviolate as far as in their power is one of the chief requisites to its successful operation.

Heretofore the weakness of the movement in prohibition states has been that when the last ballot in the campaign was cast, and the last vote in the legislature counted, the good citizens believed the enemy forever conquered. As a matter of fact the battle is only half won. To achieve anything worth calling a victory the campaign needs to be continued until at least the majority of the citizens have determined, as did the good brother of Utah, that the enforcement of the prohibition law should be their personal concern. As there has come to be among states of the Union that have not yet parted company with the legalized liquor traffic a friendly rivalry to outdistance each other in securing prohibition legislation, let it also be the fashion among dry states to engage in an amicable race to raise the condition of their commonwealth from the positive degree, "dry," to the superlative, "dryest."

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, 561 Thirty-third St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

COULDN'T FIND A SECOND-HAND HAMMER

If you want evidence that men don't think after they drink take this from a Spokane, Wash., paper after the dry law went into effect. A citizen of Spokane went out to buy a hammer in a second-hand store, but ran into a new angle of the temperance question. He couldn't find what he wanted, so visited one pawnshop after another, and still failed to make a purchase. His curiosity was aroused, as he had been accustomed to pick up valuable mechanic's tools in this way for a mere song. So he said to one pawnbroker, "Let me see your entire stock of tools; I may find something that I want."

The man replied, "I have very few now."

"What do you mean? Don't working men come in to pledge their kits for money to tide them over?"

"Not since the state went dry. Men mostly are sober, and have good jobs, and want to hold onto their tools."

It was a case of not drinking and sensible thinking.—*Christian Endeavor World*

UNION SIGNAL QUIZ

Do you know the answers to these questions? They may be found in this number of THE UNION SIGNAL.

The use of these questions as a part of local union programs is suggested.

1. What new form of service to the enlisted "boys" is suggested by our National W. C. T. U. president?
2. Tell the incident that led Secretary Daniels of the Navy to issue the famous Wine Mess order.
3. How do naval officers now regard his action?
4. What military officer of "bone dry" fame has been recently made Major General of the United States Army, and how does he characterize alcohol in its relation to the military machine?
5. In what way does prohibition affect the cabaret business?
6. Explain the special significance of the memorial recently erected to Lillian M. N. Stevens at Portland, Maine.
7. Does the attitude of prominent men in the state of Maine indicate defeat or victory for woman suffrage September 10?
8. How will attention to a balanced bill of fare help the food conservation movement?
9. Name some of the advantages of preserving fruits and vegetables by the drying process. Explain how it can be done with a minimum of expense.
10. What methods are being used by South American white ribboners to bring the evils of the liquor traffic and the value of prohibition to the attention of the people?

ARKANSAS CAMPAIGN BUGABOOS NEVER MATERIALIZED

The prohibition states are largely populated these days with men who are working for nation-wide prohibition because they know from experience in their own states that prohibition, more than any other one thing, is what the United States needs. An Arkansas automobile distributor, E. N. Pettit of Little Rock, is such a man. This is what he says about prohibition in his home state:

"Arkansas will never go back to the saloons. Most of the predictions as to what would happen if liquor were thrown out of the state, have been pure bunk.

"During the campaign it was asserted strongly that the state would be over-run with illicit distilleries. This has not happened yet and elimination of saloons has solved some serious problems for us in the town of Helena, for instance, which is below Memphis, Tenn., on the Mississippi, we had, in the saloon days, a pretty tough problem.

"Hardly a day passed but some one was killed in a drunken brawl. Officers never were able to cope with the situation because they were handicapped in their attempts by the saloon element. Helena is now cleaned up. Frequent statements from citizens of the town show that they never want to go back to saloons again. The place is safe for everybody and the rough element has gone to work. Some of them are even acquiring homes and are taking care of their families which formerly had to shift for themselves because the head of the house was on a drunken debauch.

"People are producing more. Undoubtedly the absence of saloons has done more to help food preparedness this year than any other thing. Arkansas, which produced mostly cotton, has gone in this year for corn and potatoes pretty strong. We will make a good showing because nobody is loafing around the saloons. Prohibition has solved the help problem for the farmer and the farmer himself is getting away with more work.

"Prohibition is good for any state if you have a bone dry law. You will find that your production all along the line will be greater. But in order to have a bone dry state you must have co-operation among officers whose duty it is to enforce the law. Many business men in our state who were rabidly against prohibition, have discovered that they had been frightened by bugaboos raised during the campaign by the distillers. Many of these business men now are behind the movement for national prohibition. This is coming, as sure as you live, because folks under bone dry laws know that they are the right kind of laws and should apply nationally."

STATE CONVENTION CALENDAR

Maine—Calais, September 19-21.

North Dakota—Valley City, September 21-24.

Virginia — Charlottesville, September 25-28.

Minnesota — Minneapolis, September 26-28.

Maryland—Towson, October 2-4.

Utah—Tremonton, October 3-4.

Pennsylvania — Greensburg, October 4-8.

New York—Jamestown, October 5-9.

Washington (East)—Davenport, October 9-11.

Kansas—Topeka, October 9-11.

Tennessee—Bristol, October 12-15.

Alabama—Montgomery, October 16-18.

South Dakota—Yankton, October 19-22.

Ohio—Springfield, October 22-25.

Colorado—Boulder, October 24-26.

"GUERRA AL ALCOHOL"

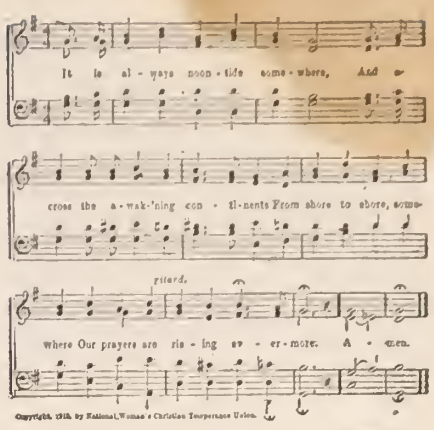
(Continued from Page Seven)

power to advance the interests of the holy cause." Since that the wives of the ministers of state and others have gladly given their names so that there is now an honorary national committee of about seventy-five of the most distinguished ladies and gentlemen of the nation.

One of the committee made a speech in Congress the day after giving his name as an advocate of the work. Soon afterward he secured the passage of the Sunday law and as a result of the bill all grocery stores that sold liquor and even the cigar shops where drinks could be had, have been closed and a heavy fine imposed for violation of the law. The petition presented making scientific temperance instruction obligatory in all schools and authorizing the organization of L. T. L.'s, and the publication of the temperance manual in the monthly teachers' magazine, has met with approval. A temperance committee of fifty of the most prominent teachers has been invited to submit other lessons with a view to publishing them as an aid to teachers.

The new English W. C. T. U. of Argentina, the Argentine National League, has elected as its president Mrs. W. F. Oldham, wife of Bishop Oldham. Miss Hardynia K. Norville was invited to represent the World's W. C. T. U. in the first woman's evangelical congress convening in Buenos Aires. This congress has promised to name a temperance committee to affiliate with the Argentine National League.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE



AT THE NOONTIDE HOUR

At the sacred noontide hour let the white ribboners of the land unite in prayer daily for our country and all other countries, that all may come to see the true Christian and humanitarian point of view in this world crisis; for the protection of "our boys" from the physical and moral deterioration from drink and vice that follow in the wake of war; for our President and his advisers that divine wisdom may rule every decision, that lasting peace may speedily come and the will of the Father of all peoples be done throughout the earth.

TRUTH NEVER DIES

Truth never dies. The ages come and go,
The mountains wear away, the seas retire;
Destruction lays earth's mighty cities low,
And empires, states, and dynasties expire;
But, caught and handed onward by the wise,
Truth never dies.

Though unreceived and scoffed at through the years,
Though made the butt of ridicule and jest,
Though held aloft for mockery and jeers,
Denied by those of transient power possessed,
Insulted by the insolence of lies—
Truth never dies.

It answers not, it does not take offense;
But with a mighty silence bides its time,
As some great cliff that braves the elements
And lifts through all the storms its head sublime
And never dies.

As rests the sphinx amid Egyptian sands,
As looms on high the snowy peak and crest,
As firm and patient as Gibraltar stands,
So truth, unwearied, waits the era blest
When men shall turn to it with great surprise.
Truth never dies.

—*Unidentified.*

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

September 12—Patriotic Membership Day
September 28—Children's Harvest Home (Birthday of Frances E. Willard)

PRESIDENT INDIA W. C. T. U. COMPLAINS THAT UNION SIGNAL IS VERY "WEIGHTY," BUT PAYS COST OF EXCESS BAGGAGE RATHER THAN BE DEPRIVED OF IT.

In a letter recently received by Miss Anna A. Gordon from Mrs. Margaret B. Denning, president India W. C. T. U., she tells in her characteristically breezy style how highly she values the official paper. We quote her letter in full:

"Loring Villa, Ootacamund, Nilgiri Hills, India, July 10, 1917.

"DEAR MISS GORDON:

"You speak in one of your letters from Washington of the welcome visit of THE UNION SIGNAL. That is the way I feel, and I am sending this message to be put into the paper I love so much—That Weighty UNION SIGNAL. If you, while in Washington, find THE UNION SIGNAL a welcome visitor, I wonder if you can imagine what it is to me away off in Asia? But up here in the southern mountains of India I find it a very weighty paper, indeed. When I am to give an address (and that is whenever I have an opportunity) I sort over my pile of UNION SIGNALS, knowing full well I shall find in it international, as well as American, matter.

"But here is the difficulty, as to its weight: I am about to start on a two thousand mile tour in the interests of the W. C. T. U., making the cities of Coonoor and Kotigiri, and then on over the plains to Coimbatore, a busy center where we have a small W. C. T. U., and then to the Kolar gold fields, where temperance teaching is needed for the large numbers of English managers; thence to beautiful Bangalore in the Mysore state, where, in response to a petition presented through the W. C. T. U. of Bangalore, the Rajah has recently put a stop to the sale of intoxicants at Hindu festivals, in restaurants, and even in the charming English garden called Lälbagh (Ruby-Garden); from there on to Madras, where three or four enthusiastic W. C. T. U. ladies are arranging meetings for me to address; finally arriving at Coconada, where we have a good W. C. T. U., and at Calcutta, full of temperance workers, but still so much in need of all efforts for total abstinence.

"And here are the UNION SIGNALS, waiting to be sorted out, as I must have with me some of them to fill up my cistern of information, from which I shall be drawing so constantly.

"But they are so weighty—twenty or thirty of them is too much for my luggage on such a long journey; yet each item is so full of merit, each article so packed with rich temperance kernels, that I simply *must* have every one of them.

"No use to try cutting—there is always so much on the other side of the page, and then along the journey there are many English-speaking Indian gentlemen who welcome such a paper, so I leave off cutting and make a big bundle, not counting the cost of excess baggage, but determined to use *all* the good things I possess.

"I may take a *little* biscuit tin for my lunches, but I dare not risk starving for temperance facts or depriving others of these rich morsels.

"Sincerely yours,

"MARGARET B. DENNING,

"President National W. C. T. U. of India."

AMONG OUR WORKERS

Mrs. Mamie M. Claflin, president of the Nebraska W. C. T. U., was one of the speakers at the thirtieth annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of her home county, Lancaster. Mrs. Allie Jackson, for ten years the active president of the county organization, was chairman. The main thought of the convention was the necessity for maintaining the organization now that Nebraska has joined the prohibition ranks. Speaking on this subject, Rev. Mr. Fike told of the great possibilities of the W. C. T. U. in a dry state. The symposium, "Why is the W. C. T. U. Now Needed in Nebraska and How May We Gain Members and Increase the Power of Our Organization," included among the speakers, Mrs. Claflin, the retiring county president, Mrs. R. D. Licklider, the newly elected president, and other workers of prominence in the county.

The annual convention of the Mitchell county (Kans.) W. C. T. U. was held recently at the Girls' Industrial school at Beloit, on the invitation of Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, president of the Kansas W. C. T. U., who is also superintendent of the school. Rev. L. B. Parker made the chief address of the day. A flag drill by girls of the seventh grade, music by the school chorus, a solo by Mrs. White, musical director of the school, and addresses by honorary members of the county union, were interesting numbers. Dinner of the pot-luck variety was served on the lawn, and notwithstanding the name it proved a feast worthy of the occasion. Mrs. Thomas Broadbent was re-elected president for the ensuing year.

The Piscataquis county (Maine) W. C. T. U., on August 15, held the first services of the season at the camp ground, Mrs. Alice Bigney, county president, presiding. The devotional services were conducted by Mrs. E. R. Lewis, the Scripture lesson and prayer were given by Rev. W. Z. Genge, and a solo was sung by Mrs. E. E. Bragg. The address of Rev. H. C. Vrooman, "In the Light of the World's Crisis," led the audience backward through the misty ages when all men partook freely of intoxicants and reviewed the progress of the anti-alcohol movement. The talk on equal suffrage by Rev. Lee Anna Starr was unusually forceful and scholarly.

Miss Louise Hollister, National organizer, was the speaker at the Delaware county (Ia.) W. C. T. U. convention, held in Hopkinton, August 22. The address of the evening, in which she explained the liquor situation in the warring countries of Europe, was a revelation to her audience and proved a most acceptable feature of the program. The daylight hours were filled with necessary business and the consideration of up-to-date methods of temperance warfare, music, readings and helpful addresses and papers being blended in exactly the right proportions.

ARE YOU READY
FOR
PATRIOTIC MEMBERSHIP DAY?
SEPTEMBER 12!
The Day Set for a Big Drive for Membership
Order Leaflets and Pledge Cards NOW
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Why I Am a White Ribboner
The Advantages of Organization
Busy Women and the W. C. T. U.
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Increasing Our Membership
Price, 2 cents each; 50, 20 cents; 100, 35 cents.

The W. C. T. U. a World Power and Why
Price, 3 cents; 50, 50 cents; 100, 90 cents.

Achievements of the W. C. T. U.
Price, 3 cents; 50, 60 cents; 100, $1.00.

The W. C. T. U. the Pioneer of Woman's Clubs
Price, 3 cents; 50, 40 cents; 100, 75 cents.

Willard Birthday Pledge Cards (with Frances E. Willard's autograph) 100, $1.00

Coupon Membership Cards, 100, 35 cents.

Y. P. B. Membership Book, each, 10 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

DEDICATION OF LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN AT PORTLAND, MAINE

Special Correspondence

Waiting at the state W. C. T. U. headquarters at 150 Free St., Portland, Maine, on the afternoon of August 14, were the motor cars which were to convey to the scene of the dedication of the Lillian M. N. Stevens Memorial fountain those who for various reasons composed the dedication party.

As Chandler's Band took its position beside the fountain and began to play patriotic airs, the procession started. When the party in autos turned into High street the band changed to "Hail to the Chief," and the six cars lined up facing the fountain.

The first car was occupied by Governor and Mrs. Carl E. Milliken, Mayor and Mrs. Wilford G. Chapman, and Mrs. Althea G. Quimby. The autos following contained Mr. and Mrs. William Leavitt, Mr. Ralph Ames Leavitt, Rev. C. M. Woodman, Mrs. Augusta M. Hunt, Architect Frederick A. Thompson, Mrs. Abbie E. Shapleigh, Miss Amelia Shapleigh, Mr. Shapleigh, Miss Clara M. Farwell, Mrs. Vena L. Johnson, state W. C. T. U. recording secretary, Miss Sylvia Vaughan, Mrs. F. C. Payson, Mrs. F. L. Bates, Miss Gertrude L. Bates, Miss Margaret L. Sargent, Miss Elsie Hannaford, Mrs. Vaill, Mr. Clarence P. Quimby, Mrs. Ellen R. Richardson, president of the New Hampshire W. C. T. U., Mrs. Elizabeth C. Knight and Mrs. S. M. Grant, president and vice-president, respectively, of the Cumberland county W. C. T. U.

Rising from her place in the mayor's car, Mrs. Althea G. Quimby introduced Governor Carl E. Milliken as presiding officer. Governor Milliken said he considered it a privilege to preside at the exercises for he believed the occasion, from the point of view of a citizen, was most significant. "We seldom erect memorials to the living, but there has already been erected in the hearts of all of us a memorial to Lillian Stevens more enduring than bronze," said Governor Milliken. He paid Mrs. Stevens an eloquent tribute as one of the great citizens of Portland and of the nation.

The invocation was given by Rev. Charles M. Woodman, a former pastor of the Friends' Church, and well known as an advocate of those high principles for which the Woman's Christian Temperance Union ever stands.

In the absence of Miss Anna A. Gordon, National W. C. T. U. president, Mrs. Augusta M. Hunt spoke of the history and purpose of the fountain. She told of the plans for its erection which originated with Miss Gordon and were developed by the committee that had the matter in charge. She spoke lovingly of Mrs. Stevens' service to her city, her state, her country and the whole world, and told touching incidents to illustrate the patriotism and devotion of the great woman whose life the fountain commemorates. "No one is dead as long as she is remembered," quoted Mrs. Hunt. "The reformers of one age are the heroes of the next, and Mrs. Stevens will always occupy the position accorded a hero."

Mrs. Quimby then formally presented the fountain to the city. As she was speaking Ralph Ames Leavitt, grandson of Mrs. Stevens, pulled the cord which held the American flag covering the statue, and the water was turned on.

Addressing Mayor Chapman Mrs. Quimby said:

"Mr. Mayor, in tender memory of a great life devoted to Christian service, the Maine Woman's Christian Temperance Union presents to the city of Portland this memorial fountain. That this expression of our devotion is symbolized by a child is most fitting. Because of love for such as these Mrs. Stevens dedicated her beautiful life to public service. May this little figure freely offering its sparkling water, represent, in some small measure, to the city of Portland, the service to the state and nation so loyally rendered by her most illustrious daughter, and may it keep fresh the memory of this sainted woman who ever gave hope and inspiration to a thirsting humanity."

Mayor Chapman, in accepting the gift on behalf of the city, expressed his appreciation in gracious words. "We have heard Mrs. Stevens on legislative platforms and before committees and she never forfeited the respect we had for her," said Mayor Chapman. "She was as firm as the great base of that monument, but she was gentle in the best sense of the term. She exemplified in her public life constructive statesmanship. She saw the sorrows brought on by the liquor traffic. She foresaw what we now see, that the issue is sharply drawn and can be settled in only one way. We accept this fountain as a memorial to a noble woman who gave her best, and may we take home with us a renewed interest in this woman's life and influence. This city is better, cleaner and happier because she has lived."

The exercises closed with the singing of "America," to the accompaniment of the band.

The fountain is a replica of the Frances E. Willard fountain in Chicago, and was designed by George E. Wade of London. It is made of bronze with a base of Maine granite.

Many visitors from out of town, as well as a large concourse of Portland people, listened with respectful and rapt attention to the exercises. The beautiful day, the appreciative words and the loving memories of a devoted life enveloped all as with a benediction. Much regret was expressed that Miss Gordon was unable to be present, for in her loving heart originated the thought of the fountain, and her life and words seem linked very closely to that other life in whose memory the fountain stands.

It was greatly regretted also that Mrs. Emma E. Watts and Mrs. Edna Rowan Harvey, members of the fountain committee, were unable to be present, and that Mrs. Whitman Sawyer, chairman of the committee, was delayed by motor trouble and did not reach the spot until after the unveiling.

Many from all parts of the state who had expressed a desire to be present at the dedication were unable to attend. However, whenever any white ribboner comes to Portland she will find the fountain with its "cup of cold water" ready for her, and as she stands by the side of the charming figure of the little child who offers the sparkling water, she will feel that the memorial is a beautifully fitting expression of love and loyalty to our great white ribbon leader.

LIQUOR SELLING NOT A BUSINESS BUT A CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY

There seems to be something about the liquor business so bad that men who engage in it lose all respect for law and order. Actually the worst indictment against the saloon is the saloon itself; it no longer has any respectable sponsors; those who formerly championed it now condemn it.

The saloonkeeper himself admits that there is no good reason for the existence of the saloon. He does not undertake to make an apology for it. He sees the product staggering away from his bar every day, and every saloonkeeper that has been able to get out of the business feels like a convict just released from a prison sentence. He tells you so, and with such earnestness that you are bound to believe him.

Instead of making his place as decent as possible by refusing to allow men to debauch and carouse in it, the average saloonkeeper will deal out his poison just as long as a man can stand on his feet and pay for it, and if he can not stand on his feet and still has money he can buy the vile stuff until he falls out of a chair and is kicked out of doors. The saloonkeeper presents every inducement to get drunk to the man who goes in to buy a drink.

Men are permitted to stand at bars and treat each other until they are all thoroughly soused, reason gone and nerves and muscles paralyzed.

Walking along the streets every day are to be seen the wrecks created by the saloon and the saloon system.

Fully fifty per cent of the bad government in cities is the result of the graft and blackmail which the saloon has long stood for—license to break laws and degrade the people.

And every inch of the way the saloonkeepers and drunkmakers have fought against the enforcement of any kind of law which would make their haunts anywhere near respectable. At no time or place have we found this institution of iniquity favorable to any kind of regulation. Occasionally there have been saloonkeepers too respectable to be in the business at all, but that kind of a saloonkeeper gets out of the business at the first opportunity, ashamed of the company he has been keeping.

At its very best, the saloon depends on drunkenness for its support. If all drinkers were moderate drinkers there would not be one saloon where there are now ten.

No man can continue to stand every day in a place of business and see the human derelicts coming and going on their unsteady legs, and realize that his business is killing men, that it is destroying homes and starving innocent victims, and count himself a good citizen. This is the plain truth, and it shows us the type of man the saloon turns the saloonkeeper into, even though he start out with respectability and good intent. This is not an unfair or unjustifiable estimate of the saloon. It is what every frequenter of these places knows the institution to be.

When it comes to obeying closing laws, there has never been any history written of saloonkeepers in a city of any size pretending to keep within the spirit and letter of the law.

Refusing to be regulated, insisting on liberty to break all laws, regardless alike of decency and morality, the saloonkeepers have themselves to blame for the great wave of suppression that is sweeping over the country.

And it is these plain truths, truths to which every drinker and every drunkard can certify, that make us believe that if we want to reform and redeem the saloonkeeper himself, we must suppress his business.—*Cole's Review.*

THE PLANNING OF ESTHER

DAISY HUGHES PHIPPS

Unexpected company had arrived at the Carters. Already there was plenty to do, for tomorrow was the day of the old settlers' reunion, the great annual event of the county.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union had planned several things for the occasion. There were to be a decorated float, a tent fitted up as a rest room, and quantities of literature for distribution. A committee was appointed to look after each item.

At three in the afternoon, Esther Carter was summoned to the telephone.

"Mrs. Bailey has called at the last minute to say she can't serve on the decorations. We have the float but lack the horses and driver. Can't you get them? And the streamers haven't even been painted. Can you see after them, too? Let me know as soon as possible. I'm waiting to hear before I start to town after the rest room furnishings."

Esther pledged her best effort to the president's requests and turned to the task with a will. Her first step was to whisper a little prayer for help to the Friend who never fails in any emergency. The second thought was to confer with her mother. But Mrs. Carter was entertaining her guests. It seemed hardly proper to disturb her enjoyment of the first visit Cousin Kate, the companion of her girlhood, had made for years. Esther glanced out of the window. Mr. King, a stump speaker for prohibition, was passing.

"Wait a minute, please," called Esther, advancing nearer, her hand extended.

"How do you do, Mr. King. Our union's in a dilemma and I thought perhaps you might help us. We have our float for tomorrow, but no horses and no driver."

"I'm certainly sorry my horses are at work." The speaker's voice was sympathetic. "But couldn't you get a team from the stable?"

"Probably so," answered Esther, "but Mr. Ervay is so bitter against prohibition, his prices for us have always been exorbitant."

Slowly she walked away, disappointed, it is true, but with a determination in her heart that was greater than any possible discouragement. Presently Bobbie, aged seven, was dispatched to the livery stable with a note.

Suddenly from out the deep blue sky there came a clap of thunder. Darkening clouds began to gather. Flashes of lightning followed. The rain fell in torrents.

A cold and dripping Bobbie returned a half hour later with a reply that spelled disaster to Esther's plans. Meantime she was concentrating arduously upon the problem. Suddenly the solution dawned as clearly as the rainbow that appeared after the storm.

"Get Cousin Robert's car," was a first-aid suggestion.

"O Cousin Kate," cried Esther excitedly, "excuse me a minute, but I've just thought of something. Could we use your car for the parade tomorrow? We want to decorate it for the W. C. T. U."

"I'm sure you could use it, Esther, if we stay, but Robert spoke of going to Crystal Springs tomorrow. He wants to try the water there."

"I have a bottle he can have. We must beg him to stay. It's very important for us to be represented. The election will be held in four weeks and every effort must be made to win prohibition. I heard yesterday that the saloonkeepers are making great preparations but we must make even greater." Esther's enthusiasm was contagious.

"I'll insist on Robert's remaining," promised Cousin Kate. "We must do all we can for prohibition," she added emphatically.

"Yes, indeed," agreed Mrs. Carter. "I feel that large issues depend on our activities tomorrow, so many of the voters will be there."

"I'm certainly glad to get a car," Esther was speaking with evident relief. "But what about the streamers? They haven't even been painted!"

"I'd get a sign painter, dear." The idea was advanced by Mrs. Carter.

"Perhaps I can. I'll go to see about it myself."

A moment more and the swift-footed messenger, regardless of the muddy streets, was on her mission, the motto of the union, "Never give up," ringing in her ears. "I won't," declared Esther stoutly, "until I see this thing through."

"Just rushed to death," was the wail of the first sign painter she visited. "Crowded now with orders," came from a second. She was about to consult a third when Archie, the bootblack, appeared. "Shine?" he was calling lustily.

There was something strangely pathetic in his wan face, particularly to those who knew his history. His father a few years back had been a successful merchant,—nearly every man in the country knew Henry Cross. But drink had played havoc with his prosperity and poor Henry passed out of life by the crimeward route.

The affair created quite a sensation and yet the unfortunate man's sympathizers went right on licensing the drink trade that left Henry's wife and children with no other heritage than a tarnished name and a dowry of poverty-in-plenty.

Archie perhaps was more robust than the other children, yet his small, underfed body, clad in ill-fitting, patched garments, stirred Esther's heart to pity. She watched him an instant; then a happy thought occurred to her.

"Archie, I want to buy a bottle of shoe polish, and wouldn't you like to make a dollar?"

"Yes'm, I would," he answered promptly, his eyes dancing at the prospect.

"Well, if you'll march in the parade tomorrow, I'll give you a dollar." The boy agreed heartily.

"Needn't mind about dressing up," Esther ventured tactfully. "Just wear what you have on."

The meeting place and other arrangements having been completed, Archie went on with his "shines" rejoicing.

After purchasing a supply of bunting and coarse domestic, the girl went in search of flags. These were kindly donated by a friend of the cause. Posters were next in order. They were found at the church where they had been used on World's Temperance Sunday. It required time and effort to remove the tacks, and when Esther reached home, completely tired out, the old town clock was striking six.

"Did you get the streamers painted?" inquired Mrs. Carter.

"No, mother, the sign painters were too busy. But I'll have them painted yet."

"You haven't much time."

"No, but I'll try my hand on them." Esther smiled in anticipation of the task. After supper Cousin Kate followed her into the yard. Soon the two were working away with a zeal characteristic of loyal white ribboners.

The domestic was stretched firmly on an old table. Tacks held it in place. Then Esther opened the bottle of shoe polish, applied it with the brush, and presto—the streamers were painted!

First there were large box-car letters, "W. C. T. U." Then, "Clay County Dry, September 19." Lastly, there was Archie's sign, "Vote for Mother and Me."

Fair weather, wide-spread advertising, and the promise of free entertainment, brought large crowds to the reunion. Everybody and his brother seemed to be there. The parade was a mile and a half long. Near the head was the white ribbon automobile, gracefully adorned with streamers, flags, bunting, bows and posters.

Directly in front marched Archie clad in patched garments, holding high his banner, "Vote for Mother and Me." Though eyeing him curiously, the master of ceremonies allowed him to proceed unmolested. As they passed a downtown corner, a loud voice rang out, "Hurrah for the W. C. T. U.!" "Hurrah for Prohibition!" "Hurrah for Clay County Dry!"

The rest room at the grounds was appropriately labeled as the property of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Cots, chairs, ice-water and toilet accessories composed the furnishings.

A veteran white ribboner, grown gray in service, was chairman of the committee on the distribution of literature. Approaching a man, she would say pleadingly, "Wouldn't you like to help with the Lord's work? Then read this and vote for Clay County dry."

More than one "hardy son of toil," looking into her sweet face replied, "I believe I will, since I saw the little chap today." "I came here against prohibition," was the reply of one man, "but when I saw that car and the ragged boy—"

The next afternoon there was a meeting of the union.

"Well, what about yesterday? Did we make any gain?" The question asked by the president was open to all for answer.

"I think we made decided gains," answered one member. "Everybody was touched by Archie's banner. His sad history made it wonderfully effective."

Another member volunteered: "A voter told me he left home, a strong opponent of prohibition, but he said he couldn't go against the women and children, so he changed his mind."

"Our car was voted the most beautiful," ventured a new enthusiast. "Three cheers for our efficient sign painter, Miss Esther Carter!"

In a body the union rose, giving Esther the Chautauqua salute.

"I don't need any thanks," she murmured. "If only our county shall vote dry, I will be happy."

"I've saved the best news for the last," declared the president triumphantly. "The mayor told me this morning that Dry Federation clubs are to be organized in every precinct of the county!"

For three months, Alford, the county seat of Clay, had had prohibition. The town was enjoying unparalleled prosperity. At a meeting of the board of trade the president referred to the marked increase of business, then animated by a spirit of generosity, suggested, "I feel that we ought to do something worth while for the town."

The "something" was quickly discovered by the W. C. T. U.: "Pension the Cross family; see that the children are educated." Two weeks later a happy little procession of the Cross children, four in number, was marching to the public school. Esther Carter was leading them. Archie, spick and span in his first whole suit, was keeping step to the joybeats of his heart. With a confused mingling of past and present he whispered confidingly, "Miss Esther, I *sure* am glad they voted for 'Mother and Me.'"

O bright flag, O brave flag,
O flag to lead the free!
The hand of God thy colors blent,
And Heaven to earth thy glory lent,

To shield the weak, and guide the strong,
To make an end of human wrong
And drain a hundred million human hearts
To follow thee. —*Henry Van Dyke*

HOW BERT DID HIS BIT

MRS. CARL M. BILBY

"Oh, well, Bert is left, mother," half-laughingly, half seriously responded Douglas Brooks to his widowed mother's trembling and tearful question, "But, Douglas, what will I do?"

Just that morning at the breakfast table the mother had read the list of young men who had volunteered for hospital service and had found in it the name of her own son. "Douglas, why didn't you tell me that you were going to enlist?" she asked him reproachfully.

"Because I knew, mother, you'd be worried if I did, and I thought I'd save you at least a few days of distress."

Mrs. Brooks choked back her tears and tried to keep her voice free from emotion. "But with Ralph in the Navy it seems to me we've done our bit," she managed to say.

"That's Ralph's bit, mother; I want to do my own. Uncle Sam's needing registered pharmacists for hospital service right now, so Bob Drexel and I both decided to go."

"Who will be here to help me bear life's burdens?" his mother asked. It was at this point Douglas had responded, "Oh, well, Bert is left." Mrs. Brooks' troubled, tearful blue eyes turned upon thirteen-year-old Albert. "Yes, I have Bert yet. He's too young to go to this awful war!" She buried her face in her arms and gave way to the grief and heartache she could no longer control.

"Please, please, mother, don't do that. I'll get back all right. Why, there's no danger where we're going. I'll come home all in one piece with medals and medallions pinned all over me, big as sunflowers."

But it proved sorry business, this trying to inject humor or even cheerfulness into such a situation, and Douglas with strangely bright, moist eyes, hurried down town.

Shy Bert, pale and slender, hesitatingly placed his hand on his mother's hair.

"Don't you cry, mother. If they all go away and leave us I'll take care of you."

"Yes, yes, my boy, I know. You'll do everything you can to help mother, but that isn't all that worries me."

"Well, Dug and Ralph are both enlisted now, so I guess, mother, we'll have to make the best of it."

For some time Albert had had a newspaper route, expecting to use toward his next year's school expenses the money thus earned. With the funds in his possession he purchased vegetable seed and with hard work had soon transformed the Brooks' back yard and two vacant lots into flourishing gardens. To pay for the use of tools borrowed from a neighbor, he mowed his lawn. Others, passing and seeing him at work, secured his services and it was not long before Bert was regularly caring for half a dozen front yards.

Bert lived in a community where there were many children and poor street car service. "My, I'd give anything today for some good home made ice cream for us all, but I'm too busy to make it myself and it's so far to go down town after it," Bert heard a lady remark. This gave him an idea. Why not gain mother's cooperation and make and sell ice cream? Mother, as usual, proved a good partner and on the following afternoon, which was a decidedly warm one, they tried the plan, realizing such a snug little profit that they decided to engage in the business regularly.

A classmate, Arthur Biggs, and his family were going to the country for the summer.

"Say, Bert, do you want to buy my pony?" he asked the Brooks lad.

"Can't do it now, Arthur. I'd like to have it mighty well, though, to cart my vegetables and ice cream around. If you can't sell it I'd take good care of it through the summer for the use of it."

Arthur didn't succeed in selling his pony, so he decided to accept Bert's offer. The boy arranged a cozy stall for it in the coal shed and fed it the grass mown from lawns.

Mrs. Brooks had always kept a few hens because, as she said, she wanted to use "real, home-layed eggs." One day she remarked, "We'll have to give up the chickens, Bert."

"Why, mother?"

"Feed is so high that I just can't afford to buy it any longer."

"Why can't we give them our table scraps?"

"Why, they wouldn't keep a sparrow any more, my boy. Since Ralph and Douglas have gone I don't do nearly so much cooking, and we must be very careful now of our grocery bill and help the country, too, that way."

Very dear to Bert's heart were the six hens he had named, "Speckle," "Prim," "Topknot," "Neaty," "Big-Foot" and "Golden."

"Mother, we could get enough scraps from the neighbors' tables to feed them. Why, I just saw 'oodles' of them, bread even, in Mrs. Antrim's garbage can. I'll run and ask her."

"Yes, of course, I'd rather give the left-overs to you for your chickens than to throw them away," Mrs. Antrim told Bert. Bert picked cherries and did other tasks to repay any time or effort spent in saving the chicken feed, which proved quite a satisfactory arrangement all around.

One day Grandfather Brooks drove in from his home five miles in the country to visit Bert's mother. He took Bert in his "flivver" to see several litters of young pigs which with their mothers were being kept on a five-acre lot at the edge of town by Hixon's mill.

"Well, young man, I hear you've got more business now than a peanut merchant! Getting rich fast, eh?"

"I can still manage to count my money," laughed Bert.

"Any unoccupied time on your hands?"

"Guess I could find a little."

"Well, you see, I have a good many pigs here and they need a fine boy to give them fine attention. I can't spare the time from the farm to attend to them through this hot weather, or any other weather, for that matter. Do you suppose you could get out here twice a day and give them the feed I'll order from the mill, and pump plenty of fresh water for them?"

"Certainly, grandpa."

"Bert, I've just thought of something. There are only two of one litter left, fine pigs, though. Suppose we re-name them, and instead of calling them Berkshire pigs, call them Bert's pigs. How'd that suit you?"

"That's a fine change and thank you, grandpa."

"Shouldn't be surprised if before fall they'd bring enough money to buy a certain pony and cart, should you?"

Bert plainly showed his delight by a murmured, "O, do you think so?"

"I know so," replied grandpa, emphatically, laying his hand affectionately on Bert's shoulder.

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HOW TO DRY VEGETABLES

FORESTALL A WINTER OF DISCONTENT BY PROVIDING A GENEROUS SUPPLY OF DRIED FOODS

With the shortage this year of tin cans and the consequent unusually large demand for glass jars, many housewives will be glad to solve the problem of preserving food for winter use by a return to the old time method of drying fruits and vegetables. The drying process is comparatively simple. It may be accomplished by means of artificial heat or the sun's rays, and homemade outfits serve as well as commercial dryers, and can be prepared at a slight outlay of time and expense. *Good Health Magazine* for September gives full and complete directions for this work in an article, "How to Dry Vegetables," by J. A. Morton. We quote in part from Mr. Morton's suggestions:

"The first step in drying vegetables is a blanching process. Blanching gives more thorough cleansing, removes strong odors and flavors, and softens and loosens the fiber, allowing quicker and more uniform evaporation of the moisture. It is done by placing the vegetables in a piece of cheesecloth, a wire basket or other porous container and plunging them into boiling water. The time required for this is short and varies with different vegetables.

"Blanching should be followed by the cold dip, which means plunging the vegetables into cold water for an instant after removal from the hot water. Cold dipping hardens the pulp and causes vegetables to retain their original coloring. After blanching and dipping, the surface moisture should be removed by placing the vegetables between two towels or by exposure to the sun.

"In preparing the foods for drying they should be cut into slices an eighth to a quarter of an inch thick. Root vegetables should be peeled. Make sure the knives and other instruments are kept clean, so as to prevent discoloration of the food. Root crops must be washed so thoroughly that no earthy flavor or smell will remain. A single decayed root will injure the flavor of a large quantity of prepared material.

"For sun drying, choose days that are bright and hot, with a minimum amount of moisture. The drying vegetables must be taken in during a rain and also before sundown. Also there must be a covering of cheese-cloth for the purpose of keeping out all insects. Once or twice a day the product should be turned over or stirred, and the thinner pieces removed as fast as they become sufficiently dry.

"The simplest form of dryer consists merely of strips, full length if desired, of muslin, or of heavy paper. The slices should be placed on this one layer thick. They could be laid on boxes or stretched between posts. A common method in the country districts is to lay them upon roofs with a low slope. This is all right, provided there is sufficient protection underneath from insects.

"The easiest method in drying is to use trays. These can be made inexpensively by using strips of lumber three-quarters of an inch thick and two inches wide for the sides and ends. To form the bottom laths should be nailed to these strips, with spaces of one-eighth of an inch between laths to permit air circulation.

"A length of four feet, corresponding to the standard length of laths, is economical. Instead of the laths galvanized wire screen, with openings of one-eighth or one-quarter of an inch may be used. In using wire, the size of the tray should be regulated by the width of wire screen obtainable. The trays should be of uniform size in order that they may be stacked together for convenience in handling.

"One must exercise his judgment to a great extent in determining the point at which the product is sufficiently dry. If any moisture remains upon the surface of the fruit or vegetables, it is a sign that drying should continue. For drying in artificial heat, the ordinary baking oven may be used. Place the sliced fruit or vegetables upon plates or trays, and put them into the oven, with a slow heat. The door of the oven should be left slightly ajar.

"Convenient trays may be made by using galvanized wire screen and bending the edges up for an inch or two on each side.

"Where a coal or wood range is used, large trays, either of wood similar to that already described, or of galvanized screen, may be used. These are suspended from the ceiling, one above another, if desired."

Great care must be taken, Mr. Morton warns, to protect the drying fruits and vegetables from flies, moths and other insects whose eggs, developing a few months later, will utterly ruin the product. Before storing the dried material he advises subjecting it to a heat of 160° F., which if allowed to penetrate to infected parts will kill the eggs. Another important item is to be sure that foods are sufficiently dry before being stored. Before finally storing for the winter it is well to "condition" the dried foods. That is, they should be placed in boxes and poured from one to another once a day for three or four days. If any part of the material is found to be too moist return to the dryer for a short time. The foods should be stored in tightly covered pasteboard boxes, preferably paraffined. Strong paper sacks may be used, and in parts of the country where the air is very moist a coating of paraffin over the bags will help to preserve the food. The bags may be put into tin pails with good effect.

DRYING TABLE

	Minutes Required for Blanching	Hours and Temperature for Artificial Heat Drying
Beans, green and wax	6 to 10	2 to 3; start at 110°; raise to 145°
Young lima beans	5 to 10	3 to 3½, same temperature
Garden peas	3 to 5	3 to 3½, same temperature
Sugar peas	6	3 to 3½, same temperature
*Sweet corn	5 to 10	3 to 4, same temperature
Carrots and parsnips	6	2½ to 3; 110° to 150°
Beets	Till skin cracks	2½ to 3; 110° to 150°
Pumpkin, summer squash	3	3 to 4; 110° to 140°
Okra	3	2 to 3; 110° to 140°
Brussels sprouts	6; add pinch of soda	3 to 3½; 110° to 145°
Cauliflower	6	3 to 3½; 110° to 145°
Spinach, parsley, celery tops, mint, sage, etc.	4 to 6 in steam	
Asparagus	5 to 10	4 to 8; 110° to 140°
Kohlrabi, celeriac, salsify	6	
Onions and leeks	5	
Cabbage	10	
Swiss chard	3	
Rhubarb	3	
Tomatoes	To loosen skin	

*Blanch on cob, in steam preferably. If boiling water is used, add teaspoonful of salt to each gallon. Cut off half kernel and scrape remainder before drying.

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FLASHLIGHTS OF FUN

He—"My ancestors came over in the 'Mayflower.'"

She—"It's lucky they did; the immigration laws are a little stricter now."—*Yale Record.*

Recruiting Officer—"How about joining the colors? Have you any one dependent on you?"

Motorist—"Have I? There are two garage-owners, six mechanics, four tire-dealers, and every gasoline agent within a radius of 125 miles."—*Judge.*

Uncle Ezra—"So ye just got back from New York! What's the difference between the city and the country?"

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These are troublous times, but we must not play "penny wise and pound foolish." Let's keep information and inspiration abreast our patriotism, and one important means of grace must be THE UNION SIGNAL.—*The Nebraska Union Worker.*

I should like to tell you that we had a prohibition campaign in Johannesburg last October and found the latest facts from THE UNION SIGNAL of great use in fighting the liquor people.—Mrs. A. A. Campbell, Parktown, Johannesburg, Transvaal Province, South Africa.

"During the Civil War we used to call the *Chicago Tribune* 'Mother's Political Bible'—she was so anxious to get the war news. And now I feel THE UNION SIGNAL is my 'Prohibition Bible.' Last evening I heard this illustration: Wellington said to his men just before a battle, 'What will England think of you men if you falter now?' We must not falter now, even though we do not understand why Congress takes no decisive action to prohibit the liquor traffic."

"I feel I must have my personal copy of THE UNION SIGNAL. For nearly a year I have read our local president's paper. There are so many articles I wish to preserve that I must have my own copy. So I have greatly economized in order to subscribe."

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VODKA PROHIBITION THE BEGINNING OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

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The prohibition of vodka not only allowed the working classes to enjoy a surplus of money they had never known before; it enabled them to think. For once they realized to the full extent the terrible oppression they had so patiently endured for centuries. Before the war the masses hardly dared to dream of politics, but once the people were able to recognize that the Government was not working in the interests of the nation, the revolutionary movement, which had been gaining strength for years, came rapidly to the front. The Revolutionists were never once inspired with a desire to stop the war.

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Remember the Children and the Teachers!

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLIII | EVANSTON, ILL., SEPTEMBER 13, 1917 | No. 35

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. AMBULANCE READY FOR ITS WORK OF MERCY AT THE FRENCH BATTLE FRONT

In front of the car are grouped the nine sergeants of Ambulance Company No. 9, who are to use the car. In the background can be seen National W. C. T. U. Headquarters. Miss Gordon and other members of the National W. C. T. U. force stand upon the porch.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

On every side are evidences of the "day of doom," November 1, for the liquor traffic in the District of Columbia. Saloonkeepers are making every effort to dispose of their stock on hand, but a fifty-mile dry zone about the District makes the sale in quantity a doubtful problem. God be praised. May liquor never come back.

Thursday, September 6, the House of Representatives without a roll call or a dissenting vote passed the great war credit bill authorizing $11,528,945,460 in bonds and certificates. This is the largest amount ever authorized by any nation since time began. Action by the Senate as soon as the pending war tax bill is disposed of, is planned by administration leaders. Not a material amendment was added by the House. Representative Moore of Pennsylvania led a group of Republicans in a futile fight for consideration of his proposal for a war expenditure committee, which was thrown out on a point of order.

Former Speaker Cannon persuaded the House to exempt from taxation forever interest on bonds not in excess of $5,000. Speaker Clark took the floor and in a vigorous speech favored a fifty-fifty proposition. "I am opposed to saddling this debt on future generations," he said. "This generation entered into this war, and it should pay its share of the debt." A declaration by the Speaker to the effect that he would "if necessary, as a temporary proposition, agree to raising the tariff" aroused laughter and applause. "As a rule, as you know, I am against raising the tariff, but rather than issue these bonds and pile them up on my children and my children's children, I would increase the tariff, but praying all the time to be forgiven."

The Senate's bitter fight over war profits taxation virtually ended late Wednesday afternoon, September 5, with the adoption of the Finance committee's compromise provision for a total levy of $1,260,000,000, or about one-third of this year's war and normal excess profits. This is an increase of $1,060,000,000 over present taxes. The high tax advocates failed to secure a single amendment. The vote on the Finance committee's draft was 72 to 7.

The fight was continued on Thursday for heavier income taxes, but the decisive rout of the day previous, Senate leaders say, forecasts defeat of this particular measure. The final vote on the entire bill is to come Monday next.

Washington on Tuesday, September 4, wrote a memorable chapter in the nation's history. It paid sincere and reverant tribute to its young men who will shoulder arms at the country's call. But the great procession for its selective service men was more than a civic event. The nation's leaders seized the occasion to pay their tribute to the new National Army.

Commander-in-Chief of New National Army Heads Washington Parade

For the second time since he became President, Woodrow Wilson marched afoot along Pennsylvania avenue. He did it first when he headed the preparedness parade. For him it was a new kind of inauguration, marking his advent as commander-in-chief of an army which, for the first time in the country's history, will fight on European soil. Carrying a silk American flag and attired as were hundreds who marched along the avenue, in blue coat, white trousers, white shoes and stiff brimmed straw hat, he walked with a quick easy stride, which set a fast pace for the procession. The President was cheered lustily along the line, but for once he and men of national note were overshadowed. Every eye was watching to catch sight of the first of Washington's drafted men to qualify for service and the chief demonstration, which was as unique as was the parade, was for them. No cheering crowd was this. It brought a lump to our throats to see mothers, wives, and sweethearts, bravely smile and wave their hands as the boys they loved went by. As soon as they had passed out came handkerchiefs and the tears flowed freely. Probably no parades except inaugurals have drawn bigger crowds to the streets, and even inaugurals fail to bring forth the personal and intimate interest evidenced by those who watched on Tuesday. Spectators jammed the sidewalks, crowded the windows, climbed to roofs, and posted themselves in unexpected places of vantage along the line. A man who walked along the entire route of the parade failed to note a single person who was boisterous or noisy. The nearest approach to it was when "Uncle Joe" Cannon came along, jaunty and spry, despite his eighty-one years and carrying the flag we all love. Again and again was heard the cry, "Hurrah for Uncle Joe," or "Three cheers for Uncle Joe." The former Speaker of the House marched beside Speaker Clark. Then came the United States Senate, seventy members being in line; only a few were absent who were not sick or unable to make the long trip. The House was represented by 260 of its members. The flood of men that poured by was clad in khaki, with the exception of the 900 drafted men who in spite of their civilian clothes marched proudly along. Behind the troops were the government departments headed by the respective secretaries. The Navy clerks carried a half dozen banners with legends that are watchwords in the American navy. "I have not begun to fight" was one. Hundreds of women from the departments were in line. Herbert Hoover led the food division, followed by fifty women dressed in blue uniforms and white caps who carried flat a monster flag. Union veterans in blue, and Confederate veterans in grey, marched side by side, with the banner in front of each division bearing the words in large letters, "The *United* States." One of the features that brought the crowds up cheering was the hundreds of little children who represented the Washington playgrounds. The foreign visitors seemed particularly interested in a monster float on which all the nations in the war against Germany were represented. Twenty-eight thousand were in the parade, and 200,000 witnessed it. "Onward, Christian Soldiers" ran head and shoulders above every other march in popularity. Of the fifteen bands in line, five played this martial hymn while passing the reviewing stand.

DEATH KNELL OF DISTILLERY BUSINESS SOUNDED SEPTEMBER 8

All the distilleries in the United States stopped the manufacture of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes at eleven o'clock Saturday night, September 8, in accordance with the clause of the Federal Food Control Act providing, "No foods, fruits, food materials or feed shall be used in the production of distilled spirits for beverage purposes."

One Buyer Only in Chicago's Wheat Market

Word comes to Washington that there was just one buyer in the Chicago wheat market one day recently, and he didn't visit the board of trade. He was Uncle Sam, or the great United States. One basic price, $2.20, was fixed by President Wilson. The method pursued was very simple. The man who brought the wheat had it placed in an elevator, obtained a receipt, took it to the Otis building where the United States has an office, and got his money. Through a misunderstanding a little of the wheat sold at slightly above the government basis, but the local representative of the food administrator issued a warning that there must be no repetition of the offense.

Representative Keating of Colorado brought to the attention of the House yesterday the fact that Europeans are buying war bread more cheaply than Americans. With flour milled from American wheat bakers of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Belgium are selling bread at from 60 to 100 per cent less than this country's white loaf commands. In Great Britain, 32 ounces of bread sell for 11 cents; in France 35 ounces for 9 cents; in Italy 35 ounces for 8 cents; and in Belgium 35 ounces for 11 cents. In Washington, D. C., 14 ounces sell for 10 cents. "Remember," said Mr. Keating, "that the grain which goes into this bread was raised and sold by American farmers, that speculators and middlemen made their regular profits, that freight was paid to the seaboard and the highest cargo rate in history expended for its shipment across the Atlantic. What reason can be assigned, then, for the fact that bread is sold 5,000 miles away from the original wheat field cheaper than it is at home?"

Methodists Lay Plans for War Camp Ministry

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for war camp ministry to Methodist soldiers is being asked of the Methodist Episcopal Church through its board of home missions and church extension. The survey of churches in the neighborhood of the cantonments and other camps shows that in the main a majority are not fitted to meet the demands of the 150,000 Methodist soldiers distributed throughout the camps. This $250,000 will be used to equip regular Methodist chaplains, to support and equip volunteer chaplains, for officers' training camps, etc. The very strongest men in the denomination will be sent to serve as pastors or associate pastors at these camp churches.

National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Hotel Driscoll, Washington, D. C., September 7, 1917

ALL DISTILLERIES CEASE MANUFACTURE OF ALCOHOL FOR BEVERAGE PURPOSES SEPTEMBER 8, BY ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

OVER 600 WHISKY MILLS AFFECTED BY PROHIBITION CLAUSE OF FOOD CONTROL ACT

On Saturday night, September 8, at eleven o'clock, by order of the Federal Government, all distilleries ceased the production of beverage liquors. While the action of Congress in dealing with the liquor question for the period of the war leaves much to be desired, the closing of the distilleries for the manufacture of beverage alcohol is an event of national significance. Although the law is in force only for the war, no student of the prohibition question believes that these alcohol factories will ever again be permitted to engage in business. The temperance forces generally observed the occasion by renewed efforts to further the movement against the legalized liquor traffic. The Chicago Dry Federation celebrated the death of the Bourbon business by beginning in earnest the circulation of their petitions and pushing their campaign work. White ribboners observed the day in perfecting their plans for the great membership drive on September 12, believing that in no way can they so effectively promote the national prohibition cause as by increasing their membership in every state of the Union.

Iowa to Vote on Constitutional Prohibition on October 15

The allied temperance forces of the state of Iowa are engaged in a strenuous campaign for constitutional prohibition. Well satisfied with the results of prohibition, they intend to make the state permanently dry by placing in the constitution a prohibition amendment. They believe that by so doing they will prevent the prohibition issue from being a disturbing question in state politics. They also believe that a victory in Iowa, which votes October 15, will give an impetus to the movement in Ohio and New Mexico, which vote at the regular November election.

One of the speakers who is addressing large audiences is Hon. James R. Hanna, ex-mayor of Des Moines, who did so much to help clean up that city. Mr. Hanna in his speeches calls attention to the following convincing facts:

"During the last year of license in Des Moines there were eighty-six saloons which took in $3,000,000, at a conservative estimate—$500,000 more than it cost to support the city government, and all its institutions, including the fifty-five schools with their little army of teachers and more than 25,000 pupils. During the first year of prohibition the court costs were decreased more than fifty per cent, arrests fell off forty per cent and even the cases of larceny decreased one half. These figures are moderate and conservative. Statistics as to insanity tell a similar story. People with drink-befuddled brains stand no show whatever in the stress and strain of modern life. Then, so long as the temperance question remains unsettled it will be a bone of perpetual political contention. Iowa has done pretty well in the past forty years, but the best state in the union ought to do still better. We can't afford to do just average things in Iowa. If we cannot do better than states less blessed we are not living up to our high inheritance. On October 15 next it should be our duty, as it may be our high privilege, to take the great question of prohibition out of politics and write it into our state constitution, for keeps."

Real Estate Business Prospers Under Utah's Dry Law

Utah's prohibitory law has been in effect since August 1. The *Salt Lake City Tribune* reports that the first three weeks of the month recorded an active time in the real estate market. The Associated Investment Company says a review of the month's business shows increased trading in small modern homes located in some of the better residence districts. V. H. Ritchey, general manager of the Wellbilt company, expresses the opinion that the prohibition measure will ultimately have a marked effect in increasing all branches of the realty business in Salt Lake City.

Self-Supporting Women to Vote in Guanajuato

The associated press reports that the legislature of Guanajuato has granted suffrage to all women who are able to read and write and are self-supporting.

HONOR ROLL

—of—

PROHIBITION STATES AND TERRITORIES AND DATE OF GOING INTO EFFECT

Maine	1851
Kansas	1880
North Dakota	1889
Oklahoma	1907
Georgia	1908
North Carolina	1909
Mississippi	1909
Tennessee	1909
West Virginia	1914
Alabama	1915
Arizona	1915
Virginia	1916
Colorado	1916
Oregon	1916
Washington	1916
Arkansas	1916
Iowa	1916
Idaho	1916
South Carolina	1916
Nebraska	1917
South Dakota	1917
Utah	1917
Dist. of Columbia	†Nov. 1, 1917
Alaska	†Jan. 1, 1918
Indiana	†April 2, 1918
Michigan	*April 30, 1918
New Hampshire	†May 1, 1918
Montana	*Dec. 31, 1918
Porto Rico	†March 2, 1918
Canal Zone	

*Enacted 1916. †Enacted 1917.

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1917

Iowa†† Ohio New Mexico

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1918

Utah†† Missouri Florida
Minnesota Wyoming Nevada

††Now have statutory prohibition. Will vote on constitutional amendment.

President Wilson Endorses New York Suffrage Campaign

A letter from President Woodrow Wilson endorsing the fight of New York state woman suffragists to obtain the enfranchisement of women through a constitutional amendment at the state elections in November was read the other day before the New York state woman suffrage party, in conference in New York City. President Wilson's letter follows:

"I learn with sincere pleasure of your impression of a growing sentiment in the state of New York in favor of woman suffrage, and I shall look forward with the greatest interest to the results of the state conference. May I not express the hope that that conference will lead to a very widespread interest in your campaign and that your efforts will be crowned with the most substantial and satisfactory success.

"I hope that the voters of the state of New York will rally to the support of woman suffrage by a handsome majority. It would be a splendid vindication of the principle of the cause in which we all believe."

Life to Cut Out Liquor Advertising

No more liquor advertising for *Life*, the periodical that deals exclusively with the humorous side of life, and heretofore has given generous space to liquor advertisements. The *Continent*, in commenting on this change of policy, remarks, "The advertising manager informs us that from this present August henceforward forever *Life* will live guiltless of commending to its readers the stuff that enters their mouths only to steal their brains—those indispensable brains without which *Life* cannot be appreciatively perused."

No Alcohol or Tobacco for New Mexico Teachers

The assistant state superintendent of Public Instruction of New Mexico is the leader in a movement against the use of alcoholic drinks or tobacco by public school teachers. The *Christian Science Monitor* states that as a result of his efforts county boards of education in practically every county have extended the rule against the use of alcoholic drinks by teachers to include the use of tobacco in any form.

Harvest Beer Not Needed

The *Alliance News* quotes from a London paper the following interesting letter from a Canadian farmer:

"As a Canadian, I can say that during the harvest in the great wheat fields of Northwest Canada beer is unknown. 'Milky tea' is all the boys ever get. I have pitched twenty-six loads of sheaves on it in a day."

"WIND THE RIBBON ROUND THE NATIONS"

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. ACTIVITIES IN THE EASTERN AND WESTERN HEMISPHERES

Making Temperance Sentiment in Italy

Madame Marie Camperio of Milan writes appreciatively of the "interesting and well translated" Italian temperance leaflets received. Madame Camperio, leader of our white ribboners in Italy, is optimistic about the general work which even the war has not hindered. "We are making temperance sentiment," she writes, "among the workmen in the factories, printing sentences on alcohol on the envelopes in which they receive their wages. My secretary, Miss Bersani, is charming and is a teacher in a girls' school. She is doing a great work among the children, securing them as members. Once a month she invites to the school the mothers of her pupils and explains to them the danger of using alcohol. We are publishing many leaflets and lately have issued a little book to help the school teachers."

China Menaced by Imported Liquors

Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich, the general secretary of the W. C. T. U. work in China, is preparing a leaflet about white ribbon activities in China. During the past year more letters than usual have come to Mrs. Goodrich from missionaries who see the need of active temperance work and who desire helpful literature. In answer to these requests Mrs. Goodrich has sent to the mission stations a large quantity of excellent leaflets. She is to be especially congratulated on her up-to-date temperance work with the Chinese parliament. The members of that dignified legislative body, eight hundred in all, received from the W. C. T. U. of China a letter enclosing a leaflet on beer and one on Russia's temperance experiment, the latter prepared by Mrs. Goodrich. China, though emancipated from opium, is in great danger from the importation of alcoholic liquors. Mrs. Goodrich writes: "Merchants tell me that in Shanghai all kinds of foreign drinks are served by Chinese when doing business. On the dining cars nearly all Chinese have foreign liquors served with their meals. Beer and other alcoholic liquors are being given away to well-to-do Chinese to establish the habit." One million dollars' worth of cigarets have been given as samples to the Chinese in order to create an appetite. Mrs. Goodrich prepares the temperance programs for the monthly meetings of nine different societies located in Peking. She also arranges for special meetings, lectures and talks in the city schools. The Commercial Press, a large Chinese publishing house with branches all over the country, has lately sought help from the W. C. T. U. in the publication of temperance leaflets.

It is so gratifying to receive from China the news of five "brand new unions," organized by Mrs. Renyin Mei, the gifted native general traveling secretary of the W. C. T. U. of China. Mrs. Mei's three weeks' successful itinerary included addresses in large schools, and the new unions are all located in these educational centers. She wonderfully appeals to thinking men. At the Union Theological Seminary in Nanking the students were "wildly enthusiastic" and pledged their loyal support to the temperance reform, not only for the present, but also in their future church work as

native pastors. Mrs. Mei's devotion to the work is realized by all she reaches. She writes: "I feel that the great need for China is this temperance work. It is God's call to me. It will be a fight with the people who are in the habit formed of these things, drinking, gambling, smoking and vice. It will be very hard work indeed for any human being to do. I shall need your prayers so much." Miss Jennie V. Hughes writes of a stirring address given at the Knowles Bible Training School at Kiukiang, in which Mrs. Mei stressed the evils resulting from the enormous amount of tobacco in every form that for years has been sent from America to China. The audience was greatly impressed when Mrs. Mei exclaimed: "Let us have a motto which is of God, not of the other like this one of the American tobacconists. Their motto is: 'In ten years' time tobacco in the hands of every Chinese in the land.' Let our motto be one of faith in God who has overcome the world: 'In less than ten years no tobacco, no wine, no opium in our great republic.'" In response to this enthusiastic appeal, 153 men and women solemnly took the pledge.

Miss Yu Ling Chen, Young People's secretary, has an earnest, convincing way of speaking which quickly wins her Chinese audiences. One of the missionary teachers writes that Miss Chen is a wonderful girl and has made a splendid impression. At morning devotions this friend's cook offered the following pathetic petition: "Out of a land where women have been considered of no importance, we thank Thee, O Lord, that thou hast given us this kind of a woman."

Australian States Campaigning for Prohibition

Lady Holder, president of the Australasian W. C. T. U., has a son in active service in France; another son is in the war zone in Palestine, and her third boy expects to leave home this month, having just reached the age of nineteen years. The government of South Australia has appointed several policewomen and a large number of justices of the peace. Lady Holder, one of the new justices, hopes, in this capacity, to be able to do much helpful work for women and children.

The corresponding secretary of the Australasian W. C. T. U., Mrs. W. H. Carvosso, reports an enthusiastic meeting of the executive committee in Sydney, New South Wales. A prohibition campaign in which the six Australasian states will work unitedly is the aim of our Australian comrades. They have appealed to the Australasian prime minister in regard to prohibiting the sale of grain to breweries and distilleries. They have petitioned for an anti-shouting (treating) bill as a war measure. Queensland white ribboners are again beseeching the premier to grant a referendum to the people on the question of six o'clock closing. Australian white ribboners have sent to Hon. Lloyd George an appeal for the protection of their boys in the Australian training camps through the prohibition of liquor canteens and of the rum ration in the trenches at the battle-fronts.

Mrs. J. W. Copeland writes from Victoria, Australia, that the six o'clock closing of the liquor bars in hotels has been a great boon. It has removed the temptation in the evening from young men, especially the soldiers. The measure is a law in four out of the six states of Australia. Mrs. Copeland writes: "I much appreciate THE UNION SIGNAL which I have taken and read for twenty years."

Great Britain's White Ribboners Absorbed in Relief Enterprises

"There is a great scarcity of young women workers," writes Mrs. Gemmill, honorary secretary of the Scottish branch of the British Woman's Christian Temperance Union. "Our best and brightest are either busy at home in war service or are engaged as nurses—all over the field of action. Our little new 'Y' secretary and others are at Salonica doing magnificent work. We provided and have kept up at a cost of $525 monthly three motor ambulances which have done much good work in connection with the Scottish Women's Hospital on Foreign Service. I have been absorbed in looking after temperance canteens which we started and carried on." The Glasgow union has conducted for over two years a large soldiers' club which is much appreciated.

Madame Yajima, Eighty-five Years Young, Active in Field Work

Mrs. Ochimi Kubushiro, in a letter from Akasaka, Tokyo, tells of the successful field work accomplished in the northern and southern districts. "When the call for a speaker came to headquarters," writes Mrs. Kubushiro, "our beloved president, Madam Yajima, courageously exclaimed, 'I have lived eighty-five years already and I can die anywhere, so I will go wherever needed.'

"Accompanied by the matron of our headquarters, our president went north to Sendai where she made four addresses to great audiences consisting each time of several hundred people. Miss Hayashi of Osaka and Miss Totoki of Kure accompanied Madam Yajima on her southern trip. They visited eleven towns and cities. Members increased in each local union and a new 'Y' and L. T. L. are going to be formed. Yesterday a letter sixteen feet long came from one of the local presidents, who was so happy that she could not keep silent about the effect of their tour. And don't you think how happy we feel when these trips were supplied by the fund we got from that little five cent bag.

"Miss Strout's stay and her work were effective. I am sure something will be done in the future. Mrs. Gauntlett worked so hard in company with Miss Strout, visiting and interpreting. Today we are going to dedicate one of the buildings of Jiai Kwan, our rescue home. I have read through your 'Frances Willard.' How human she is. When I was in America I used to read her 'Glimpses of Fifty Years' every Sunday afternoon. I cannot help but be inspired when reading her writings."

"AMERICA, SAVE OUR BOYS"

JEAN CARR WRIGHT, Lincoln University, Pa.

(Adapted from the popular song, "America, Here's My Boy," to be sung to the same music)

A million mothers knocking at the nation's door,
A million mothers, yes, and there are millions more
Have said good-bye and sent their boys away;
But one and all, they to this nation say:—

CHORUS

"America, we've raised our boys for you;
America, you'll find them staunch and true,
The defenders of our country,
They are ready to die or do,
America, you have an enemy
Right at your very doors,
The awful liquor traffic and 'tis killing men by thousands.
America, save our boys."

We've raised our boys to lead a life that's clean and true;
It's nothing more than you've expected us to do;
But now these precious lives are in your care,
Exposed to licensed evil everywhere.

Old Glory floats o'er many brave young hearts tonight;
And mothers pray that "right not might" shall win this fight.
Oh, listen to the mothers' pleading cry,
Don't lose this chance to make the nation dry.

For liberty this country fought long years ago;
But now we fight a strong-intrenched and fiercer foe.
Away with drink that steals the strength and brain
Of men who fight a lasting peace to gain.

SIDELIGHTS FROM SHAKESPEARE ON THE ALCOHOL PROBLEM

CHRISTINE I. TINLING

FOREWORD

My Shakespeare!
Thou art alive still, while thy book doth live,
And we have wits to read and praise to give —*Ben Jonson*

Alcohol is on trial. It has been arraigned before the bar of public opinion on at least a dozen counts. It stands accused of murder in the first degree and of every other crime. Many are the witnesses who bear testimony every day to its evil deeds; on the other hand there are those who argue in its defense.

Let us hear a few of these as they speak to us from the pages of the immortal Shakespeare, giving faithful testimony to their innermost thoughts and feelings on this important subject. Do not let us imagine that because they belonged to the society of three hundred years ago, they are not qualified to express an opinion, and have not any more a portion forever in anything that is done under the sun. They are as much alive as they ever were. We pass them on the street, we live with them in the home, we do business with them in the busy mart.

Human nature remains ever the same, and as for Shakespeare, it has well been said of him, "He was not for an age, but for all time."

It is true we cannot call these witnesses into any court of law. Did we attempt to detain them, they would vanish into air, into thin air, and like the baseless fabric of a vision leave not a rack behind. They are of such stuff as dreams are made of, but they are none the less real for that. Nothing is more real than thought; it remains as strong and vital as ever when the brain that gave it birth has been mouldering for centuries in the dust.

In order to secure the testimony of these people we must catch them unawares. We must wait our opportunity and listen to their speech as they talk among themselves of their joys and sorrows, the "mingled yarn" that forms the warp and woof of life.

Let us take five witnesses for the defense and five for the prosecution and listen to them with an open mind, considering carefully, not only each individual testimony, but also the character of the witness. If we have learned the priceless lesson "to delight no less in truth than life," let us weigh the evidence pro and con as fairly and dispassionately as we may. Then in our own minds let "even-handed justice" prevail, as we pray that it may ever prevail in the greater court of our national government.

Caliban and His God

"That's a brave god and bears celestial liquor; I will kneel to him"

Caliban has been sent by his good master Prospero to fetch some wood. As usual he goes slowly and unwillingly for he hates the duke for having dispossessed him many years ago. Formerly he lived here alone with his mother, a foul witch who for mischiefs manifold and sorceries terrible was exiled from Argier and took refuge on this desert island.

He is a strange looking object as he waddles along; dwarfed in stature, "legged like a man" but with fin-like arms, and with long claws for nails. When Prospero and his little daughter, Miranda, cast adrift by their enemies, were stranded here, the duke pitied Caliban and took him to live in his own cell. The creature could not even speak in those days, but only gabbled like a thing most brutish. Prospero, however, did not let an hour go by without teaching him one thing or other, so he gained after a while such simple knowledge as how to "name the greater light and how the less." Prospero allowed him to share such scanty comforts as he himself enjoyed. He trained him on the other hand to build the fire, bring in the wood and make himself useful in various ways.

The kind man's efforts, however, have been in vain. Caliban is incorrigible; he cannot take any print of goodness, being capable of all ill. He is one on whose nature nurture will never stick, and as with age his body uglier grows, his mind cankers in like manner.

As he loiters along bearing his load of wood he suddenly sees a man in an odd variegated costume advancing towards him. But as no one lives on the island except himself, Prospero and Miranda, and as he has never seen any human shape except these and his witch mother, he thinks this must be a spirit sent to torment him. He falls flat on the ground hoping thereby to escape notice.

This is no spirit, however, but the jester of King Alonzo's company. They have all been wrecked and cast upon the island and are scattered here and there. A thunderstorm is brewing and a huge black cloud is ready to burst, so this fellow Trinculo looks round for a shelter.

There is not a tree in sight, no, not so much as a shrub, and he knows not where to hide his head. Suddenly turning, he espies Caliban. "What have we here?" he cries, "a man or a fish? Dead or alive?" Though the form is suggestive of a fish, the dress makes him conclude this must be an islander recently killed by a thunderbolt. The "monster" is a curiosity surely, and if Trinculo can only take him to England, he will make his fortune. But his immediate concern is to shelter from the storm, so he creeps under the creature's rough cloak or gaberdine and hides there. There they lie, presenting the appearance of a four-legged animal and looking between them even more monster-like than Caliban did before.

Soon there comes along the drunken butler of the ship's company, Stephano by name, bottle in hand as usual. He pours some of his liquor into the mouth of the strange animal, with what object we shall consider later.

Let us see what impression it makes upon him. This is of interest to us, because Caliban is no mere ugly oddity; he stands as a type of man at his lowest, only slightly raised above the brute. He is of the earth earthy, and represents the animal nature, just as Ariel stands for thought and rejoices in the free air as his natural element.

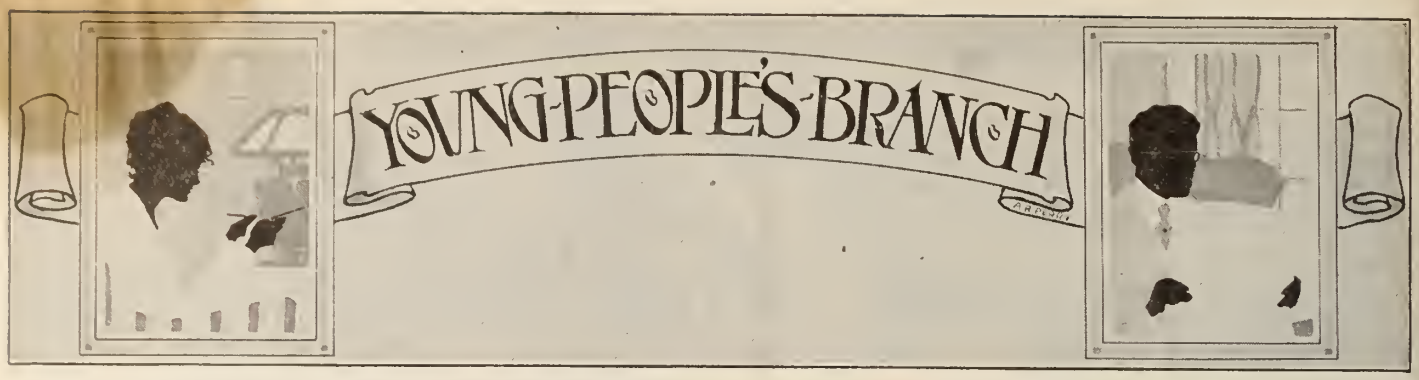
Caliban is delighted with the draught. Hear what he says: "That's a brave god and bears celestial liquor; I will kneel to him. I'll swear upon that bottle to be thy true subject, for the liquor is not earthly. Hast thou not dropped from heaven?" he cries. "Out of the moon, I do assure thee," says Stephano. "I was the man in the moon when time was." "I have seen thee in her," replies the credulous Caliban, "and I adore thee; my mistress showed me thee and thy dog and thy bush."

Caliban cannot do enough for this lord of liquor; he promises to show him every fertile inch of the island, pluck berries for him, catch fish, dig for pig-nuts, in fact, do everything in his power for the "wondrous man" who has brought him this celestial boon, this more than earthly beverage, tasted and enjoyed now for the first time in his existence.

No wonder that a poor monster, more like a tortoise than a man, is amazed when he first makes acquaintance with alcohol. It mystified the alchemists in the Middle Ages, who at first thought they had discovered the elixir that would give perpetual youth. They called it *aqua vitae* or water of life. The name "alcohol" was given to it because of its volatile nature. It is from two Arabic words signifying "most subtle." A few drops poured out would almost immediately disappear. Surely it was a strange substance! It gave peculiar sensations, too, a feeling of exuberance that was very pleasing. So, like Caliban, they considered it a celestial liquor, a beverage fit for gods.

The Arabians appear to have practised in early days the art of distillation, that is, the extraction of what they called the "spirits of wine" from a fermented liquid. It is probable that the Chinese also were

(Continued on Page Nine)



National General Secretary
MARY FRANCES WILLARD ANDERSON
79 Trowbridge St., Cambridge, Mass.

"Attempt Great Things for God. Expect Great Things from God."

National College Secretary
CHRISTINE I. TINLING
605 Westover Ave., Norfolk, Va.

RALLY FOR YOUR COUNTRY AND YOUR GOD

MARY FRANCES WILLARD ANDERSON

Rally month is here again. There have been many changes since last September. Many young men from our Young People's Branches have responded to the nation's call for service abroad, and we shall miss them in our Y. P. B. activities. God bless and keep them wherever they may be.

To the thousands of young men who remain at home we issue a special appeal to join with us; take the places of those who have gone and help us fight our nation's greatest foe—the liquor traffic.

Surely we can depend upon the young women of this land to join us and serve under our Y. P. B. banner! The world war has undoubtedly prepared the youth of America for just the instruction given in our Young People's Branch. There is a thoughtfulness among young people which was absent in the days of ease and quietness. They know that world tasks confront them and we Young People's Branch members must seize this opportunity here and now to rally the young men and women in our communities. To do this successfully we must HUSTLE.

"To hustle when you want to
And to hustle when you don't;
To say, 'I can, I must, I will,'
When you want to say, 'I won't!'
To push with all your might and main,
And to stop with nothing less,
Will swing that heavy gate ajar
That leads to true success."

Dear young people, this rally month is your open door. If God opens the door, enter it. Do not let any power on earth keep you back. Never miss an opportunity for service. It is a great honor to be a co-worker with God, and surely we who are fighting one of His greatest enemies are fighting with Him.

If we are to expect great results this rally month we must make great efforts. Then

Rally! Rally!! Rally!!!

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAM FOR SEPTEMBER Y. P. B. MEETING

Rally Month

On one of the Sundays in September arrange a Young People's rally.

Have an enthusiastic speaker, strong chorus, and vigilant look-out committee to secure pledges and members.

Song—"Until our Nation's Dry," page 19.

Roll Call—"One new Temperance Fact I Learned the Past Summer."

Annual reports of officers, superintendents and committees.

Song—"How Firm a Foundation," page 60.

Election of officers.

Installation of officers.

Appointment of delegates to convention.

"Our High Aim"—by Y. P. B. president. (Plans for New Year.)

Consecration Service.

Song, page 1.

Second Meeting

Study course outlined.

Department—Y. P. B. literature.

Social reception to young people of community or town.

MISSOURI'S STIRRING Y. P. B. CONVENTION

Missouri's state Y. P. B. convention held at Columbia was soul-cheering and inspiring. The state has a splendid lot of gifted young men and women who bring honor and distinction to our cause. Mr. D. B. Curtiss, as presiding officer, reflected credit upon the organization by his strict adherence to parliamentary rulings. Officers and delegates transacted business with precision and dispatch and kept the program right up to the minute. We are so thankful for these splendid young people. Under the wise direction of Mrs. Mary Esrey and the efficient corps of state officers, they will do valiant service in our 1918 campaign.—*Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, President Missouri W. C. T. U.*

A CALL TO COLLEGE COMRADES

CHRISTINE I. TINLING

The college year is about to open and we need to prepare immediately to utilize our opportunities. As the National W. C. T. U. Convention does not meet this year until December we shall have almost three months of fall work. A great deal can be done in that time if we only begin promptly.

The plans for college work have been printed in THE UNION SIGNAL so I will not repeat them. But I have sent an extra copy to every state Y. P. B. secretary and more may be obtained from National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Illinois, for postage only.

It is pleasant to hear of New York state offering a set of books to every college and Normal school. Could not other states follow this good example? If the Y. P. B. has not the funds with which to do it, would it not be a good investment for the state W. C. T. U.?

Several wrote me in the spring that nothing could be attempted at that time but in the fall they would be ready to begin organization in the colleges. I hope all these workers are planning to get busy in September.

Some state presidents wrote that they hoped to appoint a college secretary before long, perhaps at the mid-year executive or after their spring conventions. I am eagerly awaiting their decisions.

One of the first things we ought to know is the number of college Branches at present in existence. I have asked every state secretary for this information about her own state. Two have replied. I should love to hear from the other forty-nine.

This is the "last call" for this year. Down in Mississippi in a country hotel where I happened to be one night, a traveling man asked the waiter, "Do you ring two bells for dinner?" "No, suh," was the reply, "I rings de same bell twice." I am sadly conscious that I have rung this bell of mine a good deal more often than that. If you are tired of hearing it, I am sorry. Pardon one more peal. Ding, dong! Ding, dong! Get busy! Organize the Y. P. B. in every college and Normal school! Ding, dong! Ding, dong! Last call!

FOOD OR NARCOTICS—WHICH?

H. G. GUTHMANN, Instructor of Economics, Syracuse University

Food is now the chief concern of America, for with her lies the responsibility of supplying not only her own needs but those of her allies. Much can and is being done through governmental regulation. It is upon individual economy, however, that most depends in making this work effective. By purchasing food wisely the supply may be made to satisfy a greater number, and by discouraging unnecessary and harmful goods producers will be forced to change to the production of necessaries. At this time it were well to examine our national weaknesses.

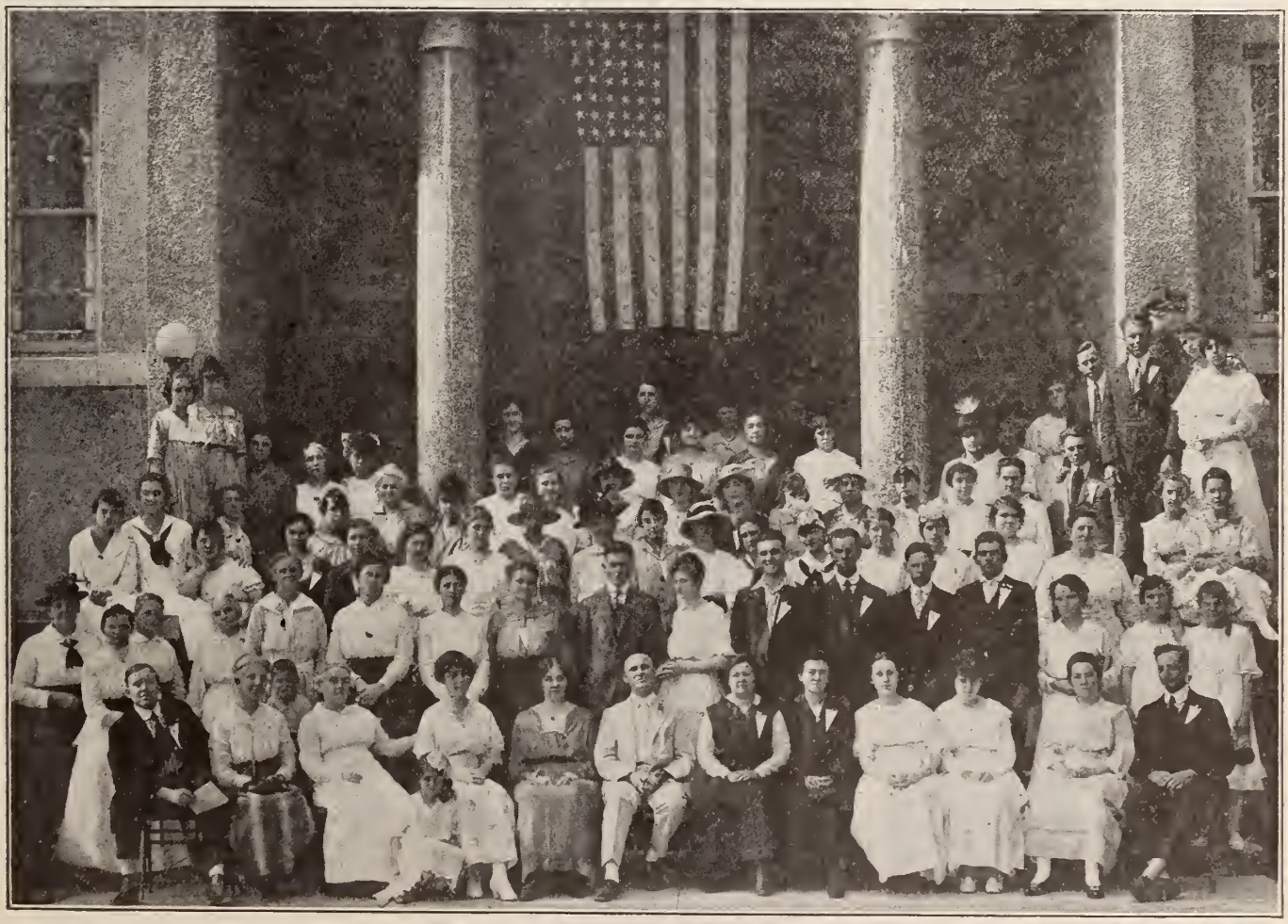
Americans have a weakness for tobacco which costs them at least $1,000,000,000 annually,—an amount which merits our consideration when looking for leakages. This sum represents the consumption of valuable labor and garden soil. Federal figures for 1916 place the tobacco acreage at 1,411,800 acres, which almost equals the total area of improved farm land in the state of Massachusetts. This item is of no small importance when we recall how strongly the public has been urged to do their "bit" by cultivating small back yard gardens, and other plots of doubtful fertility.

The labor side is no less important. For the same year 210,894 persons were reported employed in the manufacturing of tobacco products. This must be added to the farm labor consumed. The sales organization also adds another quota to this small army, which might well be employed in a useful field of production. Why should it not be so employed?

All such data as is available points in one direction,—a greater or less degree of impaired effectiveness among the users of the narcotic. In the business world it has resulted in the closing of many desirable fields of employment to the cigaret user. The experiences of recruiting officers with "tobacco heart" is but another pointed illustration of what an increasing number of medical and even business men are coming to recognize. The example serves, however, to re-emphasize that whatever injures the individual impairs national efficiency.

If Food Commissioner Hoover finds it worth while to ask housewives to save "a slice of bread a day" worth a fraction of a cent, a cigar representing five cents worth of material and labor may also be a worth while economy. It means just so much natural energy saved for other kinds of production. Indeed at such a time the tobacco fund of a certain New York daily for the soldiers takes on all the aspects of the work of those well intentioned folks who used to send cordials and brandies to the one away from home.

Tobacco is neither food nor drink. It remains to be seen whether America can afford its billion dollar narcotic.



Iowa Young People's Branch Conference held at Oskaloosa

The Union Signal

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Evanston, Illinois, September 13, 1917

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Washington, D. C., December 2–7, 1917

Miss Anna A. Gordon, National W. C. T. U. president, left Evanston, Friday evening, September 7, for Iowa, to confer with Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, state W. C. T. U. president, concerning the state-wide campaign now in progress. The people of the state vote on constitutional prohibition on October 15. While it is generally conceded that the amendment will carry by a large vote, there will be nothing left undone to make assurance of victory doubly sure.

MRS. LOYNE'S DAUGHTER TO BE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF WORK AMONG LUMBERMEN

Mrs. Etta L. Davis, of Methuen, Mass., daughter of our promoted comrade, Mrs. W. A. Loyne, has been appointed acting superintendent of the department of Work among Lumbermen and Miners for the remaining months of the National W. C. T. U. year. Mrs. Davis is very familiar with the department, having assisted her mother on many occasions. She feels it a sacred privilege to take up the work so ably carried on by her mother.

"SIDELIGHTS FROM SHAKESPEARE ON THE ALCOHOL PROBLEM"

We publish this week the first in a series of twelve articles, "Sidelights from Shakespeare on the Alcohol Problem," by Christine I. Tinling. The series deals in an original and delightful fashion with certain Shakespearean characters, through whom the great dramatist presents vital truths concerning the demoralizing, degrading and deteriorating effects of the alcohol habit. The sketches are especially adapted for use in the W. C. T. U. programs and will serve the purpose of instruction as well as entertainment.

HOW ABOUT YOUR COLLEGE?

Last spring the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America requested the presidents of the various colleges and universities to communicate with their respective alumni associations urging that the use of intoxicants at their meetings be done away with during the commencement season. The responses received were most hearty and appreciative, according to Mr. Charles Stelzle of the council. They showed a strong sentiment against the use of liquor at social affairs. One president wrote: "We have never had intoxicating drinks at any college function of any sort from the beginning until now. Our college sacrificed the friendship and the gifts of a man who has $3,000,000 because we were opposed to the liquor trade." Another wrote, "Almost without exception the faculty and students are for national prohibition."

That in this enlightened age any higher institution of learning should permit the use of alcoholic beverages at any of its social functions is difficult to understand. The radical change in the attitude of the faculties of colleges and universities is gratifying, but we look forward hopefully to the time when every institution will not only be outspoken in its advocacy of prohibition but will include in its curriculum a special course on the alcohol problem. Such courses are being introduced in not a few colleges. During the coming year in the Economics department of Syracuse University is to be given a course of lectures on "America's Parasitic Industries—Tobacco and Alcohol." Why is it not possible for other colleges to give similar lectures?

It is admitted that the teaching of scientific temperance in the public schools has created the sentiment which has driven the saloons from three-fourths of the territory of the United States. A continuation of this study in the higher institutions would do much to hasten the completion of the task. Such courses will be established as soon as there is an expressed demand for them. Would not concerted action on the part of parents of the sons and daughters who attend college bring about the desired end? The young people themselves would second such an effort with enthusiasm. One can think of no endeavor that, if successful—as it is certain to be—would do more to enlighten the future generation and assure the permanence of national prohibition.

"KEEP THE HOME FIRES BURNING BRIGHT"

One of the most popular songs in the army camps overseas, we are told, is "Keep the Home Fires Burning Bright." We know not what may be the thought of the boys as they sing it, but surely the words are a ringing challenge to those who are left at home. We are told that we are in a world-wide war for democracy; that for the sake of establishing this great principle our boys and men are abandoning their careers, putting aside their ambitions, and risking their all on the battlefields of Europe. What an unspeakable calamity if these champions of civic liberty and righteousness shall return home to find that through the inertia or laxity of those responsible, the city, the state, the nation has in any way deteriorated. To the everlasting disgrace of humanity it must be admitted that a time of war furnishes the opportunity for selfish interests to accomplish their ends. With the minds of the people concentrated on the war and absorbed in relief work, corrupt politicians find it not difficult to control local and state politics and carry out their unrighteous programs. "To keep the home fires burning bright" until the war is over will require eternal vigilance in every community. The fuel of agitation and education along the lines of temperance and other great reforms must be tirelessly supplied, that the fires may be kept at white heat. Is your town or city still cursed with the legalized liquor traffic? Prepare for the home-coming of the young defenders by exterminating every liquor shop. If you are so fortunate as to live under a prohibitory law, constitute yourself a law-enforcement committee to see that the will of the people who have enacted that law shall not bo frustrated by the liquor interests. Remember that the deadly enemy of true democracy is lawlessness and that you may as valiantly fight for this principle in your own town as will your college comrade or your business associate or friend on European battlefields. Keep the home fires of benevolence and missions burning bright while so many generous friends and supporters are in army camp and on naval gunboat. Keep the home fires burning bright in the Bible school and city missions by filling the places left vacant by the departure of faithful teachers and leaders. Keep the home fires burning bright in the college and university where this fall the comrades who have enlisted will be so sadly missed. Fill with new recruits the ranks of those who have responded to the call to the colors, awaken the latent patriotism of every individual with whom you come in contact and make it tell for the true Christian democracy that shall make possible a lasting peace among the nations of the world. Let your slogan in home, church, office, factory, school, be "Keep the home fires burning bright."

THE NATION'S DRINK BILL

The announcement by the press that the nation's drink bill has increased tremendously during the past year will undoubtedly cause concern on the part of some. It is, of course, quite unnecessary to explain to UNION SIGNAL readers the cause of the apparent advance. But every advocate of prohibition must be prepared to meet the assertion that will be made by the liquorites that the report of the Internal Revenue department means an increase in the amount of liquor consumed and a reversal of public sentiment on the prohibition question.

As has been stated in these columns many times the figures given in the Internal Revenue report are based on the amount of distilled liquor released from bond, the payment of the Federal tax being required at that time. Anticipating the possibility of President Wilson's using the power vested in him by Congress to commandeer distilled liquors in bond for munition purposes, the distillers have withdrawn enormous quantities, estimated at over a million gallons a day, in many cases making loans in order to do it. This liquor, remember, has not been consumed, but will remain in the warehouses of the distillers for sale to retailers. It should also be taken into account, in explaining the Internal Revenue report, that very large quantities have been withdrawn for munition purposes. These two facts tell the story of the so-called increase. The figures made public in the report do not indicate that there has been a greater consumption of alcoholic beverages than heretofore, as they do not deal at all with consumption.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, 561 Thirty-third St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. AMBULANCE PRESENTED BY NATIONAL PRESIDENT

The National W. C. T. U. ambulance for the French front is now a reality. It would have rejoiced the hearts of the generous donors to the Ambulance Fund to have been present on Saturday, August 25, when the machine was formally presented by Miss Anna A. Gordon, National W. C. T. U. president, to Ambulance Company No. 9, in charge of Dr. S. V. Balderston. It was accepted by Lauris Eek, ranking sergeant. The full force of sergeants came from Fort Sheridan to inspect and receive the ambulance, which they enthusiastically declared was "a dream" and "a thing of beauty." The machine is one of the most substantial and best equipped ambulances made in this country. It can accommodate at one time four stretchers. The members of the corps which are to have the honor of using it in France are as patriotic and high-minded a company of youths as are to be found in the service. The National W. C. T. U. claims Head-Sergeant Eek as one of "its boys," for while taking his course at Northwestern University, he gave his leisure hours to service at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters. On one side of the machine, in a conspicuous place, appears a silver plate bearing the words: "Presented by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, U. S. A." During the heart-breaking days to come, as those who have contributed toward the purchase of the ambulance read the casualty lists from the French battle front, they will have the comfort of knowing that through this ambulance they are doing "their bit" to care for the wounded who are bravely defending their homes and their country in the war zone of Europe.

SIDELIGHTS FROM SHAKESPEARE ON THE ALCOHOL PROBLEM

(Continued from Page Five)

acquainted with it. But like many other things it was for a long time forgotten. Albucassis, a Moorish physician, rediscovered it in the eleventh century and it was improved somewhat later by a certain Raimundus Lullus, a theologian of distinction. He lived in the island of Majorca and learned to love a girl, who, alas, was suffering from an incurable disease. He threw himself into the study of physic and chemistry in order to save his sweetheart. This was impossible but he became a famous alchemist and specially busied himself with the art of distillation.

Though the alchemists learned by means of heat to separate this volatile substance, this alcohol, they had no idea of its origin. This was shrouded in mystery. Mankind had, of course, known since Noah's time that when grapes were crushed and exposed to the air, something was formed that would produce intoxication. But aeons were to roll by before men could read "in Nature's infinite book of secrecy" the story of how this came to pass.

At last Louis Pasteur, in the nineteenth century, announced to the world that fermentation is due to a minute plant, the yeast-cell, which lives and grows in solutions of sugar, and gives off alcohol as a waste product. Another scientist, Buchner, a few years later, submitted the yeast plant to great pressure and extracted from it a ferment which he called zymase. He showed that this is the agent that does the work of breaking up the molecule of sugar into two molecules of carbon dioxide and two molecules of alcohol. So now it is clear that alcohol is a waste product formed in connection with the splitting up of sugar. In other words, it is a result of decomposition. The work of the yeast plant is thus the exact opposite of that of the green plant cell. The green plant takes carbon dioxide and water and builds them up into a useful food, sugar, whereas the yeast plant uses sugar and breaks it down into carbon dioxide and alcohol.

This excretion, like others, is injurious to the cell that produces it and to all higher forms of life. It is well known that the bodies of all plants and animals, including man, are composed of the minute masses that we call cells. Cells have a few essential needs. One is water; another is oxygen. Alcohol has an affinity for both of the substances; it readily combines with them and thus deprives the cell of part of its supply.

Cells consist largely of protoplasm which resembles the white of an egg, but is a very complex material consisting chiefly of the class of compounds known as proteins. Alcohol is hurtful to protein and causes it to coagulate or clot. These three simple facts are sufficient to explain in large measure the injurious effects which follow its use.

As regards its character this toxin is narcotic, that is, if taken in sufficient doses it causes narcosis or stupor. In the days before chloroform was known it was often used in operations to deaden the sense of pain. It belongs indeed to the same group of substances as chloroform, ether and chloral, and is classed as an anesthetic. Therefore, by reason of its very nature, it cannot be suitable for beverage use.

Because, however, it gives a temporary feeling of elation, those who are ruled by impulse rather than by reason will naturally be in favor of it. Caliban stands as a representative of that great host who live for the satisfaction of the lower nature, the animal appetites. All these must be counted among the "Pros." If they say anything they will bear witness for the defense.

We shall soon hear from others of a very different type, some of them persons of intelligence and influence. All the supporters of alcohol are not Calibans by any means, but practically all the Calibans are supporters of alcohol, and this is to be expected.

Their cry is "Liberty" and here again our poor monster perfectly represents them. Having tasted the joys of alcohol he determines to break loose from his master, Prospero, the benefactor to whom he owed so much. Hear him sing:

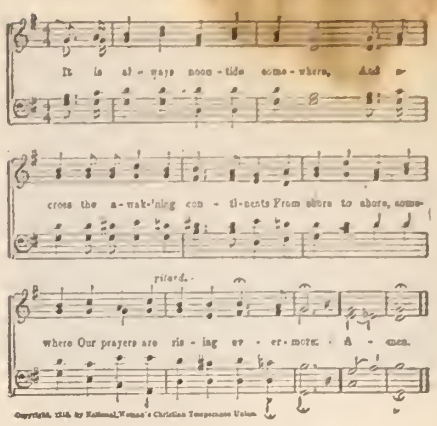
"No more dams I'll make for fish,
Nor fetch in firing
At requiring,
Nor scrape trencher, nor wash dish.
Ban, Ban, Caliban,
Has a new master; get a new man."

He will not serve Wisdom as it is personified in Prospero; he prefers to serve Appetite.

"Heyday, Freedom," he shouts, "Freedom, Freedom" and all the time he is a miserable slave, ready to resign every advantage of civilization for the newfound joys of the bottle. Nay, this "thing of darkness" will kill if possible the man to whom he is indebted for everything, even the very gift of language, and will cast himself down in abject submission before the one who can supply him with strong drink, crying, "I prithee, be my god," and protesting that he will be for aye his foot-licker.

What a picture of humanity reduced to its lowest terms. Such is our first witness for the defense of alcohol, Caliban, the deserter of Wisdom, the willing slave of Appetite.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE



AT THE NOONTIDE HOUR

At the sacred noontide hour let the white ribboners of the land unite in prayer daily for our country and all other countries, that all may come to see the true Christian and humanitarian point of view in this world crisis; for the protection of "our boys" from the physical and moral deterioration from drink and vice that follow in the wake of war; for our President and his advisers that divine wisdom may rule every decision, that lasting peace may speedily come and the will of the Father of all peoples be done throughout the earth.

MY FATHER'S WORLD

This is my Father's world. O let me ne'er forget
That though the wrong seems oft so strong,
God is the ruler yet.

This is my Father's world. The battle is not done.
Jesus who died shall be satisfied.
And earth and heaven be one.

This is my Father's world. Should my heart be ever sad?
The Lord is King, let the heavens ring,
God reigns—let the earth be glad.

—*Maltbie D. Babcock.*

UNION SIGNAL QUIZ

Do you know the answers to these questions? They may be found in this number of THE UNION SIGNAL.

The use of these questions as a part of local union programs is suggested.

1. What event of national importance relating to the liquor traffic occurred September 8?

2. Name the states that vote on statewide prohibition this fall.

3. What special issue is to be decided by the voters of the state of Iowa, and on what day do they cast their ballots?

4. What marked benefits has Des Moines experienced under prohibition?

5. Since China has freed itself from the opium curse, what new evil menaces its health and morals?

6. The women of what section of North America have been very recently granted suffrage privileges?

7. What well known humorous periodical has declared its intention hereafter to decline all liquor advertisements?

8. How could all colleges be induced to arrange for courses of lectures on the liquor problem?

9. How can a housekeeper avoid loss of nutriments in cooking potatoes?

10. What is the explanation of the so-called "increase in nation's drink bill?"

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

September 28—Children's Harvest Home (Birthday of Frances E. Willard)

TREASURER'S REPORT

MRS. MARGARET C. MUNNS, National Treasurer

Contributions to the Ambulance Fund

Contributions to the W. C. T. U. Ambulance Fund are given by states. It would be a pleasure to acknowledge these gifts just as they have been received from local unions and individuals as well as from state treasurers. As the larger part of this fund has come through the regular channels, reaching the National treasurer through the state treasurers, it would be impossible to give the names of all contributors, hence the acknowledgment by states.

Alabama	$ 5.00
Alaska	11.75
Arkansas	12.85
California (N.)	199.70
California (S.)	78.35
Colorado	60.00
Connecticut	125.00
Delaware	59.00
District of Columbia	32.00
Florida	25.00
Georgia	352.38
Hawaii	10.00
Idaho (N.)	6.25
Idaho (S.)	15.00
Illinois	32.50
Indiana	151.25
Iowa	100.00
Kansas	105.00
Kentucky	29.00
Louisiana	31.55
Maine	40.00
Maryland	50.00
Massachusetts	100.00
Michigan	135.60
Minnesota	358.25
Mississippi	7.60
Missouri	143.96
Montana	22.95
Nebraska	50.00
Nevada	2.00
New Hampshire	20.00
New Jersey	425.25
New Mexico	10.00
New York	342.65
North Carolina	8.00
North Dakota	28.60
Ohio	53.05
Oklahoma	108.50
Oregon	81.00
Pennsylvania	295.00
Rhode Island	30.00
South Carolina	26.55
South Dakota	200.45
Tennessee	42.50
Texas	47.73
Utah	7.10
Vermont	25.00
Virginia	128.10
Washington (E.)	25.00
Washington (W.)	127.50
West Virginia	58.00
Wisconsin	109.50
Wyoming	6.08
Individual contributions	309.75
Total	$4,867.25

Fund for Support of French Orphans

In answer to the appeal made by Miss Lella M. Sewall, National superintendent of the Flower Mission and Relief department, the following contributions have been received and forwarded. These have come largely from L. T. L.'s.

California (Holtville)	$ .30
Connecticut	15.00
Georgia	1.00
Idaho (Montour)	2.25
Iowa	8.50
Kansas	2.40
Kentucky	2.00
Maryland	4.00
Massachusetts	2.00
Montana	1.00
New Hampshire	.25
New Jersey	4.10
New York	3.50
Ohio	1.00
Tennessee	1.20
Texas	.20
Vermont	1.00
West Virginia	41.50
Wisconsin	1.25
Wyoming	.55
Miss Ervin	5.00
Total	$98.00

Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund and Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund

The following contributions have been received for the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund and the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund. After consultation with the state treasurers, it was decided to give this report hereafter by states rather than by local unions because state treasurers acknowledge these gifts through the state papers and the space in THE UNION SIGNAL is needed for other important matter. The Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund contributions have been acknowledged by states since the creation of the fund.

	Willard Memorial Fund	Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund
California (N.)	$ 25.40	$ 1.00
California (S.)	2.00	....
Colorado	11.00	....
Connecticut	38.10	6.50
Delaware	26.50	12.50
Georgia	10.04	5.00
Idaho (N.)	6.00	2.00
Illinois	47.86	57.20
Indiana	17.00	3.00
Kansas	156.00	....
Kentucky	6.00	2.85
Maine	164.40	100.00
Maryland	112.50	51.00
Maryland No. 2	....	1.50
Massachusetts	47.85	47.00
Michigan	200.00	44.84
Missouri	14.30	1.00
Montana	4.00	13.00
Nevada	8.00	....
New Jersey	64.00	71.46
New York	297.32	32.25
Ohio	33.92	2.00
Oklahoma	19.02	....
Oregon	35.35	3.50
Pennsylvania	2.00	1.00
Rhode Island	....	25.00
South Carolina	44.77	63.48
South Dakota	....	25.00
Tennessee	29.00	101.00
Utah	....	1.00
Vermont	40.34	82.45
Virginia	45.55	43.91
Washington (W.)	95.50	42.50
West Virginia	27.25	93.00
Wisconsin	101.60	15.00
Wyoming	8.00	4.00
Mrs. McDowell for Porto Rico	100.00	....

STATE CONVENTION CALENDAR

Maine—Calais, September 19-21.
Oklahoma, El Reno, September 19-21.
North Dakota—Valley City, September 21-24.
Wisconsin — Milwaukee, September 21-25.
Virginia — Charlottesville, September 25-28.
Minnesota — Minneapolis, September 26-28.
Kentucky—Dawson Springs, September 28-October 2.
Maryland—Towson, October 2-4.
Oregon—Albany, October 2-5.
Utah—Tremonton, October 3-4.
Pennsylvania — Greensburg, October 4-8.
New York—Jamestown, October 5-9.
Washington (East)—Davenport, October 9-11.
Kansas—Topeka, October 9-12.
Tennessee—Bristol, October 12-15.
Alabama—Montgomery, October 16-18.
Illinois, Peoria, October 16-19.
Georgia—Dawson, October 16-19.
Washington (West).—Seattle, October 16-19.
Connecticut — Middletown, October 17-19.
South Carolina—Aiken, October 19-21.
South Dakota—Yankton, October 19-22.
Ohio—Springfield, October 22-25.
Massachusetts—Brockton, October 23-25.
Iowa—Waterloo, October 23-26.
Colorado—Boulder, October 24-26.
North Carolina—Goldsboro, November 1-4.
Missouri—Warrensburg, November 6-9.

Opportunity of a Y. P. B. in a Normal College Town

Its Popularity Among the Students

ADA PARKER NEWTON

In the summer of 1912 the New York state Y. P. B. convention was held in Cortland. Not many young people in the city had ever heard of a Y. P. B., and so, when a public meeting was held on Sunday afternoon, very few were present. At the close, eight young people remained to learn more about the work and to organize a Branch. Of course there was an office of some kind for every member. The greatest difficulty presenting itself was that of gaining new members.

The young people looked upon the society as stiff and uninteresting and they had no time for it. Articles were published in regard to it, meetings were held in homes and one pastor opened his study but so few responded that it was very discouraging and many wanted to disband. A few, however, were determined not to give up, and one member conceived the idea of a young people's banquet.

Nothing was said as to the meaning of "Y. P. B." The affair was advertised as a banquet for all young people between the ages of sixteen and thirty. A toast list was arranged and Mrs. Maude B. Perkins was secured as the chief speaker.

The young people of the city were enthusiastic as this was the first banquet of its kind ever held among them. The work of the Y. P. B. was presented and an opportunity given to join. Several new members, representatives of all classes, were obtained.

A membership contest was launched immediately and many young people enrolled, among whom were several Normal students. These students were among our most enthusiastic members for several reasons. It gave them an opportunity to get acquainted with people not in the Normal, it opened the way for them to have a good time occasionally at socials, corn roasts, sleigh rides, Hallowe'en parties and so forth, and it gave them a chance for development by taking part in programs.

Many a Cortland Normal student has said the very happiest hours of the two years in Normal were those spent in the Y. P. B., where, also, the most lasting friendships were formed. As they have graduated and entered new fields they have gone forth as active enthusiastic members of the society, and if no Y. P. B. existed they were instrumental in having one organized. Many of these graduates leave Cortland each year and no one can estimate the number of new societies they have helped to establish or the new members they have secured, not to mention the lives they are influencing against alcohol through their daily teaching.

With so many graduating each year it is necessary for us to double our efforts to keep up our membership. That we have been able to do this is shown by the fact that our enrollment has increased from 8 in 1912 to 180 in 1917.

Our membership is so constantly changing that we are ever training new workers. Does it pay to have students and local young people co-operate in a Y. P. B.? We believe it does. The Normal students themselves are most heartily in favor of it. We give them the chance to enter our homes and make many lasting friendships which would not be possible in a strictly Normal society, while they give to us of their enthusiasm and ability.

$2.50 PER DAY SALARY PAID ONE PERSON In each town to distribute FREE circulars, and take orders for White Ribbon Concentrated Flavoring. Non-alcoholic. Big demand, steadily increasing. J. S. ZIEGLER CO., 7G, E. Harrison St., Chicago.

Pennsylvania's Practical Prohibition Program

Special Correspondence

The Pennsylvania W. C. T. U. has sent a contribution of $295 to the Ambulance Fund. Philadelphia county, through its county and local unions, is giving teas and entertainments to the sailors and marines. Usually, for these occasions, groups of fifty or more are invited to a church. On Sunday the men attend church in a body. They show great appreciation of the attention given them and do not fail to express their enjoyment. Other unions have held receptions and banquets for the soldiers. The women throughout the state are making comfort bags and housewives and are sewing and knitting for soldiers and sailors.

Inter-county institutes are popular in Pennsylvania. A number of counties group themselves together, each county contributing its share to the intellectual feast. The free exchange of ideas thus afforded is a very practical aid. Mrs. Ella M. George, president of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U., is in great demand as a speaker at these institutes. At the Cascade institute she created much merriment by her response to the toast, "What Will the Women of 1920 Do When Prohibition is National?" She predicted that one superintendent, at least the one having charge of prison and jail work, will lose her job.

A union of the temperance forces, known as the Dry Federation of Pennsylvania, has been organized. All the temperance societies of the state are represented and a number of others, not primarily organized for temperance work but which believe in prohibition of the liquor traffic, are advisory members. The state W. C. T. U. president is a vice-president of this organization.

One union has had for its special work this summer the mothering of a daily vacation Bible school for foreigners. The Bradford *Era* has announced that it has discontinued publishing liquor advertisements.

The Pennsylvania state convention is to be held in Greensburg, Oct. 4-8, and every effort is being put forth to make this meeting helpful and entertaining Miss Anna A. Gordon, National W. C. T. U. president, will be one of the speakers. Other speakers will be Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, National superintendent of Franchise, Hon. Daniel A. Poling and Dr. Jamney of Baltimore. A diamond medal contest will be a feature.

Have You Ordered Supplies for Your Convention Literature Table?

DO NOT NEGLECT OPPORTUNITIES OFFERED AT COUNTY AND STATE CONVENTIONS!

Acquaint All with Our Literature!

A great variety of each of the following:
Campaign Leaflets
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Cartoon Leaflets
Suffrage, Purity, Total Abstinence, Anti-Cigaret, Prohibition and all Department Leaflets
Organization Leaflets
Posters, Prohibition, Anti-Beer, Scientific Temperance, Patriotic and Suffrage
Poster Leaflets. (Text reproductions).
Consult catalogue for prices.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

$50 may be earned for your Church besides good pay for your time distributing Religious Literature in your section. Write Nichols Co., Dept. L. 1, Naperville, Ill.

ATTENTION! Y. P. B. WORKERS! LAST CALL FOR DUES!

PERSONAL MENTION

It is with sincere regret we learn that our capable and beloved World's Y. secretary, Miss Amy Swankie-Cameron, has been laid aside for a brief rest after a successful operation. We want her to know our loving prayers attend her.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH NOTES

Are all dues collected in your local Y. P. B.?

Far away Tasmania has asked the National general Y. P. B. secretary for information regarding our Y. P. B. work, and plans are under way to organize Branches. We wish our Tasmania comrades the greatest success.

More than one hundred of the young men and women of Chautauqua, N. Y., assembled at the invitation of Mrs. Maude B. Perkins to spend a pleasant time in games. Mrs. Fanny Danser, New York; Miss Helen Farquhar, local Y. W. C. A. secretary; and Miss Gwyneth Fulcher, Evanston, Ill., directed the fun. Mrs. E. H. Blichfeldt presided at the gathering. Two games of particular interest were played. One required a knowledge of the names of all the prohibition states, and the other was an observation test in which prohibition posters and charts were observed and the results recorded, the best report winning a prize. The affair was held at the instance of the National Young People's Branch of the W. C. T. U. and met with such favor that the request was made for a second like event.

Only those whose dues have been paid are members of our Y. P. B. Last call!

The state federation of the New York Y. P. B. has put into circulation five thousand cards bearing the following pledge: "Because of the present need for economy in food products and farm land and because I am an AMERICAN, I ..... pledge as a patriotic measure to abstain from tobacco and liquor until America is at peace with the world."

TEN REASONS WHY PROFANITY IS INCLUDED IN THE Y. P. B. PLEDGE

Some states include profanity in the Y. P. B. pledge. The following reasons are given by the New York Y. P. B.:

1. Because it is such an inelegant way of expressing our thoughts.
2. It is conclusive proof of vulgarity and ill breeding.
3. It is such a sure way of making one's self obnoxious and disagreeable to friends.
4. It is not used by writers of the best literature.
5. It furnishes a bad example for others.
6. It is language that grieves mother, wife and sweetheart.
7. It is disloyalty to OUR BEST FRIEND.
8. It is an evidence of a loss of self-respect.
9. It is a hindrance to mankind and virtue.
10. God's word says: "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain."

CONVERSATION
WHAT TO SAY AND HOW TO SAY IT
by Mary Greer Conklin. An attractively written plea for a closer observance of the niceties that make conversation a charm and a delight. Shows how the tactful talk which succeeds in a drawing-room will also give a man a subtle power in business. Enlivened with felicitous quotations and shrewd comment. Indispensable to the socially ambitious. 12mo, cloth, 186 pp., 75 cents net; by mail, 83c.
NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

THE CONVERSION OF CAROL

KATHARINE BAKER

The service was over and the congregation crowded up to greet the visiting minister. There was the competent housekeeper who used to reward him with lemon pie for cutting her grass, the elder whose Grimes' pippins he used to confiscate, the deaf, purblind, tactless old sister who concocted most of the trouble in the church, and last but not least, the other elder who always took the collection money home to count it. Rumor said when he was out of town the contributions doubled. They pushed forward, they uttered their complimentary speeches, they drifted down the cocoa-matting of the aisle, out into the open air.

Everybody came, thought the minister, except Carol. She sat still in a pew barred with sunshine that streamed through the slatted blinds. Occasionally she adjusted the transparent frills of her sleeves with thin, little fingers, otherwise she was motionless and unconcerned. Whenever he allowed his eyes to rest upon her, she seemed to her former colleague a miracle of loveliness and grace.

He had heard people say that it was incredible the way Caroline Middleton, a poor man's daughter, spent money on clothes. "Every hat she wears comes straight from Paris," the gossips said. "All her clothes are the best money can buy. Where does her father get the money?"

Over Jim's masculine head this talk had passed unheeded. Whatever Carol did was right, of course. But he could not help wishing she would tell him she liked the sermon.

Mr. Middleton put a fatherly hand on his shoulder. "You must come home to dinner with us, James," he urged affectionately. "Carol won't take no for an answer, I'm sure."

They were approaching the pew where the young woman sat. She rose and smiled prettily, though she fixed a baffling look on her father. "Of course you'll come, Jim." That was all she said.

He swallowed his pride, and accepted the indifferent invitation. Slowly they walked through the church yard to the manse, the maples sending winged seeds eddying among the white lilacs of Carol's wide-brimmed black hat. He removed one from the shoulder of her crepe gown. Once, years before, he had brushed away a caterpillar from her gingham pinafore. She had thanked him hysterically then. But this was not at all a friendly Carol.

The manse had grown very shabby. There were darns in the thin napkin he unfolded. The food slipped through the worn, uneven tines of his fork. Fate had ironically decreed thick ironstone ware for the use of the household. Carol's appearance and tastes would have harmonized better with Dresden china. There was a centerpiece of fragrant roses, but everything else except Carol's dainty clothes looked old and pinched.

And it had always been so. He hadn't thought much about such things in his boyhood, but now he remembered that Carol's family had never had much to do with. If he were rich, he would give her everything. But he remembered unpleasantly he never could be rich. He was poor, poorer than her father, and poor he must remain. Yet Carol was very ingenious and cheerful. She was used to very plain living. She wouldn't care. At least, not if she loved a man—if she loved him. Of course her clothes might not be as nice as she would like, but that would not matter to her.

After dinner Carol seated herself on the edge of the dingy, old-fashioned porch. In a little while he came and found her and seating himself beside her tried to talk. She answered as one preoccupied.

"Shall I leave you?" he finally inquired.

"Certainly not."

He drew a deep breath.

"Listen to me, Carol dear." She looked up nervously. "I have a house now—a dreary proposition, still, it's a house. I want to make a home of it. I want you, dearest." She did not speak. "Don't you care for me, Carol?"

"Oh, yes; I like you," she said in a stifled voice.

He caught her hand, but she snatched it away.

"You don't like me enough to marry me?"

"No," she burst out. "I don't. I couldn't like anybody without money enough for that. I just can't resign myself to being poor always."

"Why, Carol!" he remonstrated gently. "I couldn't give you everything your father can. I'm afraid I couldn't buy you Paris gowns and hats, but I'd try to keep you from feeling too great a difference."

Carol laughed scornfully, and drew back.

"A difference!" she mocked. "Because I couldn't have any more Paris things! You believe that idiotic gossip! As though I'd ever had anything! I never had so much as a shoe-button from Paris. For years, locked up in my room, I have made every gown and hat I have worn, and I've knitted sweaters and preserved fruit for a Woman's Exchange in the city, to buy the materials for my clothes. Do you want me to tell you why? When I was fourteen, Mrs. Miller sent me Rosanna's cast off winter suit and I had to wear it to school, tight as it was for me. Everybody knew it. I'll never get over that humiliation if I live to Methuselah's age."

"Why didn't you tell your father?"

"He couldn't understand. Poor father, he never notices that the linen is worn out, the china chipped, and the paint dingy. He thinks about the heathen and the next world, and I do the economizing. I tell you I don't care about love or anything else but luxury. I want beautiful clothes, a beautiful home, a motor car, and plenty of spending money. I'm tired of what you call the higher life."

She paused, breathing fast, and turned defiant eyes on him. His own were filled with pity.

"I'm a selfish brute," he said. "You poor, poor little thing!"

His sympathy and his dear, disconcerting nearness almost shook her resolve. But he turned and left her to seek her father in the study.

Chin in hand, she sat studying the church across the yard. Around its tall pillars as a child she had played hide-and-seek with Jim, and Frank Briggs and the others. Down in the gutter by the gravel drive, from bits of glass she had gathered as a child for dishes, she had served imaginary tea to Jim on the flat stone at the "carriage door."

A little frown of doubt contracted her forehead. With her free hand she tore at the petals of a Provence rose that nodded sweetly on the bush beside the steps.

Her father's one servant came hurriedly around the house to demand familiarly, "If Mr. Reynolds stays to supper, what you goin' to have?"

"Anything, Mary," said Carol.

"Well, there ain't anything except potatoes and bread and apple-sauce."

Carol turned indignantly.

"I don't care," she answered. "If it's good enough for us, it's good enough for Jim Reynolds. As he's a minister, too, I guess he doesn't usually live like a prince. Anyway, I don't think he'll stay."

She snapped the rose from its stem, and flung it angrily down the path. It struck a young man who had just entered the gate. He laughed, and stuck it in his buttonhole.

"Gee, you must be fond of me, throwing me flowers that way," he grinned at her.

The servant went back to her kitchen and the young man dropped down on the step below Carol. "Why do fat cooks always tie their aprons in front?" he inquired.

Carol did not bother to answer.

"Thought Jim was here," he changed the subject.

"He is. Do you want him?" She rose with alacrity.

"You know I don't. What a fool he is to sit indoors with your father, when he might be out here with you. I'm glad his taste is so bad. Otherwise I suppose I'd be still more unwelcome."

"I despise you, Frank, when you talk like that," cried Carol, impatiently.

He looked at her with an expression that gave charm to his commonplace face.

"Sorry, Carol, but you know I never was even among those present, in your opinion, when you had him around you."

"Nonsense! I never see either of you, anyway, since you left college." She glanced sidewise at him.

"You could see me all day, every day, if you wanted to."

"Don't," she deprecated.

"Are you going to marry Reynolds?"

"He hasn't asked me." He hadn't actually said the words.

"I can't help thinking you're mistaken," said Frank.

She laughed unwillingly.

"How are you getting along in the legislature?" she inquired.

He leaned forward. His stiff black hair seemed suddenly to bristle with confidence, his keen eyes narrowed.

"I told you I'd win, and I'm doing it. I'm no orator. That doesn't pay. Oratory never moved a vote. It's the men that know how to organize that can deliver the goods, and you just watch me! Carol, the time is coming when I could give you everything you want."

She shook her head, but faintly. He grew more ardent.

"It's no bluff, dear. I've plans, and they're working out. Let me tell you about it." He drew nearer. She listened, half fascinated. "You know the compulsory arbitration bill that's up now?" She nodded. "Well, Miss, when it's canned, I get a job at ten thousand a year."

"*If* it's canned," she suggested.

"*When*," he repeated, stubbornly, "for it's nix on the fraternal settlement all right. You mark me."

"How do you know?"

"Got the votes," he answered briefly. "Everything's settled and solid, except the Lyons county members. They're a little scary of organized labor. But they are pledged to the hotel people, and I'm to have them whenever the prohibition fight goes their way."

"Why, everybody expects Lyons county to go dry," objected Carol.

"The hotels don't."

"Frank, you wouldn't stand in with the liquor interests?" she asked, deeply shocked.

"Certainly not. I'm not tied to anybody. But they'll have their way. I don't drop a bone in my mouth for a shadow in the water. They'll win. If I help them, they'll help me. If I don't, they get what they want just the same, and I lose everything."

"I don't think it's exactly—respectable," said Carol, unconvinced.

"You don't?" echoed Frank, dark with passion. "You think I'm dishonorable?"

"Not that."

"Yes you do. Well, I can tell you, I may not be a gospel shark, but I'm as decent as other men. You've always admired Jim's supernatural sanctity. But

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

FOOD SAVING EXPERIMENTS

MAY YATES, World's W. C. T. U. Superintendent Food Department

Statistics published by the board of trade show that potatoes constitute more than one-fourth of the weight of food consumed by working-class families.

A government report suggests that, in view of a possible failure or enhanced price of potatoes, "the following vegetables are suitable substitutes, a preference being given to them in the order in which they are enumerated: 1, cabbage (including greens, sprouts, etc.); 2, turnips, with or without tops; 3, carrots; 4, parsnips; 5, beetroots; 6; beans." Artichokes and tomatoes are useful. But all these vegetables, except beans, which contain a large amount of starch, require the addition of small quantities of rice, maize, barley, semolina, sago, tapioca, peas or lentils.

It should, however, be borne in mind that green vegetables, potatoes and all root vegetables may have, as Dr. Robert Hutchinson states, "their composition and consequently their nutritive value profoundly modified by the mode in which they are cooked." A leaflet issued by the board of agriculture gives particulars of the immense loss of valuable substances when potatoes are peeled, placed in cold water, boiled, and the water in which they are cooked thrown away. Better results are obtained by placing the peeled potatoes in boiling water. But boiling, steaming, or baking them in their skins reduces all losses to a minimum. This leaflet also suggests that the water in which other vegetables are boiled should be made into soup.

This advice has been given for years by food and health societies, schools of cookery, etc. As many will not take the trouble to make soup, it may also be mentioned that this vegetable stock, provided it contains very little salt and no soda, makes a good beverage — children like it, and adults state that it tastes like broth.

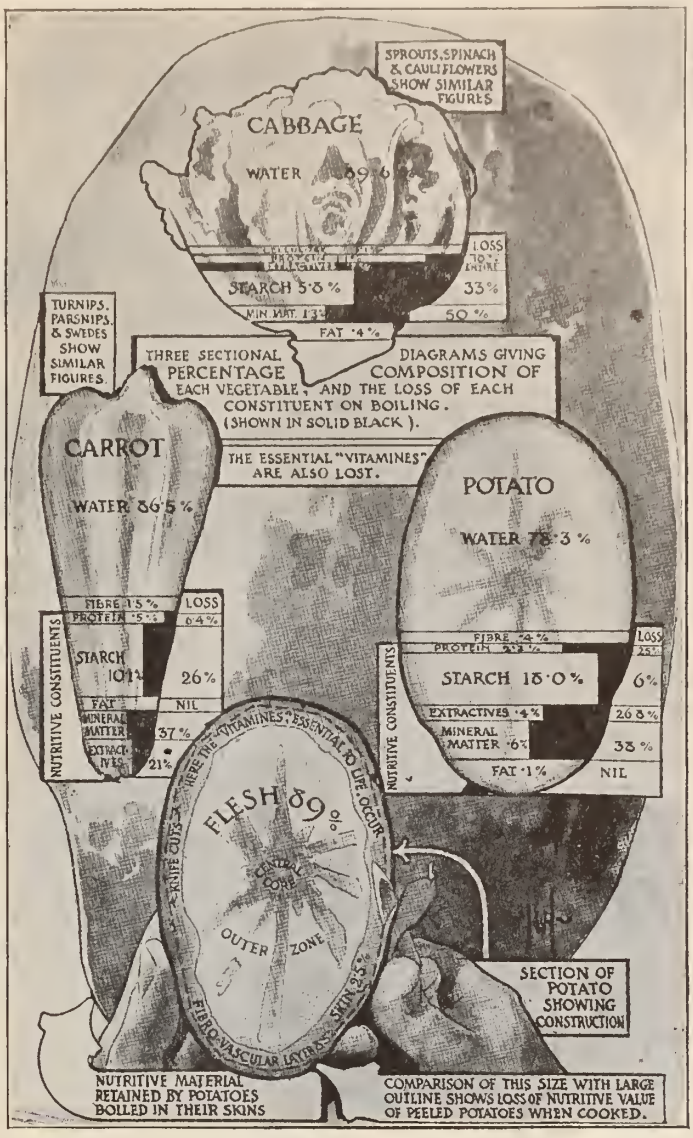

Diagram showing loss of nutriments in the potato and other vegetables by wrong methods of cooking.

It may also be incidentally mentioned that green vegetables used as salads, or cooked so as to retain all their valuable salts, will help to utilize our diminished cereals to the best advantage.

Cereals contain abundant supplies of the essential phosphoric acid, but are deficient in lime, which, in combination with it, forms the phosphate of lime so necessary, not only for bones and teeth, but for the formation of cell nuclei, tissues, brain and nerves. Sir Arthur Church, F.R.S., pointed out long ago that the needful lime to produce the true bone-former, or phosphate of lime, from the phosphates of magnesia and potash in whole meal, is freely furnished by green vegetables, and if these are taken an interaction may go on in the body by which the essential phosphate of lime is formed. As a practical illustration of this fact it may be mentioned that rabbits fed on oats alone developed thin, fragile skeletons, while similar animals fed upon oats and meadow grass, which contains a large amount of lime, produced normal bones.

THE CONVERSION OF CAROL

(Continued from Page Twelve)

you touch him where he lives, and you'll find he's human, too. I'm not good enough for you, I know." He hesitated, and looked wistfully at Carol.

The instinct to temporize was strong in her. She laid her hand soothingly on his sleeve. At that instant Jim appeared in the long French window of the study. His face fell, then he called out in a tone of forced cheerfulness.

"Hello, Frank! I hear that you've got a little political machine of your own, and that once you get it in running order you'll make Boies Penrose look like a last year's legislative handbook."

They shook hands. Frank laughed comfortably.

"I'm doing something that way," he confessed. "When I'm boss, I'll make you chaplain of the senate."

The minister shrugged broad shoulders at the offer.

"No, thank you," he replied. "Not but that they need praying for. A bad lot!"

"You're too frank, Jim. Congregations don't like that. You'll never be rich," predicted Frank.

Jim began to laugh, glanced at Carol, caught himself and said slowly, "No, I never shall."

Carol frowned, and turned away her head.

"Yet with your fair average brain, there's no reason why you shouldn't," deliberated Frank. "The thing is to advertise, get in the limelight. You've been doing it, so far, all right. That epileptic colony for children you've been rooting for is a splendid idea. Applied ethics—that's what gives you a name nowadays. In fact, it's the only way to keep from being buried outright in an obsolete job like yours. What's more, you can get this legislature to vote you your colony, if you go about it right."

"How must he do it?" asked Carol, with immediate interest. Jim was silent.

"I've been talking to you about this prohibition question," Frank replied, addressing himself to Carol. "Saunders, the brewer, is involved, of course. He's the mainstay of your church in this state. Gives more than any other two people. Just about supports Reynolds' mission. Well, I heard him say it would be a good thing to get the moral support of a well-known clergyman. And I suggested you, Jim, as a good fellow, and he said go ahead and talk it over."

"Indeed?" said Reynolds, idly. He stood above them, one arm twisted about the slender, brown porch-post, and smiled down at Frank, but his face was somewhat flushed. "And the thirty pieces of silver?"

"The what?"

"The consideration, you know. He suggested my epileptic colony to stow away his products? If I help him make epileptics, he'll help me take care of them? Is that his idea? Oughtn't I to get more out of it than that?"

Frank looked puzzled. Carol laid a hand on his arm once more.

"He's jeering at you, Frank. He's insulted."

She turned her distracting face up to Reynolds. He repressed a fierce inclination to stoop suddenly and kiss it.

"I can't see any betrayal about it, Jim," she said, resentfully. "I don't suppose you think Mr. Saunders is a hardened criminal. I wonder you consent to associate with worldly sinners like Frank and me."

Reynolds turned very white and walked away.

"But Jim, your mission!" Frank called after him with real concern. "He's a stubborn old chap. It's good-bye to his money, if he gets sore on you."

"Let him keep his cursed money!" answered the other equably, as he opened the gate.

"Hang it all!" muttered Frank, regretfully. "I wish I hadn't mentioned Reynolds to Saunders. He's such a vindictive old beast. But I never dreamed Jim wouldn't be glad to do it."

Carol was playing with the old-fashioned watch-chain that had been her mother's. Her eyes were downcast.

"Never mind Jim," she said in a low voice. "He's a regular fanatic."

Frank stayed a long time. When he looked back from the gate, the soft twilight wrapped in a mysterious cloud the

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

Your Union Will Celebrate Frances E. Willard's Birthday

Reference Books Needed

Life of Frances E. Willard, by Anna A. Gordon. Price, cloth, $1.50; morocco, $2.50.

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What Frances E. Willard Said, compiled by Anna A. Gordon. Price, 75 cents.

The Story of Frances E. Willard, by Gertrude Stevens Leavitt. Price, paper, 15 cents.

Why not place these books in your school library?

THE CONVERSION OF CAROL

(Continued from Page Thirteen)

girl of his heart as she sat dreaming on the steps.

It was nearly a year later. Frank had come to Carol again today in a high-powered, noiseless car, and had taken her for a run into the country, meanwhile pouring into her eager ears his glittering prospects, his more than realized ambitions.

In the evening she went into the musty study, lined with blackened, calf-bound volumes on theology. Her father liked to have her there while he wrote. But she did not read or sew as usual, sitting quietly instead, apparently lost in thought.

These unattractive, lamp-lighted rooms, the Christian Endeavor, the Aid Society, all the duties of her life—with one word she could blow them all away. She might have magnificent gowns, beautiful jewels and a car all her own. And everybody liked Frank. He was such an obliging creature.

All just for a word? Surely it gave a girl an intoxicating sense of power.

There was a pretty flush in Carol's cheeks and her eyes shone brilliantly. Her father laid down his pen and looked lovingly at her. He looked very gray and old beside her rosy youth.

"I've been thinking about you all day, carissima," he said.

She smiled at him and pressed his hand against her cheek.

"Today is the anniversary of the day I asked your mother to marry me," he continued. Carol drew back out of the lamp-light.

"Carol, you'll soon be marrying. It's best you should, carissima. Every normal human being has a right to a home and children. And, dearie, I chose for you the very best mother I could find. When you come to the marrying point, my child, trust your life to an honorable man. Give your children a fair inheritance. That's the chief thing, carissima."

Carol flamed red in the friendly darkness. How could her father speak so to her?

But he did not notice her again. His hand, as she released it from her own, fell limply to his side. He sat gazing before him with a puzzled air, as if he were trying to hear something beyond the reach of human ears.

She left the room abruptly. All her sordid hopes appeared to her in their true colors, yet her heart protested against the grim unmasking.

But her father, disregarding the tumult his words had caused, sat with bent head in the gloomy study, the lamp-light shining on his white hair.

At midnight, Carol came to call him. He had sunk deeper in the easy-chair, and his hand was quite cold.

A year, to a day, Carol appeared alone again in the minister's pew. Everybody cast pitying glances at her, a tragic little figure in black.

The elders had been very kind. They had insisted that she stay at the manse until provision should be made for her. The new minister's family were not to trouble her. There was no hurry.

And now it seemed the new parson was to be just Jim. Jim was to have the manse, the dingy paint, the chipped china, the inadequate salary. All the meetings of the church societies would be his affair. He would marry some highly religious sister like himself, and she would take a turn at darning linen and making over hats.

There was Jim now, going up the pulpit stairs. At least, one must admit, he didn't *look* like a shabby, sanctimonious preacher.

When she married Frank, she could give large checks to the church—she could patronize Jim's wife—a most repellent person—and send the children beautiful presents!

"Carol, you're disgusting," she admonished herself. Suddenly she saw her father's white head in the circle of the lamp-light, heard his faint words, "That's the chief thing, carissima." But she hardened her heart.

Well, this was the last sermon she would ever have to listen to. Jim certainly had a clear, attractive voice. Only *why* would he talk about those tiresome epileptics and his colony that the legislature had turned down? Who cared for epileptics? Of course they were everywhere, but you needn't look at them. And it was nobody's business if people wanted to drink and have epileptic descendants. What made Jim so daft about them?

Vaguely her memory recalled a day there in the churchyard when she was a very little girl. Fat, funny, old Royal Cook had had a fit right before her, as she played tea-party on the "carriage step." He had frightened her almost to death and she had run to Jim for protection. Ever since, Jim had been perfectly dippy about epilepsy. That had started him, evidently. Very sweet in him, but if he'd really cared about her, he'd never have gone into the ministry.

The sermon ended, the congregation pressed forward. Jim's eyes had met hers a moment earlier. She felt a bit dizzy, and tried to go out, but the pew door was wedged shut by the crowd, so she sat down again.

Jim came to meet the people, instead of waiting for them inside the rail, and gradually, the greetings over, he pushed his vigorous way to Carol's pew. She summoned back her scattered senses.

"You look tired," Jim commented, solicitously. She was indeed as pallid as a wind-flower. The people had passed by and they were left almost alone in the sunny church.

"It's just a year," said Carol, her eyes filling with unexpected tears. "I—won't you come home to dinner? It's really your parsonage, you know. I'm only there on sufferance till you bring your things." She smiled wanly. He choked. "I'll be going very soon," she concluded.

"Not on my account, Carol, please," he remonstrated, looking hurt.

"No, but I must make up my mind to change my mode of life. Men are queer fish," she added maliciously as they walked down the aisle side by side. "I thought you were kind of piously ambitious to reform the world, and here you are, content to settle down in a country charge."

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"Had to get out of the mission, or see it starve to death," answered Jim, outwardly imperturbable. "Saunders would not give a cent while I stayed."

She was silent as they crossed the yard. Then her spirit of contrariness shone forth again.

"I wish you joy of your new house, Jimmy. See the scaly paint on the porch-posts." They went in. "Linoleum on the hall floor," she added in the same hard voice. "It's *so* cheerful and homelike." They passed the study door. In this room Jim's yellow head would soon shine under the lamp-light as her father's white head used to. "I hope you'll like the lovely kerosene lamps, Jim. They smoke," she remarked.

He followed her into the parlor. No more mothers' meetings here for her. No more "rag-school," as she was wont

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

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W. C. T. U. ACTIVITIES

The Central W. C. T. U. of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, has been conducting a "whirlwind" membership campaign of two weeks' duration, which has resulted in the gaining of over forty new members.

The twenty-ninth annual convention of the Crawford county (Kans.) W. C. T. U., Mrs. Eliza Millington, president, was held at Mulberry, August 22, and proved to be one of the most inspiring meetings in the history of the organization. The address of welcome by Rev. D. A. McCullough and the response by Mrs. T. J. Karr of Girard, president of the four-month-old union, the baby of the county, rang with patriotic enthusiasm. Mrs. Karr likened the wonderful manner in which the W. C. T. U. is organized for efficient work to the Ford automobile factory which Mr. Ford informed the government could be turned into a munition plant in a few hours whenever a need for it should arise, and which, at the present time, is turning out 1,000 cylinders per day for government aeroplanes. The round table discussion of the best things accomplished during the year and the symposium, "What is a Woman's Greatest Sacrifice in this War Crisis," called forth many points of interest. Reports of the local presidents showed encouraging progress. Pittsburgh union, with a membership of eighty, has purchased a $50 Liberty Bond, gained eight new members, held one lecture, and subscribed for eight copies of THE UNION SIGNAL. Girard, a new union, reported a membership of eighteen with three subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL. Arcadia, with twenty-eight members, subscribes for seven copies of THE UNION SIGNAL. The hostess union, with a membership of twenty-nine, takes eight copies of THE UNION SIGNAL. This union contributed $5 to the Ambulance Fund and held a gold medal contest and a temperance lecture. Much Red Cross work is being done by the unions of the county. The superintendent of the Flower Mission and Relief department reported that individually she had visited 5,763 homes and distributed 1,347 garments, 98,100 pieces of literature and 66 Bibles. It was specially urged that each union send a box of literature for distribution among the soldier boys and that efforts be made to interest the teachers in the observance of Frances Willard day in the public schools.

The Outagamie county (Wis.) W. C. T. U. convention met at Appleton, August 28-29, with an attendance of thirty voting delegates. Great encouragement was given the workers in the inspiring words of state leaders, the president, and Mrs. M. A. B. Smith, National organizer. Other interesting features were addresses by Mrs. Burrows of Bermuda who gave her experience as a white ribboner in the islands, Hon. John Strange, and Rev. T. Gales, and a gold medal contest, in which Roland Michelson was winner. Resolutions urging stricter censorship of moving picture films, cleaner fairs, the elimination of the use of tobacco on street and interurban cars, and greater efforts to impress upon children the dangers of alcohol and tobacco, were passed.

The Northumberland county (Pa.) W. C. T. U. recently held conferences at Riverside Park and Shamokin, both largely attended. Clinton Howard delivered an address, "The World on Fire," which made his hearers feel that the liquor traffic must be banished from Pennsylvania. The women of the county have been busy making comfort bags for the battleship "Pennsylvania." One of the sailor lads from Texas answered the letter found in his bag by thanking the W.C.T.U. for the gift and assuring the donors that every boy on the big ship appreciates the bags.

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By persuading your friend to subscribe, remember you are doing her a great service, for you thus widen her outlook, deepen her spiritual life, and heighten her aspirations. How many subscriptions will *your* union send us?

While working on comfort bags, bandages, and other helpful articles, why not ask a good reader to read aloud from the latest SIGNAL, and at the close of the afternoon pass around slips containing the Quiz questions, which will serve to "nail fast" the information received.

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"Dear UNION SIGNAL Friends:

"Today we attended a W. C. T. U. picnic. Such a time! It was all too good for utterance. So many of the dear women whom we have known and loved for years were there and we had the biggest dinner you ever saw served at a picnic! It was great. You'll be *delighted* to receive the enclosed subscriptions for THE UNION SIGNAL which I gathered up after making a few remarks in public to the assembled women. If I could go to another picnic tomorrow I'd get some more.

"One woman said, 'I've done a lot of good with my SIGNAL, just lending it around and getting women to read it. And I've gained several new members through getting them to read our official organ. I helped make Alaska dry, too, by sending my papers up there to my daughter who got friends to read them.' So you see THE UNION SIGNAL goes on its conquering way."

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THE CONVERSION OF CAROL

(Continued from Page Fourteen)

half-mockingly to call her sewing class for poor children. That hadn't been so bad, though. She liked the little tots, and she loved to sew. She would never have to do it any more now. That was all over.

They stood in the dining-room doorway.

"Don't you admire black marble mantels, nicely chiseled?" she asked.

All the bitter speeches stabbed deep, as she meant them to. He had followed her silently, but now, at the last gibe, he said under his breath, "You're cruel, Carol."

"I want to be cruel," she cried, turning on him tempestuously. "I'm glad I have a chance to be. I hate everything about this hideous place—hate it, hate it! Most of all I hate the ironstone ware. I'd like to smash every single bit of it to pieces."

In spite of youth and disappointed love, Jim had a saving sense of humor.

"Go to it, child," he agreed, standing back and putting his hands in his pockets. "That's one slight gratification I can afford you. I've saved a little money. I'll replace the stuff with real china. Fire away."

She looked at him in amazement. Then she lifted the monumental soup tureen that stood on the sideboard, poised it a moment while she glanced questioningly at Jim's impassive countenance, then sent the object she loathed crashing down upon the stone hearth.

He did not move. She hesitated, put out her hand toward a pile of breakfast plates, then drew it quickly back. The daring in her eyes changed to a look of horror. Sitting down, she hid her face against the chairback and shook with silent sobs.

"Carol," he said in a strained voice, "I can't bear that."

Her face remained buried in her arms. She stretched out a hand, blindly groping. Jim caught the searching hand in his and clung to it desperately. Next moment he had her close in his arms.

"O Jim, darling," she gasped hysterically on his shoulder, "how could I break father's dear old dishes, and spoil this lovely home?"

And again Jim asked the question the reply to which meant so much to him. This time he was not disappointed.

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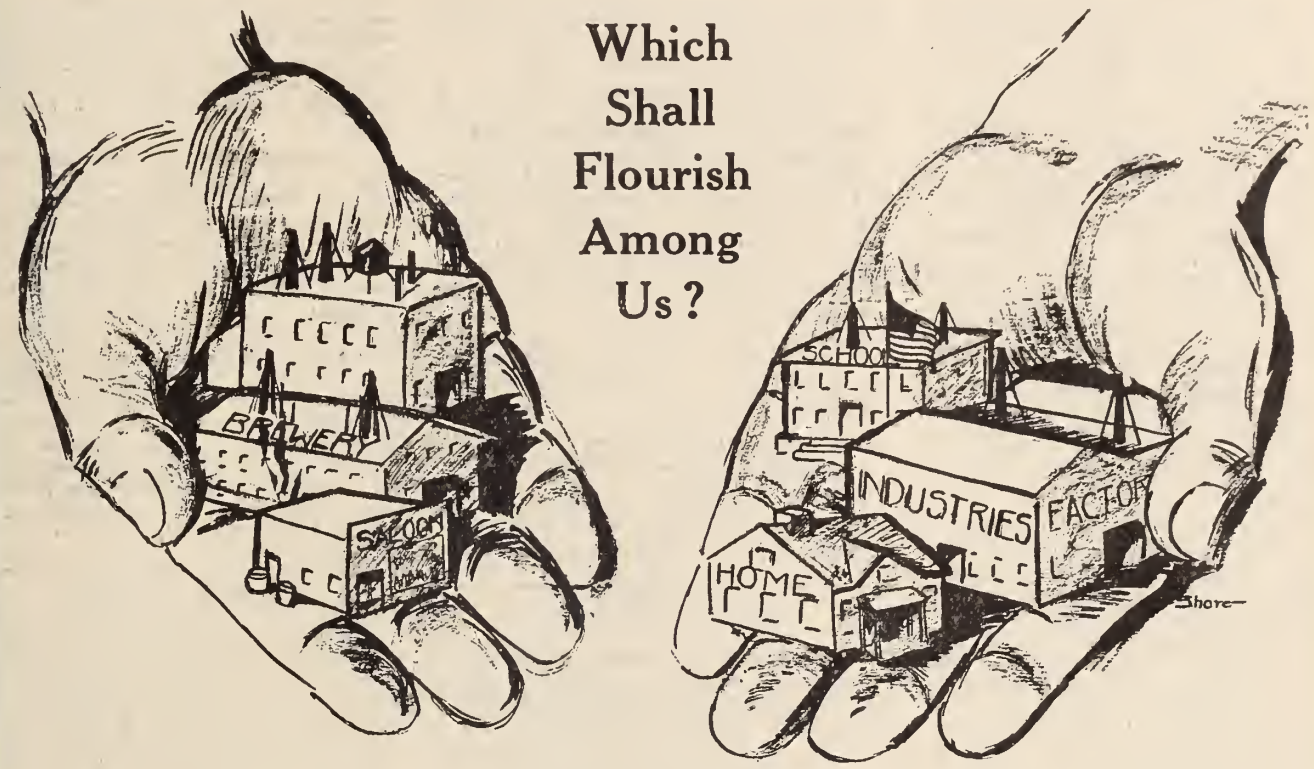
The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLIII | EVANSTON, ILL., SEPTEMBER 20, 1917 | No. 36



The Liquor Traffic must Be Exterminated Root and Branch because it is antagonistic to the highest interests of the nation. It lays its devastating touch on the Home, the Church, the School and Industrial Life. The one and only way to destroy it is by a National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment. The Senate has acted favorably upon the submission of this amendment to the state legislatures. The joint resolution will come before the House of Representatives next December. To hasten the movement the important thing at present is to communicate with your Congressman, urging him to vote for the amendment when the House acts upon it.

CAMPAIGN EDITION

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

EXPORTATION OF DISTILLED LIQUOR FROM UNITED STATES TO AFRICA MAY CEASE—NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER CONSIDERED—SUFFRAGE RESOLUTION FAVORABLY REPORTED BY SENATE COMMITTEE—BILLS INTRODUCED PROVIDING PROHIBITION AND SUFFRAGE FOR HAWAII—COMPLAINT LODGED AGAINST LAX RESTRICTIONS AT AMERICAN ARMY CANTEENS IN FRANCE—MONSTER PARADE TO CELEBRATE CLOSING OF SALOONS IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

After five weeks' discussion in the Senate, the War Revenue bill was passed by a vote of 59 yeas to 9 nays. The measure is designed to raise $2,500,000,000 and goes back to the House for conference. Conferees have been appointed from Senate and House, and probably a week or longer will elapse before the bill reaches the President for his signature. Congress has given four months to the revenue problem. As all revenue measures must originate in the House, this bill had its first consideration there. The Senate with larger and later information has amended the House bill, both as regards the sum total and details. The amended bill carries half a billion dollars more than the House bill. The bill as it stands makes no change in existing postal laws beyond free mailing privileges to soldiers over the seas and a cent tax on parcel post packages. The important action of the last day was the striking out of all consumption taxes on coffee, tea, cocoa, and sugar.

On intoxicating beverages the Senate bill proposes to secure over $200,000,000 by raising the rate on distilled intoxicants from $1.10 to $3.20 a gallon and on beer from $1.50 to $3.00 per barrel.

One important amendment that was carried prohibits the exportation of liquors to any nation not at war with Germany, and then only to allies upon the application of an accredited representative declaring such liquor will only be used for the making of munitions. Africa is not at war with Germany. Consequently, the exportation of distilled liquor from the United States to Africa will cease when the bill is signed by the President if the House concurs. We can hardly believe the House would cut out so important an amendment.

Resolution on Nation-wide Suffrage Favorably Reported by Senate Committee

The Susan B. Anthony resolution for nation-wide suffrage, by constitutional amendment, was favorably reported on Wednesday by the Senate Suffrage Committee and will take its place on the calendar for a vote at the session beginning in December next.

Resolution for National Day of Prayer Before House

Senator Myers of Montana on Tuesday, September 11, reported back favorably from the Military Affairs committee, without amendment, the following resolution:

"Whereas, the people and Government of the United States are now engaged in the greatest war in history, which in its determination is fraught with great results for good or evil, not only to the people of this country, but to the people of the whole world, and which is the greatest undertaking upon which this country has ever embarked; and

"Whereas, this country is about to engage in preparing for war and will soon be sending abroad to the theater of war great numbers of our young men, there to take part in the sanguinary conflict and offer their lives in defense of their country's rights; and

"Whereas, it is in accordance with the customs and traditions of this country as a Christian nation and has heretofore been the practice of this country upon engaging in war to set aside a day, by official proclamation, for prayer for aid of the Almighty. Therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That the President of the United States be, and he is requested by Congress to issue a proclamation, designating a day of prayer and calling upon the people of this country on such day to assemble in their various places of worship, and there offer prayer to Almighty God for the success of our armies and victory for our cause in this great conflict."

The concurrent resolution was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to. It will now go to the House for concurrence.

Bills Introduced Providing Prohibition and Suffrage for Hawaii

Senator Shafroth of Colorado has introduced two bills this week of especial interest, one to prohibit the selling, manufacturing, or importing of intoxicating liquors into Hawaii; the other authorizing the Hawaiian legislature to give women, who hold property and other voting qualifications of men, the right to vote in territorial elections, also authorizing the legislature to submit to the territory the question of giving women unrestricted suffrage in the islands. These bills were passed in the Senate without debate or objection.

NOW IS THE TIME!

An expression of opinion on national prohibition should be secured from the many conferences, conventions, and synods which meet this autumn. They should be urged to pass resolutions favoring measures now pending in Congress, especially the submission by the House of the constitutional amendment already passed in the Senate by eight votes over a two-thirds majority. The six years amendment should be stricken out by the House. The Senate would doubtless concur.

Complaint Against Lax Restrictions at American Army Canteens in France

Acting upon representations of the executive secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, Representative Cooper of Ohio has complained to Secretary of War Baker that restrictions on the sale of intoxicating liquors at American army canteens in France are very lax. He said the statement had been made in the British House of Commons, that the American canteens are to be run on the British model which permits the sale of liquor, and that French officers are not making any strong effort to keep liquor away from the American forces.

With the closing of all licensed saloons and liquor establishments in the District of Columbia November 1, the temperance forces may institute court proceedings designed to bring the District within the operation of the Reed "bone dry" amendment to the post office appropriation act. While public opinion has taken for granted that "bone dry" legislation does not affect the District, there are others who hold a different opinion, and plans are being considered for testing their view of the matter in court.

Congress passed the Reed amendment after it had legislated the District into the dry column. This amendment prohibits the shipment of liquors into states and territories where the manufacture and sale of liquors are prohibited. The District prohibition law prohibits the advertising of liquors in any way. The postoffice appropriation act contains a provision prohibiting the use of the mails in advertising, or soliciting orders for liquors in states and territories where the advertising of liquors is prohibited. Whatever may be the outcome of the fight to have the District declared a "bone dry" territory the temperance forces intend to see that the prohibition law is strictly lived up to.

Monster Parade to Celebrate Closing of Saloons in District

There is a movement on foot to have a monster parade celebrate the closing of saloons in the District, as the liquor crowd has circulated the statement that prohibition was thrust upon the people of the District, and that a vast majority were not favorable to such action. To show the world that this is not true, it is hoped and expected to have so vast a number of men and women march down Pennsylvania avenue as to forever set at rest this libel. The committee is working to secure 50,000 Sunday school children to join in the march.

What a prayer of gratitude went up from thousands of hearts at eleven o'clock Saturday night, September 8, 1917. It was a date to be remembered, for it marked the closing of 600 distilleries at the command of the United States Government under the food conservation law. The distilling of strong drink in this country, we believe, has ceased, not only during the war, but FOREVER. *God be praised for this victory.* Of the 100,000,000 bushels of grain which have gone into distilled liquors each year, a large proportion will now be turned into food consumption. A number of distilleries expect to continue making alcohol to find its way into perfumes, toilet waters, bay rum, medicine and industries where denatured alcohol is used. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, revenue records show that nearly 11,000,000 gallons were shipped to allies for powder manufacture.

The British government has invited Congress to send a delegation to visit England and the British battle front as the guests of the people of Great Britain. The invitation came in the form of a cablegram that was laid before the Senate by the Vice-President. It was referred to the Foreign Relations committee. There is considerable favorable sentiment in both houses of Congress on this subject.

National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Hotel Driscoll, Washington, D. C., Sept. 14, 1917

DISTILLERS ADMIT LIQUOR BUSINESS IS GOING INTO LIQUIDATION

SIX HUNDRED WHISKY FACTORIES CEASE MANUFACTURE

September 8, 1917, was a memorable day in the history of the temperance reform, when by order of the Federal government over six hundred distilleries ceased the manufacture of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes. Very significant are the comments and conclusions of some of the prominent men in the liquor trade on the event:

"The liquor business is going into liquidation," the *Chicago Tribune* says epigrammatically expresses the views of a large number of wholesale liquor dealers.

Frederick Diehl, general manager of Grommes & Ulrich, large dealers of Chicago, expressed himself as seeing no future for the liquor business. "I do not see how any of the wholesale firms can continue much longer," said Mr. Diehl. "We are winding up our business and will be out of it when we sell our last barrel of whisky. So will practically all of our competitors, no matter how hopeful they may be of the future.

"The business cannot continue with production discontinued, and, even if the war should be over in a few months, the passage of the new tax measure, imposing a tax of $3.20 a gallon on spirits in place of the $1.10 now charged, would be practically taxing us out of business.

Year and a Half to Live

"Today there are possibly 200,000,000 gallons of whisky in the country, and the normal consumption is 150,000,000 gallons annually. I do not look to see this consumption materially decreased, inasmuch as the lessening caused by high prices will be more than counterbalanced by the fact that many retail dealers and many private consumers are laying in large supplies of liquor anticipating greatly increased prices because of the new laws.

"On this basis, therefore, it is plain that the business has only about a year and a half to live."

A number of other wholesale dealers hold similar views. L. Ottenheimer & Sons said they have a fair stock on hand, but when that is exhausted they expect to close up their business. Rubel, Lillenfeld & Co. were of like opinion. Hasterlik Bros. said that inside of a year all the wholesale liquor houses will be compelled to retire and that they are not likely to resume again on account of the strides made by the prohibition movement.

The immediate effect of the distillery prohibition measure, said another liquor man, will be to deal a death blow to from 1,000 to 1,500 saloons in Chicago which have been on the brink of insolvency for some time.

"The small dealer will be hit the hardest," said Charles H. Hermann, president of Chapin & Gore, wholesale liquor dealers. "You can't stock up if you haven't the money to do it with, and whisky costs money nowadays. The wholesalers will

(Continued on Page Four)

Distillery Employes Will Not Be Idle

Snapped Up by Other Manufacturers

"Peoria's manufacturers will snap up every available man released by the closing of the distilleries," said a prominent citizen of "The Still City" to a newspaper man. "Between 1,500 and 2,000 men will be put out of employment in the distilleries, but there is a place for every one of them in the tractor factories, the implement works, and in other Peoria industries. We can use every ounce of coal, and are glad to get it, that the distilleries have been requiring. Industrially, Peoria will never know that the distilleries have been closed."

A similar situation prevails in every distillery community. The larger number of whisky factories will use their plants in the making of commercial alcohol.

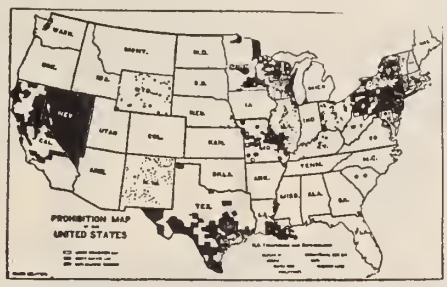
Omaha Clergyman Admits He Was Mistaken

Prohibition in Nebraska is working out very differently from the way some of its opponents expected. It hasn't made hard times; it hasn't increased bootlegging; it hasn't done a hundred and one other things that the liquor brethren solemnly assured the voters it would do. Among the people who are realizing from experience that prohibition is not what the brewers paint it is Rev. T. J. Mackay, rector of All Saints' Episcopal church of Omaha, one of the strongest opponents of prohibition in the recent campaign, and whose "Appeal to Christian Voters" was given wide publicity by the liquor men.

"I'm glad the saloons are gone. I wouldn't have them back," he said recently at an Omaha luncheon. "Everybody is glad the saloons are gone. I don't think saloons ever will come back."

The Rev. Mr. Mackay said he received no money for allowing his name to be used by the wets. He opposed prohibition because he thought it would be a blow at personal liberty, and that there would be so much bootlegging that it would be a bigger menace than saloons.

"I was mistaken," he declared. "Bootlegging, eventually, will be eliminated entirely. Omaha and Nebraska are better off without saloons."



HONOR ROLL

—of—

PROHIBITION STATES AND TERRITORIES AND DATE OF GOING INTO EFFECT

Maine	1851
Kansas	1880
North Dakota	1889
Oklahoma	1907
Georgia	1908
North Carolina	1909
Mississippi	1909
Tennessee	1909
West Virginia	1914
Alabama	1915
Arizona	1915
Virginia	1916
Colorado	1916
Oregon	1916
Washington	1916
Arkansas	1916
Iowa	1916
Idaho	1916
South Carolina	1916
Nebraska	1917
South Dakota	1917
Utah	1917
Dist. of Columbia	†Nov. 1, 1917
Alaska	†Jan. 1, 1918
Indiana	†April 2, 1918
Michigan	*April 30, 1918
New Hampshire	†May 1, 1918
Montana	*Dec. 31, 1918
Porto Rico	†March 2, 1918
Canal Zone	

*Enacted 1916. †Enacted 1917.

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1917

Iowa†† Ohio New Mexico

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1918

Utah†† Missouri Florida
Minnesota Wyoming Nevada

††Now have statutory prohibition. Will vote on constitutional amendment.

Catholics of Iowa for Prohibition

Bishop P. J. Garrigan of the Sioux City (Ia.) diocese is authority for the statement that the Catholics of Iowa may be counted on to line up for the prohibition amendment on election day. In a letter to the Allied Temperance Committee of Iowa he says:

"The American saloon is a disgrace to our great and enlightened nation for it has no conscience, no respect for law, no care for the public welfare; even with the short experience of two years of prohibition in our own state, what town or city of the commonwealth would bring back the saloon?

"I hope that all our people will turn out at the coming October election, and by their votes nail down forever the lid of the coffin of the dead and buried saloon in Iowa."

Mayor Dahlman Converted to Prohibition

Mayor James C. Dahlman of Omaha, known far and wide as the "cowboy mayor" of Omaha, who will be remembered by white ribboners as the chief executive of that city at the time of the National convention in Omaha in 1909, has announced a change of heart on the prohibition question. The results of the dry law in actual operation in Omaha have caused his new attitude toward prohibition in general, says the *Christian Science Monitor*.

Mayor Dahlman finds the city's morals and business both improved. Department stores and groceries are delighted with the results. The sales of infants' shoes are much increased. Housewares show the same activity, savings banks officials are wearing smiles, and when it comes to men's wear and haberdashery, everybody is happy.

To the general satisfaction there were two exceptions. One was found in the hotels which had maintained bars, and the other in the cheap lodging houses. The latter suffer because dry patrons want better rooms and can pay for them.

Dallas, Texas, Votes Dry

Dallas, Texas, the second largest city in the state, with an estimated population of 118,000, becomes dry territory as the result of a vote in Dallas county, September 10. The county, outside of the city of Dallas, has been dry for twenty years.

WHAT HAPPENED SEPTEMBER 8, 1917

Chorus of Gentlemen to the Right—"Is it closed for good, Uncle Sam?"
Uncle Sam—"Yep, for your good and for my good."

"Gee a little and get ep, horses. We don't have to turn in there anymore."

(Copyright John T. McCutcheon in Chicago *Tribune*)

DISTILLERS ADMIT LIQUOR BUSINESS IS GOING INTO LIQUIDATION

(Continued from Page Three)

have to go out of business when the whisky supply is exhausted."

That the closing of the distilleries will mean from 500 to 600 less saloons in St. Louis after the first of the year is the opinion of Edwin Schiele, president of the Edwin Schiele Distillery Company of that city. The saloonkeepers operating on the outskirts of St. Louis and many of those located in the poorer sections within the city will be unable to command sufficient trade to make money, he believes, because the hard liquor will be out of reach of the average wage-earner.

The opinion in general among distillers in Kentucky, says the *Christian Science Monitor*, is that although the federal law provides for prohibition only during the period of the war, the days of the distillery in Kentucky are over. This is based on the rapid growth of sentiment for state-wide prohibition, as indicated by the recent primary election, at which time the dry forces scored a great victory.

That the big distillers are "quitting for all time," is the opinion of the *Chicago Herald's* Washington correspondent, Arthur W. Crawford. "Even when the war is over," he remarked, "it is doubtful if these distillers will risk new investments in an enterprise that may come under the government ban at any moment. By the time the war is over it is expected that most of the distilleries will be converted into factories for the manufacture of other products."

Liquor Men Face Crisis

"The Massachusetts liquor men acknowledge that they are facing a crisis in their business," says the *Boston Globe*. "It may be, owing to the increased cost of hard liquors, that some of the retailers and barrooms will be forced to close. Licenses in this city are selling for a fraction of what they used to bring in the old days, and many saloonists are trying to dispose of their businesses."

Another one of the recognized heads of the liquor interests of the country, Robert D. Clarke of Clarke Bros. & Co., said to be the largest straight whisky distiller in the world, told a *Chicago Tribune* reporter that his distillery is through with the manufacturing of beverage alcohol, regardless of the extent of the war or the threatened approach of national constitutional prohibition. They have offered their plant for sale.

"We will close absolutely," Mr. Clarke said. "We will maintain our plants in apple pie order prepared to supply any demand from the United States government or the allied nations for such alcohol as is necessary for the manufacture of powder. We are through as beverage producers."

"Distillers have no illusions about resuming their business after the war. Most of them admit it is forever doomed and that the only opportunity of utilizing their plants as they now stand is in the manufacture of alcohol for commercial purposes. Some will remain open, making alcohol for medicinal use in the war, but most of them are closed entirely," says the *Chicago Examiner*.

While the new law leaves much to be desired in its provisions it is without doubt an advance step toward national prohibition.

PROSPEROUS CONDITIONS IN DRY CITY CAUSE STATE CONVENTION TO SEEK ANOTHER HOSTESS

The state W. C. T. U. officers of New Mexico are smilingly looking about for a hostess city other than Clovis to entertain the state convention. The reason is made plain in the following extract from a letter from Mrs. S. C. Nutter, a former state president living in Clovis, to the present president, Miss Harriet L. Henderson:

"The W. C. T. U. met today and reports were made about arrangements for convention. It has been impossible to find entertainment for delegates, not that people are not hospitable but there is literally no room for any more people in Clovis until more houses, and larger ones, are built. We tried the hotels and rooming houses, but everything is full. School opened yesterday with ten more teachers than last year and I am told that four hundred more pupils are enrolled. Everybody has rented to students or is boarding teachers. I met two teachers this evening who were worried about where they were to be housed. A large number of ranchers have bought property and are coming here to put their children in school. The principal of the school told me this evening that his house is sold and he can't find a vacant dwelling place to which to move. And so it goes. We had not dreamed of such an overflow as has come as the result of a dry county. Do you suppose the state will '*suffer*' to such a degree, too, if it should go dry. New houses are going up constantly but are occupied at once, almost before they are finished."

IN PEACE OR WAR—WHY THE WATER WAGON?

MARGARET B. PLATT

The most conclusive argument that can be advanced in favor of the abolition of the beverage liquor traffic is that good effects follow the enforcement of a prohibitory law. Nothing else offers so impregnable a defense against all the sophistries put forth by the friends of John Barleycorn as to why sentence should not be pronounced against that arch murderer of human kind. The direful conditions always predicted by booze promoters as sure to follow prohibition never come to pass. On the contrary, results have been so beneficial that in many instances former friends and supporters of J. B. are now content in the assurance that his departure is permanent. Theories do not constitute evidence. **Facts do.** Experience is far and away ahead of hypothesis. Given a fair trial prohibition will always demonstrate its inestimable value to the individual, the community and the nation. It is the business of its opponents to prevent as far as possible its being given a trial. In the finals prohibition will win because its results justify its claims.

One of the Many Washington Saloons Prohibition has Put out of Business

By permission of the proprietor the poster was displayed in front of his place of business.

"Our Enemies Themselves Being Judges"

"Do you fellows want to paralyze business? Do you want to knock everything flat in this city? Do you want to see hundreds of vacant stores and thousands of people out of employment? Just keep up this fool campaign for prohibition and you will have us all ruined!" Thus raged a Tacoma (Wash.) saloonkeeper to a prohibition worker in the summer of 1914, and no doubt he really believed what he said. A few months after prohibition became effective in Washington the same individual, meeting the man whom he had formerly berated, exclaimed, "I want to apologize to you, sir, for what I said last summer. I never was so surprised in my life as I am on this prohibition question. None of the terrible things we expected have come true. On the contrary, business is better, vacant stores are rented, there's plenty of work and everybody is happier than before. I don't understand it, and I can hardly believe it, but I know it's true!"

Again, another ex-saloonkeeper who had, naturally, fought prohibition and railed at the "fool prohibitionists," after a few months' experience with the dry régime said to a physician who had contributed freely of time and money to hasten the exit of the liquor traffic, "Doctor, why didn't you folks bring about this change years ago? It's been the best thing in a business way that ever happened to the state, and in every way a great advantage to the people. I wish it had happened long ago." Questioned as to whether he thought the saloons would open again he replied, "No, no, the saloon will never come back, never. It's gone to stay gone. The people don't want it." Innumerable comments of similar kind might be given, all tending to show what a disappointment prohibition has been—to its foes!

Legions of Homes Made Happy

Instances of the happy effects of prohibition upon individual and home life are legion. One or two will suffice as illustration, for in effect the same conditions are repeated indefinitely. A shoemaker, who, when sober, was an excellent workman, through his fondness for liquor, which it seemed impossible for him to resist when it was within reach, had been reduced almost to poverty. His appearance and his business, or lack of business, evidenced his slavery. For four years his wife helped support the little family by doing washing for her neighbors. Destitution seemed imminent. Then came prohibition. Soon a change was apparent in the shoemaker. He walked erect, his step was firm, he had plenty of work and did it in a satisfactory manner. Instead of spending his time and money at the saloon he now goes home with a market basket on his arm, filled with supplies for the table. His wife no longer takes in washing. Her husband is a sober man, has joined the church and his friends say he looks ten years younger. The family is happy and contented and all unite in saying, "Thank God for prohibition." Such instances can be multiplied indefinitely.

Drink and Vice Boon Companions

That there is direct connection between drink and vice is evident from the fact that under prohibition the inmates in rescue homes in Seattle have decreased about one-third. In Tacoma where there were two rescue homes before the dry law went into effect, one has gone out of business for lack of patronage, while the other has about one-third the number that was usual under license. The cessation of the permit system and the strict enforcement of the red-light abatement law will do much to further minimize the vice problem.

Employers of Labor Approve Prohibition

A contractor employing large numbers of men said: "I formerly spent thousands of dollars a year on industrial casualty insurance. The dry law has reduced this charge to almost nothing."

Another, a large employer of unskilled labor who paid off his men Saturday nights, declared: "If we had a job on for Monday or one held over from Saturday we always knew there would be nothing doing Monday. There wouldn't be enough men on hand to make it worth while to attempt work. They would be recovering from their Sunday drunks or still hanging about the saloons. We would try to start Tuesday morning and have pretty nearly a complete crew by noon, and seventy per cent of all our accidents occurred on Tuesday. Four whole days and a half was our average week's work under wet conditions. It's six days a week now, and our accidents have decreased about eighty-five per cent."

Is Business Ruined?

One large shoe company which under wet conditions operated one retail store now has three stores in one city. Buildings which were formerly occupied by saloons now house grocery stores, clothing establishments, shoe stores, meat markets, etc. Bakeries are everywhere in evidence. Homes are in demand. The vacant store room or dwelling is a rarity. To one who knew Seattle as a city of saloons and now visits it, the most impressive things noted are the absence of saloons and evidences of drink and the presence of the great numbers of eating places, groceries, furniture houses and markets. The latter especially are everywhere. Some of the places formerly occupied by saloons are now used for first class market establishments with a vast display of fresh fruits, vegetables, meats, fish, etc. Since saloons went out, Seattle has become famous for its markets which are the astonishment and admiration of all visitors. Today Seattle spends its money for food instead of booze and increases its supply of pure water brought fresh from the mountain heights.

During the first year of prohibition a dressmaker who had formerly been employed almost exclusively by the brewers' families said that her business dropped to almost nothing. Her patrons had not expected prohibition! Now the former brewers have turned their attention to the manufacture of non-intoxicating products and are successful beyond expectation. In their prosperity the dressmaker shares.

That the cities of Seattle and Tacoma emerged from their recent street car strike difficulties with a minimum of disturbances and vandalism is due no doubt to the absence of saloons. The Tacoma *Daily News*, referring to this fact, remarks: "The community feels a sense of peculiar gratification over the almost total absence of vandalism and disorder." Who will believe that such a state of affairs would have existed had the liquor traffic been present or had there been any appreciable amount of bootlegging.

The conclusion is—must be—inevitable. As a matter of national defense, whether in peace or war, absolute national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor is essential. A sober, industrious, contented people, happy homes, prosperous business, intelligence and thrift widely diffused, these elements will build a nation impregnable against any foe. It is not a matter of sentiment or emotion; it is a matter of fact and experience. America to be at her best must be sober and free. She can be neither while alcohol dominates any state or any class. It is folly to prate of revenue to be derived from alcohol. Every prohibition state demonstrates that such revenue is not necessary and that the state is ten thousand times richer and better off without it. America on the water wagon is America transcendent in peace, unconquerable in war. Let her rise to the fullness of her splendid power.

STUDY OF CONFLICTING STATEMENTS OF LIQUOR JOURNALS

PROF. JOHN A. NICHOLLS

In these strenuous days of war activity those who desire relaxation can turn with certainty to the editorial pages of the various liquor publications, and find there a quaint mingling of fact and falsehood, logic and sophistry, combined with such an earnest appeal to the nation to spare the liquor traffic as almost to awaken a feeling of pity for the poor scribe who is so hard put in his efforts to bolster up a business surely tottering to ruin. One of the most interesting and amusing of these articles appeared lately in *Mida's Criterion*, among the ablest and most influential of the liquor journals published in the United States. It is full of mis-statements, but it also contains some valuable admissions.

Doom of the Liquor Traffic Sealed

It says:—"The public mind seems to be keen on the idea of absolute prohibition." This is surely correct. Even a bartender will admit the truth of this statement. Not only the public mind, but the public conscience has been so thoroughly awakened by the dire effects of the liquor traffic, that it is now only a question of a short time when its doom will be written into the organic law of the land. But the editor goes on to say:—"We do not believe, and we have never believed, that actual prohibition can become an accomplished fact." Nevertheless, things happen in spite of disbelief. The possibility of the flying machine was generally discredited a few years ago, but today thousands of air men are taking part in actual warfare, with machines carrying not only men but guns and munitions of war. Actual prohibition is already an accomplished fact in a considerable part of the area of these United States, and ere long we expect to see it in operation upon a national scale. But in an attempt to bolster up his unbelief the writer presents a series of statements which are far from correct. For instance:—"As soon as the army and laboring classes in Russia shook off the autocratic yoke, the ban on liquor was removed." This is exactly the opposite of what occurred. One of the first acts of the provisional democratic government of Russia was to pass the following decree:—"The sale of alcoholic drinks containing a percentage of alcohol in excess of one and one-half degrees is prohibited throughout Russia." In the wine-growing districts only the sale of wines produced locally, and not containing a percentage of alcohol in excess of twelve degrees, is permitted. This is an even more drastic prohibition edict than that in operation before the revolution. It is the general opinion that a sober Russia made the revolution possible.

England and France Never Prohibition Nations

We are next solemnly informed:—"England is not on a prohibition basis, nor is France." Very true, but both countries are nearer that basis than ever before, and a large and constantly growing sentiment in Great Britain against the terrible drink evil is arousing a strong demand for national prohibition. But we are now told:—"In both England and France prohibition was tried with the same vigor that it was promoted in the United States." This is news with a vengeance. The temperance workers of England, now urging prohibition upon the government, will be much surprised to hear this important statement, and will wonder how it is that they have failed up to this time to discover that prohibition has been tried over there. Would that it might have been, for one of the saddest things in connection with the great war struggle is the fact that Great Britain has suffered much and her strength and resources have been seriously impaired by the evil results flowing from the law-protected liquor traffic. In France, where notwithstanding the *Criterion's* declaration, prohibition has not been tried, alcoholism has been recognized as a national danger, and quite recently a proclamation issued by the League against Alcoholism, the honorary president of which is M. Raymond Poincare, president of the republic, and which warned the young men and women of France against drink, was posted by order of the minister of commerce in every postoffice in the country. These countries are going forward and not backward in the fight against the world's greatest curse.

An important admission by the *Criterion* is contained in this statement:—"The effect of alcohol in the system is the same no matter what ingredient contains it. It is the same in wine and beer as it is in whisky." This effectually disposes of the claims of innocence made by the brewers for their special brand of intoxicants. And as the writer says:—"People drink more of them, and through drinking more of them they imbibe exactly as much alcohol in bulk, and the effect in their system is identically the same." Hear this, ye beer drinkers, and be wise ye advocates of the so-called lighter drinks. The contention of prohibitionists is now admitted to be correct, and the recognition of alcohol as a dangerous drug is fully conceded by the leading representative organ of the liquor interests.

In the days to come future generations will—as they read the story of the fight against the world curse—wonder that for so long we tolerated the most infamous wrong that ever befell a nation aspiring to freedom.

Beer and Wine not Temperance Drinks

To this is added the following nugget of wisdom which we most heartily commend to the careful attention of those well meaning people who believe that sobriety will everywhere prevail if only beer and wine are allowed to be manufactured and sold:—"So long as intoxicating beverages are permitted to be manufactured and sold, that long will there be just as much intoxication as there was before." Eminent scientific investigators the world over have made the same statement time and again. Professor Forel says:—"The so-called abstinence movement in the middle of the nineteenth century was only against distilled liquors and came to nothing or rather it drowned in beer." Prof. Gustave von Bunge, after a most thorough investigation wrote as follows:—"No other drink is so insidious. It has been in Germany worse than the whisky pest because more apt to lead to immoderate drinking." Scores of other distinguished men have fully corroborated these declarations. And now—to cap the climax—we have added to this weight of evidence the undoubted authority of *Mida's*.

But we are informed that the special virtue of whisky is that it has paid a much higher rate of revenue. On this account it ought to be spared. This is the old revenue argument over again. It is, in fact, the only stand-by of the liquor interests. Overwhelmed by the scientific evidence showing alcohol to be a dangerous habit-forming drug, with the economic facts showing its destructive and wasteful tendencies, with absolute proof that the world would be immensely benefited by its complete abolition as a beverage, the liquor traffickers utter their last despairing cry:—"You will deprive the government of more revenue." No matter how dangerous its continued use, allow it to remain, because it is willing to pay. But the nation is at last convinced that the traffic cannot pay. Government is not organized simply to collect revenue, but for the higher purpose of safeguarding the rights of all, and no bribe offered by the liquor traffic can in any way atone for its death-dealing effects.

Liquor Authorities Disagree on Revenue Figures

But it seems to be very difficult for the *Criterion* to give correctly the facts connected with the liquor revenue. It goes on to say:—"Seven hundred million dollars a year is quite a sum of money, and yet it is only a little more than the regular liquor revenue has been at the old rate in the past." How fast the liquor revenue grows—in the imagination of the liquor writers. According to the latest "Anti-Prohibition Manual," the total amount received from the traffic by the Federal government from all sources, including customs revenue, was $262,739,445. Surely there must be something peculiar in the atmosphere of the editorial sanctum, when to the writer this sum appears to be only a little less than seven hundred million dollars. It seems to prove conclusively that the surroundings are not conducive to clear thinking. But that seems to be a condition which is more or less associated everywhere with the liquor business.

Product of Distillery and Brewery Deadly Poisons

Again we are asked:—"Will the people permit this tremendous net loss?" In the first place it is not a net loss. The money now paid to the liquor interests will not be destroyed when the liquor traffic shall cease to be. The revenue obtained from some other source will be collected in a less wasteful manner, and the nation will be in every way the gainer by the change. But we are informed:—"The business of distilling is an honest business. It is not simply sanctioned by the public; it is demanded by the public." No business can be honest in the strict moral sense, which does not give value for what it receives. The shoemaker gives good shoes to his customer, the grocer supplies his patrons with the necessities of life. What does the saloon supply? The product of the distillery and brewery. The customer gets in return for his money a dangerous drug, which weakens his manhood, destroys his efficiency, and impairs his morals. The liquor traffic is simply a parasite making fraudulent claims, pandering to depraved appetite, flourishing upon false pretenses. It has been sanctioned by the public in the past, but that sanction is being rapidly withdrawn, and the time is fast coming when the traffic will be an outlaw upon American soil. "If we are to have prohibition, why not absolute prohibition?" This is a fair question, and we re-echo the cry. If whisky is bad it ought to go. If beer and wine produce the same results, and we are assured by the *Criterion* that they do, then they also must walk the plank. Alcohol will still be produced for proper purposes, but its manufacture for beverage use will cease. And in the days to come future generations will—as they read the story of the fight against the great world curse—wonder that for so long we tolerated the most infamous wrong that ever befell a nation aspiring to freedom.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PATRIOTIC SERVICE PROGRAM PROVES INCREASINGLY POPULAR

"The happiest thing in life is doing good according to a plan," said Frances Willard. If this plan chances to have to do with patriotic service and defines in a practical way the very service every woman is longing to render in this great world emergency, there is little wonder that the half million white ribboners of the nation enter into it with zest and ardor. Certain it is that reports from every state indicate that hands, heads and hearts are busy carrying out the suggestions embodied in the Patriotic Service Program of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Work Among Soldiers and Sailors: The slogan of the W. C. T. U. for the summer of 1917 has been, "On with the Comfort Bags!" Enthusiastically accepting the tremendous proposition that they supply with comfort bags the thousands of "jackies" who would pass through the four great naval training stations before being sent out to sea, the women of every state have worked literally day and night, tirelessly, painstakingly, lovingly, sewing into the comfort kits or housewives tender thoughts and fervent prayers. As heretofore stated, to expedite the preparation and distribution of these bags, a center was established in the neighborhood of each one of the four great naval training stations, namely, at Chicago, San Francisco, Providence, R. I., and Baltimore, Md. All summer long large quotas of bags from the contributing states have been pouring in. That these bags are needed and are appreciated goes without saying. The following letter to Miss Helen Hood, president of the Illinois W. C. T. U., from Mr. J. N. Dana, Y. M. C. A. secretary at Camp Ross, Great Lakes Naval Training Station, speaks for itself:

We have drafts of men going out every few days; in fact, my camp is the final detention camp for all the men before leaving for sea. Consequently I am having use for a great many comfort bags which the boys are asking for in large numbers. We are expecting between 25,000 and 30,000 new men within the next two months and we hope to have comfort kits for all of them, provided your many branch organizations can supply them. I thank you and the thousands of W. C. T. U. women throughout the United States for their great service.

Members of the National W. C. T. U. Headquarters family recently visited the naval station and as they passed from camp to camp asked the boys whether they found the bags of value. The replies were exuberantly appreciative. One Missouri lad told of his joy at finding that the gift he had received from the W. C. T. U. was made in a town only twenty-five miles from his home. It came to him like a message from his own dear ones.

It is deemed desirable to have these comfort bags presented to the boys in large numbers, after a fashion similar to the still popular Christmas tree performance. Men are but boys larger grown and their disappointment is marked if, because the supply is exhausted, they must, perforce, go without.

On another page is given a picture of the Southern California comfort bag shop, with a full description of the patriotic activities engaged in. Similar enterprises are being conducted in almost every state in the Union.

In sixteen states, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Michigan, Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Texas and Washington, miracle cities have sprung up in response to the government's needs. Here the young manhood of the nation is to be trained for the national defense. In a peculiar way, white ribboners will be interested in the training camp to which the citizen soldiers of their own state report for duty. The list of camps in this issue will show where they go and where help is most needed in co-operation with the plans for securing and maintaining clean and healthy conditions, physical and moral, in and about the cantonments.

If a co-operative W. C. T. U. comfort bag shop can be established in the vicinity of each cantonment, where all local unions in that military division can send their comfort bags, either direct or through a central point in their own states, it will be found of great advantage in many ways. The appreciation of the comfort bag or kit is steadily growing. A call for a million of these "surprise bags" comes from France. At the four great naval training stations the privilege of notifying a nearby W. C. T. U. comfort bag shop that a certain number will be needed on a certain day, with the assurance of meeting a prompt response, has made friends for the W. C. T. U. of commanding officers, chaplains and Y. M. C. A. secretaries. It is considered desirable to follow the same plan in supplying comfort bags to the new Army.

The demand comes from Army men for the flat, traveling case kind of kit for men in service. On page 10 is given a description of the Army comfort kit, directions for making, and list of contents necessary and optional.

The W. C. T. U. should not be selfish in its enjoyment of this work but should invite all women of the community to join in its labors. Southern California W. C. T. U. sent out a personal circular letter to every church woman's organization in the state, inviting it to make comfort bags on the W. C. T. U. plan, and many are accepting the invitation.

Soldiers' Recreation Rooms. Wherever recreation rooms for the soldiers have been opened, they have been distinctly successful and popular. That at the nation's capital has welcomed hundreds of homesick lads, who have not failed to express their gratitude for its cheery and heartening atmosphere. The following poem, written by young Robert E. Lee, a grandson of the great Southern general, was presented to the matron of the rooms, as an expression of his feelings:

We'll Ne'er Forget

You think it is a little thing
That you to our lone lives should bring
    these nights of song.
No matter what has been our past
These happy hours until the last
    Will linger long.

It is no little thing for you
To volunteer with courage true
    And do your part;
Your love for us, by some unseen,
Has brought to us this pleasure keen
    To cheer our heart.

When side by side we take our chance,
To live or die in bloody France
    For right and you;
Then never fear, you here at home
That we'll forget, where'er we roam
    The W. C. T. U.

The Massachusetts W. C. T. U. has purchased an acre of ground with a fourteen-room house upon it admirably adapted for a recreation home for the soldier boys at the Ayer camp. It will be equipped with two pianos, victrolas, games, pictures and other ideal recreation features. Concerning the new home Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., writes: "We shall first have a room where books, magazines, writing materials, and easy chairs will be at the disposal of the men. Then there will be evening meetings, concerts, socials, lectures, games, now and then a treat of home cooking, and always temperance literature and a possible temperance pledge to be brought forth when the occasion warrants. There will be a house mother, a white ribboner who will bring to the homesick, lonely boys a taste of mother love and sympathy. Rooms will be rented to the wives, mothers and sisters of the men who will crowd into Ayer, some for a last glimpse of their loved ones. The house is centrally located and magnificently adapted to a larger work than we can possibly attempt at present, though we trust it will develop along all lines. Lawn tennis, croquet, etc., may be played in the summer and fall, hammocks may be swung from the trees and there are possibilities for garden work. One of our most motherhearted women will have oversight of the social part of the work. Only pure home influences will of course be exerted. Already white ribboners are writing me from distant states, asking that we interest ourselves in their sons."

Do not forget to minister to the troops as they go from their homes to the various mobilization centers. The president of the New York W. C. T. U., Mrs. Ella A. Boole, suggests: "Many soldiers will be passing through our communities on their way to camp. Will not the W. C. T. U. be the first to see that these young

(Continued on Page Ten)

LIST OF NATIONAL ARMY CANTONMENTS

Camp Deven—Ayer, Massachusetts
Troops from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York

Camp Upton—Yaphank, L. I.
Troops from New York

Camp Dix—Wrightstown, New Jersey
Troops from New Jersey, Delaware, New York

Camp Meade—Annapolis Junction, Maryland
Troops from District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, Maryland

Camp Lee—Petersburg, Virginia
Troops from Virginia, Pennsylvania, West Virginia

Camp Grant—Rockford, Illinois
Troops from Wisconsin, Illinois

Camp Jackson—Columbia, South Carolina
Troops from South Carolina, North Carolina, Porto Rico, Florida

Camp Gordon—Atlanta, Georgia
Troops from Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama

Camp Sherman—Chillicothe, Ohio
Troops from Ohio, Pennsylvania

Camp Taylor—Louisville, Kentucky
Troops from Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois

Camp Custer—Battle Creek, Michigan
Troops from Michigan, Wisconsin

Camp Pike—Little Rock, Arkansas
Troops from Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama

Camp Dodge—Des Moines, Iowa
Troops from North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois

Camp Funston—Fort Riley, Kansas
Troops from Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona

Camp Travis—Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas
Troops from Texas, Oklahoma

Camp Lewis—American Lake, Washington
Troops from Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming, Utah

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Evanston, Illinois, September 20, 1917

Let Us Make November 1 a Day of Memorable History

One of the most significant dates in this eventful year of 1917 will be November 1, the day on which a prohibition key will lock the door of every saloon and barroom in the District of Columbia. A day of rejoicing for every lover of "whatsoever things are pure and true and of good report." A day of thanksgiving for the host of temperance workers throughout the United States who helped bring this enormous victory. A day in which to remember gratefully the men in Congress who voted favorably for the Sheppard bill, providing for prohibition in the District of Columbia on and after November 1, 1917.

Our Capital City cleaned from its plague spot—the saloon! Let us rejoice! Let us appropriately celebrate the coming of prohibition to the capital of our great republic. Call the people together. Invite the band to play. Fly an extra flag for prohibition. Put your communities on record in favor of a referendum to the states on National Constitutional Prohibition and send their appeal for the passage of the Sheppard-Webb joint resolution to the Representative from your Congressional district.

Pray for victory in the states of Ohio and New Mexico, where on November 6 the voters will decide the momentous question of state constitutional prohibition. Petition the President of the United States for the enactment of war prohibition to insure the better safeguarding of our boys at home and abroad, the highest welfare of civilians and the conservation of life-giving grains and other food products.

Let our celebration help kindle a civic conscience in the hearts of the people, so that in this grave international crisis our great republic may exalt the Christian principles of love and justice and give light and life to all the nations of the world. Reverently, with united purpose and patriotic fervor, let us make Thursday, November 1, 1917, a day of memorable history.

Anna A. Gordon

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Washington, D. C., December 2–7, 1917

THE BEGINNING OF THE END

September eighth has passed. The manufacture of alcohol for beverage purposes has ceased in distilleries, which numbered over six hundred. Thousands of men therein employed have been thrown out of work. The event has been heralded from coast to coast in the newspapers, with liberal comment, innumerable published interviews with distillers and retailers, and with profuse editorial utterances. Yet nowhere has a labor panic been reported. From no distillery community has there come word of serious business disturbances. In fact, not one of the threatened calamities which, according to the liquor prophets, were supposed to accompany such a readjustment of conditions, has occurred. On the contrary, business men of Peoria, one of the largest distillery cities in the world, announced that jobs were awaiting every one thrown out of employment by the closing of the whisky factories, and that their cessation would not cause a ripple in the business life of the city.

Press dissertations on the event vary all the way from the extravagant statement that the Federal edict ends for all time the existence of John Barleycorn to the pessimistic plaint that anyway there is sufficient whisky in store to last until the war is over.

What after all is the significance of the new law? Is it an advance step in our great reform? Does it mark another milestone on the way to national prohibition? Every close observer of the situation, we believe, will unhesitatingly answer in the affirmative.

First. As stated by various liquor dealers on another page, the effect of the law will be to decrease very largely the number of saloons, especially in the large cities, and thus lessen the centers of crime and vice and temptation.

Second. As a matter of course, the new law will tend to increase enormously the price of all alcoholic drinks, and in many instances will make it almost impossible and certainly difficult for a large proportion of the drinking men to continue the habit.

Third. The ease with which the labor feature of the change has been adjusted will once for all silence the threats of the liquor publicity bureaus that national prohibition will precipitate a nation-wide labor panic. It will also serve to convince all reasonable people that business will not be demoralized or indeed unfavorably affected by war time prohibition or the adoption of a Federal prohibition amendment.

Fourth. If the statements made by the liquor men are to be believed, the passage of the law has already convinced many of the distillers that it is useless longer to "kick against the pricks" of public sentiment, and that now is a most favorable time to gracefully retire from an unpopular business. As the years go on, the men who have been forced by the Federal pronouncement to engage in the manufacture of commercial alcohol or to put their plants to other and legitimate uses, will realize the advantages of a business that commands respect and is not in constant danger from state and Federal legislation. By the time the war is over they will feel little inclination to re-embark in their former line of activity.

Fifth. Even the one obnoxious feature of the law—the possibility that it will increase and perhaps popularize the use of beer—may in the end serve to bring the believers in alcoholic drinks of low content to a realization that beer is as productive as are distilled liquors of crime, poverty and other social and civic evils.

But the present victory will have little value unless we follow it up diligently with a campaign against beer. If it is lack of knowledge on the beer question that is lending favor to this so-called "temperance drink" let us meet it with education as to the nature and effect of the products of Gambrinus. If it is the power and wealth of the brewers that is saving it, let us expose the corrupt political tactics that have characterized the brewery interests always and ever.

Let us insistently demand that action similar to that taken against the distilleries be taken against the breweries, and thus mark the last milestone on our way to national prohibition.

DELVING INTO ANCIENT HISTORY

If the liquor publicity bureaus are to be believed the great battles of the past have been won because the intellects of the military leaders were stimulated by the use of alcohol. Interesting, isn't it, how eagerly the opponents of total abstinence and prohibition search the records of bygone years for some fragment of fact or fiction to show that the big men of those times occasionally indulged in alcoholic liquors. It is, with them, quite evidently a "safety first" measure, for men who a decade or a half century ago passed out of this world cannot rise up and challenge their statements. But what the world is wanting to know today is the attitude of the men who have had or are to have a part in the present war. If the drink publicity agents really desire to give the people a campaign of information why do they not call attention to the stand taken by General Kitchener, who said to his soldiers, "Your duty to your country can only be achieved by hard work and by strict sobriety." Why don't they proclaim from the housetops the plea of Kerensky of Russia to his troops, "Unless soldiers abstain from consumption of stores of liquor which they discover, new Russia will be submerged in a pool of alcohol to the accompaniment of incendiarism and other outrages. I demand that the use of alcohol by soldiers and officers be prevented." Why, indeed, do they suppress the declaration of that interesting figure on the French war front today, Major-General John J. Pershing: "There was a time when it was a natural part of a soldier's existence to drink and carouse. That day is past with the soldier sworn to defend his country's flag and representing the power and dignity of the nation."

No living war leader of prominence would risk his reputation by championing the use of alcohol; he realizes too well that such an announcement would forever shatter the confidence of the people in his ability to achieve victory.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, 561 Thirty-third St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

NOTED FRENCH EDITOR PLEADS FOR PROTECTION OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS

For many years the editor of *La Revue* of Paris has printed in his columns repeated warnings as to the dangers of alcoholism. Since the beginning of the war his efforts have been redoubled. In the August number of his magazine he says:

"At the present moment France is attracting the eyes of the world more than ever before. It is not enough to show our enthusiasm regarding the English, Americans, Italians, Portuguese or Russians who are dwelling among us. We must likewise watch over their moral security. But alcoholism menaces all in the same degree. The 'Teddies' who arrive from the United States total or partial prohibitionists are exposed to multiple dangers and temptations. The great American republic accepts with heroism the sacrifices in men and in money which the war against the Germans may demand. But let us take care! We shall commit an evil action if her children find themselves exposed not only to the danger of being slain at the front, but to that of being poisoned by alcohol. Many writers in the United States have already manifested fears upon this point. A few concrete cases would suffice to cause an outburst of opinion on the other side. The Germans are watching and they will not be slow to exploit such sentiments, which are justified, indeed, to paralyze the grandiose impulse which is drawing the noble population of the United States towards the sacred cause of the Allies.

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs in France has a new role to fulfill. It is the elementary duty of the government and the Parliament to think of this and to assist him. The heroism of the soldiers at the front demands to be completed by the dignity of our life at the rear! Who would dare contend that this condition indispensable to our success is realized today!"

UNION SIGNAL QUIZ

Do you know the answers to these questions? They may be found in this number of THE UNION SIGNAL.

The use of these questions as a part of local union programs is suggested.

1. Mention a memorable event that is to occur November 1. How does the National W. C. T. U. president suggest observing the day?

2. What are some of the comments made by liquor dealers on the closing of the distilleries for the manufacture of alcoholic beverages on September 8?

3. Did the enforcement of the new Federal law in any way affect the labor market?

4. In what specific ways will this measure advance the national prohibition movement?

5. What convincing anti-beer argument is given in a recent issue of *Mida's Criterion?*

6. How have certain Washington saloon-keepers changed their attitude toward prohibition since the law went into effect in that state?

7. In what way has prohibition affected the vice problem in the state of Washington?

8. Name some of the ways in which white ribboners are co-operating with the National W. C. T. U. in its plans for patriotic service.

9. The influence of what prominent Iowa Catholic bishop is being exerted in favor of constitutional prohibition?

10. Tell some of the notable conversions to prohibition mentioned in this issue.

SCHOOL HOUSE SPEAKING CAMPAIGN TO WIN OHIO VOTERS TO DRY CAUSE

A vigorous school house speaking campaign, with four to six meetings in every school house in Ohio, is one of the plans of the Ohio Dry Federation, the meetings having been begun about the time of the opening of school. Temperance programs in which the children will take part are already being planned. The state campaign, which is to begin October 1, will consist of a series of meetings throughout Ohio, with addresses by men of national reputation. Negotiations are under way, it is reported, to secure several of the most prominent speakers in the United States.

EXPERIENCE OF SIOUX FALLS UNDER PROHIBITION A REBUKE TO CIRCULATORS OF CAMPAIGN FALSEHOODS

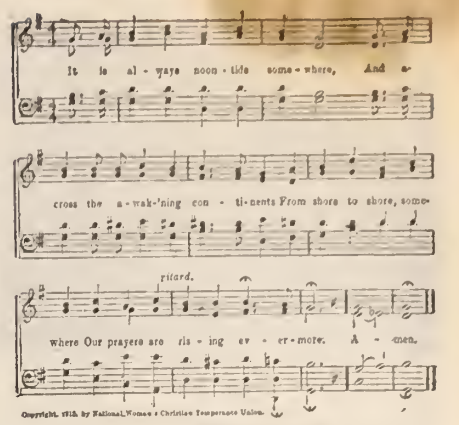
Prohibition in South Dakota during the short time it has been in effect has strengthened the faith of its friends in its desirability and won converts in the ranks of the enemy. *The Sioux Falls Press* tells the story of the first nine weeks of prohibition in Sioux Falls in these words:

"Comparison of the second month under state-wide bone-dry prohibition in South Dakota with the corresponding month in the last year of license again confirms the wisdom of the decision of this city when it voted for prohibition. In August, 1916, no less than 215 persons were either so helpless or so disorderly that the police had to gather them in. Last month only eight intoxicated persons attracted the notice of the police. And a year ago last month a total of 349 were arrested for various offenses. The month just gone saw only 44 arrested. Does prohibition lessen crime or disorderliness? It would seem so when we note that on charges other than drunkenness 134 were arrested in August, 1916, while only 36 were taken in last month. Fourteen of these were charged with bootlegging, or having liquor in their possession. The record is the more remarkable in view of the fact that only a few miles across the state line there is a saloon town patronized by the habitual users of intoxicants who visit the place frequently by automobile.

"Moreover, the city is in many material ways greatly improved. The opposition to prohibition not only contended throughout the campaign for the amendment last year that drunkenness would increase if the state went dry, but that the policy would be ruinous to a city like Sioux Falls. But the weekly bank clearings show a substantial advance over the clearings of the corresponding period of last year. Of the nine weeks that have passed since South Dakota went dry not one has recorded a decrease in Sioux Falls' bank clearings. Business men report collections very noticeably improved. Money that once went over bars is going now to clean up debts at the stores, and for the purchase of articles the dependents of former hard drinkers had heretofore been denied.

"There seems to be no room for argument on this question. The facts stand before us, justifying every promise that was made by the temperance workers during the campaign, and sternly rebuking the circulator of every falsehood disseminated by the pro-liquor element in the desperate fight booze made to save itself in this state."

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE



AT THE NOONTIDE HOUR

At the sacred noontide hour let the white ribboners of the land unite in prayer daily for our country and all other countries, that all may come to see the true Christian and humanitarian point of view in this world crisis; for the protection of "our boys" from the physical and moral deterioration from drink and vice that follow in the wake of war; for our President and his advisers that divine wisdom may rule every decision, that lasting peace may speedily come and the will of the Father of all peoples be done throughout the earth.

TRUTH NEVER DIES

"Truth never dies. The ages come and go.
The mountains wear away, the stars retire.
Destruction lays earth's mighty cities low;
And empires, states and dynasties expire;
But caught and handed onward by the wise,
Truth never dies.

"Though unreceived and scoffed at through the years;
Though made the butt of ridicule and jest;
Though held aloft for mockery and jeers,
Denied by those of transient power possessed,
Insulted by the insolence of lies,
Truth never dies.

"It answers not. It does not take offense,
But with a mighty silence bides its time;
As some great cliff that braves the elements
And lifts through all the storms its head sublime,
It ever stands, uplifted by the wise;
And never dies.

"As rests the Sphinx amid Egyptian sands;
As looms on high the snowy peak and crest;
As firm and patient as Gibraltar stands,
So truth, unwearied, waits the era blest
When men shall turn to it with great surprise.
Truth never dies."

DELAYED SUFFRAGE VICTORY IN MAINE

The failure of the citizens of Maine to give a majority for the woman suffrage amendment at the election September 10 furnishes another argument for the national suffrage amendment. The measure appears to have been voted down two to one, doubtless, as in other states, because of the extreme conservatism of the men voters.

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PATRIOTIC SERVICE PROGRAM PROVES INCREASINGLY POPULAR

(Continued from Page Seven)

men are supplied with coffee and sandwiches, coffee and doughnuts, or coffee and rolls when they stop long enough at the station? Young, sturdy men can eat almost any time and nothing will touch their hearts more than to know that we are really interested in their welfare. Do not forget the boys who guard the bridges and waterworks."

A tourist from Seattle to the East writes to the *Chicago Tribune* that when she left Seattle she brought to the observation car twenty good sized packages, each containing several current magazines and the latest daily paper. She dropped one off at each bridge passed in the states of Washington and Montana where there was a soldier on guard. When her supply became exhausted her fellow passengers donated papers, magazines, boxes of candy or cookies for the same purpose.

Another suggestion worth jotting down in your notebook is to enclose an addressed, stamped envelope containing a sheet of thin paper when writing to American soldiers overseas. The stationery in the possession of the soldiers may become water soaked or otherwise injured. United States stamps can be used for the return letter, as this government intends, or has already opened postoffices in France. The following instructions concerning the sending of mail or cablegrams to soldiers abroad and at home are worth preserving:

Letters, newspapers, and parcels may be sent to those with the American expeditionary forces in Europe at domestic rates. Parcel post will be sent at 12 cents a pound with a maximum weight of twenty pounds. No C. O. D., insured, or registered parcels will be handled.

Money orders may be sent at domestic rates. Money or valuables cannot be sent by registered mail.

Magazines authorized by the postmaster general can be mailed to soldiers by placing a 1 cent stamp on the magazine. The magazine must be unwrapped and cannot be addressed to any individual.

Address all mail in the following manner:

Return to
..... [Stamp]
[Sender's name and address]

John Smith
Co.....
Regt. No. .....
.....
[Branch of service]
American Expeditionary Forces.

The cable rate from Chicago is 7 cents a word. Cables should be addressed as follows:

Chicago 13 words
Efm Amexforce London
John Smith seventeenth regiment third unit folks well MARY SMITH

The cablegram is sent to London and mailed from there to France.

Many Tailed Bandages. Since the W. C. T. U. undertook to make these bandages for the British War Relief Association it has been discovered that the original directions were not sufficiently definite. The following method is the correct one:

Directions for Making Bandage

Tear (do not cut) the selvedges from new, strong, unbleached muslin. Tear into strips four inches wide and thirty inches long. Take six strips and overlap two inches, each on the other, for a space of five inches at the center. Make two rows of stitching, each row two and one-half inches from the center, to hold the strips together. Where stitched, the bandage will be fourteen inches wide. The six ends on each side will be loose. Beginning at the top of the bandage, fold the "tails," first across the five-inch space, then toward the bottom of the bandage until half of them are so folded, then reverse from fourth strip, turning the "tails" the other way. Fold the bandage twice, making a flat package about five inches square.

In expressing gratitude for the help of the American women in making these bandages, Mrs. Walter Mulliner, secretary of the British War Relief Association, encloses a letter from the private secretary of the Queen of England, saying, "The Queen is much touched by the kindly thought which has prompted this gift, and she desires me to assure the members that the generous and useful comforts will be highly appreciated by our sailors and soldiers."

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING ARMY HOUSEWIFE

Materials for Housewife

Khaki, galatea or other firm cotton cloth of suitable weight and firm color, preferably light brown. Flannel for needles and safety pins.

Braid or tape about ½ inch wide, dark color, strong and smooth for binding, if used, and for ties.

Scraps of pretty silk for needle book and pin wheel.

To Make Housewife

Cut cloth into strips 19 inches long, 6 inches wide if housewife is to be bound, 6½ inches wide if to be hemmed.

Turn up one end of strip 4½ inches and hem for bottom pocket. Cut two pieces of cloth 4½ inches deep and 7 inches wide for middle and top pockets. Make box pleats in center of each after hemming. Leave spaces of ¾ of an inch between pockets for fold.

Attach 2 flannel leaves, either pinked or button-holed on edge at the top of the strip under hem or binding. Fill with safety pins.

Finish the edge of the housewife, sew on tape for ties.

Pinball is made of two round pieces of cardboard two inches in diameter. Cover one side of each with dark, pretty silk or velvet; ribbon is good to use. Whip the cards together and stick pins around edge.

Needle book. Two pieces of cardboard 2½ by 4 inches. Cover both sides with ribbon or other pretty material. Cut two pieces of flannel a little smaller than sides and whip all together at the back to form a book with flannel leaves. Fasten with band of narrow elastic ribbon or a small ribbon strap with "snap."

To Fill Housewife

The bottom pocket will hold Testament, pledge cards, leaflets, motherly letter and card with name and address of the maker.

In the middle pocket put the needle book, containing six needles of large size, four darning needles, white thread, number 24, wound on card to fit pocket; olive drab thread, same number and wound same way; also white and black darning cotton on cards; package automatic bachelor buttons, 2 sizes white bone, 2 sizes brown bone buttons, 6 of each, sewed on cards or in small bag; pin wheel; pair four-inch scissors.

The top pocket will hold trench mirror; comb and small toilet articles. Bandages and "first aid" materials are furnished by the War Department.

When filled, the housewife should fold into small, compact package.

Relief Work: Someone has said that "the frontiers of Belgium and France" are now the frontiers of the United States, and local and state unions and even Loyal Temperance Legions are adopting and becoming responsible for the little people of these countries who have become orphaned by the war. The need of work of this character will be greater in the months to come.

Moral Education: *The Ladies' Home Journal*, in connection with an article by Mrs. Robert E. Speer, on "The Boy in Camp and the Girl in Town," says:

"There is in every military camp a larger number of decent young men than those of evil desires. These young men are constantly 'on liberty' and just in proportion as the intelligent women of the cities nearest those camps make an effort to give those soldiers clean recreation, so will be the moral standard of the camps and the fighting strength of the men in them." The suggestion is made, "There is a distinct 'bit' that every girl (and every woman) in a city or town adjacent to a military cantonment can do, but it should be done only under the supervision of careful-thinking and wisely watchful women." With these needs in mind local unions near mobilization centers or camps have been quietly reaching out to throw around the boys a motherly, home-like influence. The Berkley W. C. T. U. of Norfolk, Va., gave an informal reception to about sixty of the enlisted men from St. Helena training station, providing a fine musical program, and serving light refreshments, ice cream and cake, each slice of which was decorated with a tiny American flag. Men from twenty different states were present and were profuse in their expressions of gratitude. The Demarest W. C. T. U. of Salem, N. J., arranged with the captain of the troops at Fort Mott to have Daniel A. Poling speak to the boys on Sunday morning under the trees, on "The Grip that Holds." The hearty response from the audience of khaki-clad men indicated their appreciation of the message.

The request went out from Nebraska W. C. T. U. headquarters that "September 1, the day of the mobilization of the state's united young manhood in training camps without our borders, be designated and set apart as a day of prayer for the safety and protection of our boys not only from the shot and shell of the enemy, but for strength and purpose to resist the temptation and besetments that environ military life."

The pertinent suggestion is made by the Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations that "Everything should be done to inculcate respect for the man in uniform, who has offered his life for our protection, and that supreme sacrifice makes him worthy of honor—

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

Los Angeles Comfort Bag Shop
International Film Company pictures of Shop will be shown throughout United States

PATRIOTIC SERVICE PROGRAM OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA W. C. T. U.

Special Correspondence

It was decided at the state W. C. T. U. convention that the general officers shall be the state war-service committee to promote the work to be done through the department of Work Among Soldiers and Sailors and to correlate the patriotic efforts of other departments.

In response to the appeal for comfort bags for sailors, plans were made to furnish five thousand, the first installment to be ready by August 1. Unions were asked to appoint war-service committees and to prepare to carry out the plans of the general officers. As a ready means of communication with the local unions, a monthly War Service Bulletin is published, copies of which are also sent to county officers. These bulletins will set forth from time to time all lines of service which, as patriotic women, we must render our country in this crisis.

State W. C. T. U. headquarters has been made the receiving and shipping station for all comfort bags and supplies for Southern California, and a comfort bag shop, utilizing convenient space in the balcony of the auditorium of our headquarters building, which is known as the Temperance Temple, has been opened and equipped. The shop is well stocked with all of the articles used in filling the comfort bags. Wholesale prices were generously given by a Los Angeles business firm and except for the personal influence, supervision and persistent efforts of the junior member of the firm many of the popular articles for our comfort bags could not have been procured, as they were not to be had on this coast.

The unions make the bags in accordance with the rules and specifications of the National department of Work Among Soldiers and Sailors, and provide ninety cents (wholesale cost) for the contents of each bag. The empty bags, with the money, are sent to our shop, where they are inspected, standardized and filled. The work in the shop is done systematically and at practically no expense to the state.

Squads of workers from county and city unions are detailed for service by the president of the Los Angeles county W. C. T. U., and the president of the city federation of unions. These workers give their services three days of each week and each day one of the general officers supervises the work in the shop, while the whole work of the shop is superintended by the state corresponding secretary, Mrs. Kara S. Root, who has been appointed director of the comfort bag shop.

The formal opening of the shop was made the occasion of a patriotic meeting held in the auditorium of the Temple. Printed invitations were sent to all women's organizations in the city. A most interested audience participated in the patriotic exercises and listened to two able addresses. Mrs. H. A. Cable, chairman of the California Woman's Committee of the Council of National and State Defense, spoke on "Woman's Call to Patriotic Service." Dr. Robert C. Barton, executive secretary of the Morals Efficiency association, presented "The Second Line of Defense." At the close of the program the audience accepted the invitation to inspect the comfort bag shop.

The comfort bag work and the shop have given the W. C. T. U. great publicity. Newspapers have published extended articles and printed pictures of the general officers. The Sunday edition of one of the largest Los Angeles papers gave a feature article descriptive of our work and also the picture of the shop taken by their photographer.

The International Film company took pictures of the officers and also of the comfort bag shop to be used in their syndicate work throughout the country. Last of all came the National Universal Film company, asking that the state executive committee, then in session, take a recess of a couple of hours and give them an opportunity to make a moving picture film showing the women filling the bags, folding bandages, and doing other war work. This was done and the moving picture will be seen first at the Superba Theater, Los Angeles. Thus far a thousand or more comfort bags have been made in Southern California, some of which have already gone on their mission, and we expect to reach our goal of five thousand.

If space would permit, we could relate most interesting stories of the "boys" coming to our shop and asking for the bags; of the scene when the executive committee sent away happy the son of one of our own white ribboners; of the many letters which we have received from the "boys" who have been given our bags, and, best of all, of the requests of officers for numbers of our bags and their recognition of the spiritual and moral uplift that must come to the "boys" as they read the choice leaflets and letters contained therein.

We have taken up the work of making the arm and leg many tailed bandages and fixed as our goal five thousand. The first shipment of these bandages will go forward September 20.

Our work is carefully co-ordinated with that of the Northern California W. C. T. U., and all comfort bags not needed in Southern California will be sent to the San Francisco W. C. T. U. headquarters for distribution.

Fifty thousand leaflets and five thousand copies of our state comfort bag letter have been printed for the comfort bags and for war-service work. Use has also been made of National W. C. T. U. leaflets.

As vice-chairman of the California Woman's Committee of the Council of National and State Defense, the state W. C. T. U. president, Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, has made possible a very close co-operation between the W. C. T. U. and the Woman's Committee. A very ready adjustment of the W. C. T. U. machinery has been made to carry out the plans of the committee and to co-ordinate our work.

Plans have been made for more extended work in the Flower Mission and

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THE BREWERYMAN

JEAN K. BAIRD

The Story of the Little Daughter of a Liquor Man who was an Innocent Victim of Her Father's Business.

Julia Bateman came down Ontario avenue, or the "back" avenue as she with the rest of the people called it. The town lay packed close in a valley, with three avenues stretched its full length and the necessary cross-streets plainly defined. Originally these avenues had borne high sounding names, but the population was shifting and it was much easier for strangers to speak of "front" street, "middle" and "back" avenues. Why they should distinguish between the three was a question, unless it was that "front" street was a place of commercialism and traffic and was faced by the railroad tracks.

Julia Bateman came down the "back" avenue. Miss Julia was quite a character in town. She was so well known that her last name was rarely mentioned when one spoke of her. Numbered with those rare women whom the hand of time seems never to touch, her age was seldom thought of. One might be fully conscious of all manner of peculiarities and idiosyncrasies she possessed, but the matter of years was forgotten. She had been an advanced thinker when she was only a child. It was told of her that upon an occasion when the masculine members of the family were discussing the amount each one earned she had turned to the mother and, wholly unconscious that she was challenging a whole social system, had said, "And Mrs. R—, how much do you make? You work longer than any of your men."

As the years advanced, Julia's ideas advanced with them. She was a thinker. Perhaps that was the distinguishing trait about her. There was something in her personality which would not placidly let her accept conditions as they were. She must know why they were so and if they were of the best. She was fearless in saying what she thought. Therefore, she stood out from others in two ways—she thought and she was independent.

A new hundred thousand dollar school building was in the course of erection. The old one was not only inadequate to the needs, but was unsafe. The town had already been overbonded and before the new building could be undertaken an election for a vote on a new bond issue had to be held. There had been a contest, as parochial schools had just been put up and people who sent their children to them were not inclined to be taxed any more heavily for the upkeep of the public school system. There had been hot times in the little mountain town and the bond issue had carried by a small margin of fourteen.

Miss Julia had fought tooth and nail for the new schoolhouse, and now hearing that the walls were under way and that there was some semblance of outline to the structure, she walked down the "back" avenue to see it. The building covered almost a square. Miss Julia traversed that space and then stood at the corner and studied the school at an angle.

Presently John Hollimon came down the side street and crossed over. Hollimon was a big, handsome man about fifty years of age, well-dressed and presenting the sleek, satisfied appearance of one who is well fed. He bore all the hallmarks of the breweryman. His five brothers were engaged in the same business, wholesale or retail. They had become so prosperous as to utterly forget their childhood home of squalor and poverty and the days when their drunken father had kicked and abused their mother and had mistreated them. The Hollimons had risen by the very means which had brutalized their father and killed their mother. They had the finest of houses, the most expensive of cars. Silken clothes were their daily apparel.

Jim Hollimon had been acquainted with Julia Bateman indirectly all his life. That is, he had known her as two people born and raised in the same town in widely different social circles and holding opposite views on all public matters could know each other. Of one thing he was certain—she hated the liquor business and attacked it at every point. Julia Bateman would not consider letting Jim Hollimon's wife entertain her or ride in Hollimon's car because his income came from liquor, yet he admired and respected Miss Julia.

He crossed the street and stood near her.

"That's some building they're putting up," he said.

"Yes; it looks to me as though it was going to be precisely what we need. The town may be proud of it. I wonder which is to be the main entrance? There are three sides just alike."

"I don't know, I'm sure. They're tellin' me they're plannin' to teach the girls to cook and sew. Now, honest, Miss Julia, don't you think that's a waste of time. Can't a girl pick up them things at home?"

"You've used the right word, Mr. Hollimon. *Pick up*—that is just about what it is. What would you think of a doctor, or a plumber, or a dentist *picking* up his work from some fellow that had *picked* it up from some one else?"

"Maybe you're right. I get your point, but now my Marie—she's around about twelve years, and her mother's a fine cook."

Miss Julia shrugged her shoulders. "You may think so because the food tastes right, and you don't see any further than that, but you're all too big—too much fat on your frames—and your children are not as snappy as they should be. You have too much food and the wrong kind. Now that's my point! Train the future housekeepers to know food values, so that they can feed a child what is needed to nourish brain and muscle and all those things."

"Well, I'm sure I don't understand. I've read how it is the proper thing. You know, Miss Julia, that I am only an ignorant Irishman, without much schoolin'. But I believe in giving the children the best there is. If this cookin' and sewin' is good for them, let them have it. There's nothing too good for them."

"That's the American daddy speaking now," said Julia. "My, but I think the good American father is the finest thing in the world. He's without a peer."

Her companion did not smile. The wrinkles at the corner of his eyes deepened; that was all. "We just try to do our best for the kids and give them the show that we never had," was his reply.

They stood and discussed further the details of the building. Suddenly Miss Julia turned to him and said, "While we're on public questions, Mr. Hollimon, what do you think about the amendment that you men of the state are to vote on this fall?"

"Well, to tell you frankly, Miss Julia, I believe in women voting. I don't see why you shouldn't vote as well as me. Now, about this school building. You know more about public schools than I'd ever know. You're a taxpayer, too. I don't see that voting will hurt you any."

She laughed. "You think we'll still be women, whether we make a cross on printed paper or not. Before the election I went down and talked to the Italian voters. They could barely read English, had never been in a public school in all their lives, and they—or at least most of them—had never paid a cent of tax." She looked up at him with a smile in which there was more of a touch of humor than criticism of a political condition which balled up and generally muddled affairs in such a way.

"So I beseeched, explained and pleaded, and about a dozen of them graciously conceded to me the privilege of spending our taxes the way we wish."

"Too many Dagoes and Huns and that set of people have rights. It's the politicians run them in. They run in the people that they can control."

"Well, I'm glad you're for woman suffrage. I hope—" He raised his hand to stop her. "Don't go so fast, Miss Julia. I said I was in favor of women voting. They have as much right as I have. You and my wife and a lot know more about town affairs than we men do, but that ain't the point. I believe women have a right to vote, but I hain't going to vote for the amendment. I'm going to vote straight against it."

"You are? I can't understand that—a man working against what he thinks is right. I thought better of you than that."

"You know why we don't want you women voting."

"I haven't the faintest idea," replied Miss Julia.

"You women would knock our business straight into—you know where."

"We might hurry it along considerably."

"Let you women get in and we'd be out of a job. You know that."

"Mr. Hollimon, the Woman Suffrage Association has taken no stand on the liquor question. The only thing that they are asking for is equal political rights."

"Yes; I understand that, but you know what you'd all do. You know that well enough, and so do I."

"No, I do not know what we would all do—neither do you. You may surmise, but nothing further. You know what I would do. I do it anyhow, whether there is suffrage or whether there isn't. I'd fight the business tooth and nail, just as I have always done."

"You'd all do it. The women would outvote us the first election. Why, the Brewers' League know that, and they are sending men out to warn us what the carrying of this amendment would mean to us. There was a fellow by the name of Wells here from Pittsburgh just last week. He had a meeting of all the men in our business and we got our orders. They're sending out literature on the subject. There isn't a week that I don't get a lot of pamphlets or circular letters. A man's got to protect his own business."

"I'd like to see it," she said. "I realize that there's no use of discussing with you the ethics of the case. We wouldn't see things alike. We don't belong to the same generation; that is, as to a viewpoint."

"I won't pretend to argue with you. You get the best of me when it comes to words. But this is what I want to say: You people seem to think that we drive men in with a club and make them

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PATRIOTIC SERVICE PROGRAM PROVES INCREASINGLY POPULAR

(Continued from Page Ten)

worthy of such encouragement and inspiration as good women can give." Note the following additional suggestions:

Invite the enlisted boys at the nearby camp to dinner—especially Sunday dinner—singly or in groups. In extending this hospitality make the family unit the smallest unit. Enlist influential mothers as leaders, but enlist all mothers free to give service. Learn from the chaplains and Y. M. C. A. what they are doing for the boys. Secure their advice and co-operation. Learn how many boys are off duty daily and what the city has to offer: In respectable lodging houses at moderate cost; in wholesome entertainment by clubs, churches and individuals; in disreputable temptation through liquor, gambling and disorderly houses. Remember that whatever is being done by men, there is special need of women's hospitality and personal influence. Every bridge is guarded by soldiers. Kindly interest and courtesies can be extended by good mothers in the vicinity and personal favors shown them.

Women in Industry: In addition to the various lines of work already undertaken in every community under this section, we suggest co-operation with the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense in its work for women and children in industry, of which Mrs. Raymond Robins has charge. It is work not alone "for the duration of the war," but will help form ideals of legislation long afterward. The committee suggests:

First, that all labor shall be performed by adults. Second, that the wages paid shall be at the highest prevailing rate in the industry which the contract affects, that there shall be equal pay for equal work, that for those trades where there is no wage standard an adjustment committee shall fix a fair wage, and that all wages shall be adjusted from time to time to meet the increased cost of living, the adjustment to be made by the committee, and that all other wage questions shall be submitted to the committee. Third, there shall be a standard eight hour day. Fourth, one day in seven shall be a day of rest. Fifth, women shall not do night work. Sixth, sanitation and fire protection shall be standardized. Seventh, there shall be protection against over-fatigue and industrial diseases. Eighth, there shall be no tenement house labor. Ninth, women who have small children needing their care shall be exempted from industry. Tenth, women shall be exempted from industry two months before and after childbirth.

We urge earnest co-operation in the enforcement of the Federal Anti-Child Labor law which went into effect September 1, 1917.

Americanization: Discussion of Americanization work is to be made a part of state W. C. T. U. convention programs. Work along that line is now being done, especially in states having a large foreign-speaking population. One branch of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense is concentrating its efforts upon teaching foreign women the English language and American standards of work. With the exigencies of war demanding hands, it is safe to say that at least half of these women will be "drafted" for industry, says one writer. "The non-English speaking ones will logically be called first. They are handicapped past all belief by not knowing the language. The only 'safety first' method for them is to learn English. The Ford Motor company reports that by the teaching of English to its foreign-born employes accidents have been reduced fifty-four per cent." This same committee is preparing to give a series of afternoon receptions, to continue as long as the war lasts—warm, informal, home affairs, without engraved cards or invitations and minus butlers. The hostess, the representative of the committee, will simply run out in the morning and find out who would like to go to a party in the afternoon, bringing their knitting and the babies. Then she will come back and get the party ready—coffee and cakes, or tea and cakes, conversation and nothing more. Polish women are to be the invitees for the most part. The party is to be held in a store in the most thickly populated Polish neighborhood in Chicago. These parties in a store will be but a beginning in patriotic education among these Chicago citizens. Similar "get together" affairs may well be planned in every foreign community.

Co-operation with the United Committee on Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy:

The United Committee on Temperance Activities, of which Miss Anna A. Gordon is vice-chairman, has asked the W. C. T. U. to provide sixteen stereomotorgraphs, one for each of the cantonments where the new Army is to be mobilized, as its part of the $100,000 the committee is endeavoring to raise. The slides to be used are to be specially prepared by the committee to teach temperance truths and it is understood that when the need for them at the cantonments is over, the machines and slides will belong to the states that purchased them. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Iowa and Kansas have each signified their intention of purchasing one of these stereomotorgraphs. Other states in which cantonments are located, with less W. C. T. U. membership, will not be able to shoulder the burden alone, nor would the other states wish them to do so. Each wants to lend a helping hand in this extremely practical endeavor to reach the boys with the truth in a very attractive way. There is need of great haste in this matter as thousands of boys are already in the camps and the educational temperance work should be going on. This is our great opportunity to reach thousands of young men we could not hope to reach otherwise. This is agreed to be the full share of the W. C. T. U. in the work of the United Committee, and other calls will not be made unless something entirely unforeseen occurs. Send all funds through W. C. T. U. treasurers.

Finance: So generous was the response to the call from the National W. C. T. U. for funds to purchase a W. C. T. U. ambulance for the French front that enough money was received to buy two ambulances, with full equipment of litters, blankets and pillows. This large amount for patriotic work was raised largely by personal contributions—the ideal way. It is, however, often necessary to secure the money by other means, and local unions have done this through medal contests, food sales, community markets, war time dinners, melting pots, etc. Allendale W. C. T. U. of Michigan was obliged to use all the money in its treasury to buy supplies for comfort bags. When the useful receptacles were finished they were hung in picturesque fashion on a line stretched across a room, around them the women makers grouped and a snapshot of the ensemble taken, to be used on post cards, which are being sold to replenish the treasury. Many unions are interesting the merchants of their respective towns in the comfort bag proposition, and getting them to contribute all or part of the supplies. The Laramie (Wyo.) W. C. T. U. recently conducted a flower show at which it raised $300 for comfort bag work.

Community Interest: Some workers are inviting in friends and neighbors to help in their patriotic work, arranging for short talks on patriotic plans. A Michigan W. C. T. U. combines a discourse and demonstration on the cold pack system with work on comfort bags, etc. The food preserved on these occasions will go to a worthy home mothered by the W. C. T. U.

Membership. In response to the appeal of the National W. C. T. U. president, Miss Anna A. Gordon, the W. C. T. U. engaged in a concerted membership drive on September 12. If any local union found it impossible to arrange for special work on September 12, it is not too late to put it into effect. In the words of our honored and beloved National W. C. T. U. president: "With National Constitutional Prohibition in sight the W. C. T. U. division of the united temperance forces must continue to add largely to its numerical strength and its spiritual working force. We need thousands of additional members to help push regular constructive work and our comprehensive war service plans for soldiers and sailors."

THE BREWERYMAN

(Continued from Page Twelve)

drink. That's the attitude you folks take. We put up the liquor; a man can take it or leave it alone. If a fellow finds he goes too far, it's up to him to stop. If he can't do that he's poor stuff, and I say let him drink and kill himself off—the sooner the better. That's the way I reason. A man's free in this country. He's got the liberty of doing as he pleases. Nobody's driving him in with a club and pouring the drink down his throat."

Miss Julia laughed. There was no use discussing the question. "You might have a complete change of heart if your Jim took to it or your little girl—Marie did you call her—should marry a man who drinks to excess. We see things at a different angle as they draw nearer home."

"A gentleman should be able to take a glass of something and then stop. He shouldn't let himself drink too much. I've been around liquor all my life—me and my brothers—and I defy anybody to say he ever saw us with too much aboard."

"Ever hear about the old darkey fishing?" she asked. "Some darkey boys used to catch fish in a stream down near the James river in Virginia where I visited now and then. They soaked corn in moonshine whisky and dropped it in the pool and the fish would get tipsy and the boys would reach down and take them in with their hands. All except one. A big fellow used to come up, fill himself with the corn day after day and then swim away. One day the boys told old Isaac, who did odd jobs about the place, like toting wood and water, about the fish. He watched for a time and then came back to the kitchen disgusted. 'Them fool boys. Wastin' their time on a mullet fish. Ye can't get no mullet fish drunk. It hain't got no brains.'"

"That's one on me, Miss Julla," Jim Hollimon haw-hawed.

"That's why I told it," she said and walked away.

A week passed. The town was filled with excitement. It was "Old Home Week," when old residents came back to greet old friends. There were street carnivals and fakers. The saloons were open all hours regardless of law, and drunken men and boys staggered about the street.

At the extreme end of town was a wedding among foreigners. The ceremony had taken place in the church in the morning, but the feasting, dancing and drinking continued until evening.

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

Literature and Supplies for Comfort Bags

LITERATURE

Testament, special khaki cloth cover. Price, 25 cents.

Testament. Price, 12 cents.

"Home Hymns," a collection of hymns set to familiar tunes. Price, 3 cents each; per fifty, 60 cents; per hundred, $1.00.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Songster. Price, 7 cents.

Coupon Pledge Card, printed in blue with flag in colors. Price, per hundred, 35 cents.

"A Friendly Word to Young Men," by Richmond Pearson Hobson of Merrimac fame. Printed in blue, with flag in colors. Price, 2 cents each; per fifty, 20 cents; per hundred, 35 cents.

"Letter from Mother." Facsimile letter with W. C. T. U. monogram and flag in colors, printed in blue. Price, 3 cents each; per fifty, 25 cents; per hundred, 40 cents.

Envelope for letter, with W. C. T. U. monogram. Price, per fifty, 25 cents; per hundred, 40 cents.

"Letter from Mother," with envelope. Price, 5 cents; per hundred, 75 cents.

Protecting the Home Folks (a warning against vice). Each, 2 cents; 50, 25 cents; 100, 40 cents.

"What God Says to His Soldiers." A unique arrangement of Scripture texts under subjects: Reveille—Roll Call—Attention — Quick March—Halt—etc. Printed on card 4¼x2¾, a convenient size to slip into a Testament, with flag in colors and texts printed in blue. Price, 2 cents each; per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 30 cents.

Pledge Cards, "White Cross Obligations." Price, 2 cents each; per 50, 20 cents; per hundred, 30 cents.

Directions for Comfort Bags. Price, 2 cents each; per fifty, 15 cents; per hundred, 25 cents.

(When ordering, please state whether directions are wanted for comfort bags for soldiers or sailors.)

Metal mirrors, 25 cents each; per dozen, $2.75.

Scissors, 25 cents a pair; per dozen, $2.75.

Two-inch gauze sealed bandage, 10 cents net.

One-inch adhesive tape, 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00.

Prices subject to change without notice.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

A Gracious Deed

To Commemorate the Life and Service of a Noble Woman, Present a Beautiful Portrait of

FRANCES E. WILLARD

"The Flower of Temperance Chivalry"

to your public school, public library or Sabbath school, or place it in your own home in honor of her birthday, September 28. Size, 20x24 inches. Unframed, prepaid, $4; framed, $10. Special school picture, 18x22 inches. Price, 50 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

THE BREWERYMAN

(Continued from Page Thirteen)

There were some gay young bloods among the American youths who joined the wedding party for the pure sport of the thing and to share in the cheer of drink and meat.

The gay time went on. The moving picture shows were crowded. They ran all afternoon and until midnight. It was ten o'clock when suddenly a film in the "Nittany" was shut off and the manager came to the front of the stage.

"Is there in this house a little girl called Helene Hollimon? If there is, she is wanted at the entrance door." There was no response, no movement as if one were leaving. The man began again in a louder voice which echoed through the place: "Is there a little girl here called Helene Hollimon? If there is she is to go at once to the entrance door."

No one moved. There was quiet a moment, and then the pictures were continued. From place to place the call went. Every public place heard the demand that if the child were present she should come forth, for she was wanted at once.

Julia Bateman hurried from one of the picture shows. Jim Hollimon, the father, was standing outside. "Has there been some accident—some trouble at your home?" she asked.

"No; I'm concerned about my little girl. She's running about somewhere, and it's almost ten o'clock. It isn't safe with the streets full of drunken men and rowdies."

"She may be at the home of her girl friends," suggested Miss Julia. "Children have no idea of time when they're enjoying themselves."

"No; we've gone to the houses of all the little girls she plays with. They're all home. There was a wedding among the paddies down town. Helene sits near one of the girls in school and she went down right after dinner to see the bride and get a piece of cake. You know how kids are, Miss Julia."

She nodded. It was right and proper that any girl should want to see the bride and to eat bride's cake.

"But she left there about five. The folks went off on that four-thirty train. I went down there—I forget their names—but she went off about five. Several people saw her run out the back way, through a sort of shed and up the alley, and she called back that she'd have to get home for supper."

"She stopped in somewhere and the people have invited her to eat."

"That may be, but her mother never lets her go around like that. Of course, I know nothing could hurt her right here in town but I don't like the looks of a little girl on the street alone."

He moved away. Miss Julia and her woman companion turned toward home. They went through the gay streets, so crowded that one had to push his way, and then down into the residence avenue where by contrast all was still.

As they came near the street by the river they saw a man stumbling about.

"Wait until we see who it is," said Miss Julia. "With all these strangers in town—"

"It's only Micky," was the response. Thus reassured, Julia moved on. Micky was a character about town. It was said that his mother, a fine woman of great spiritual and intellectual gifts, had, before Micky had been born, been so mistreated by her husband that the child, conceived in drunkenness and cursed through all his pre-natal life, had come into the world just a little queer. But he had been a good boy, harmless, speaking to everyone, and bothering none. He provided for himself the necessities of life, in summer mowing lawns or tending gardens and in winter looking after furnaces and cleaning walks, now and then taking a glass of liquor, but no more.

He touched his hat and bade them good-evening. To their surprise he paused in the center of the walk so that they could not pass. He reached forward and seized Miss Julia by the lace which trimmed her waist. She caught a whiff of his breath. She saw the shifting and rolling of his eyes. Micky was drunk—dead drunk. He stumbled and stammered as he tried to talk. "Say, Miss Julia, I was down to that wedding. They treated me like a boss. My, such things to eat and drink; all you wanted."

"Yes, yes, Micky, I suppose it was very nice, but I must go on. Good night, Micky."

"But I was wantin' to tell you. That little girl was there. I saw her there. They made her drink some wine. She was there, all right, Miss Julia. I saw her sitting right by the kitchen door and then they made her drink more, and she laughed and we all laughed, and then we laughed until we cried, Miss Julia."

"Yes, yes. Good night, Micky." She tried to loosen his fingers from her waist, but he seized her not ungently by the wrist. "Then she went out of the door and down the walk. Our laughing frightened her, Miss Julia. She wanted to run home. She was a runnin', too, for to be honest, Miss Julia, there was some high times in doors; all the men drunk as gang bosses. But she didn't go up the avenue. She didn't go home."

He was maudlin. He had a drunken leer that was sickening.

"Where did she go?" asked Miss Julia.

"Only the devil and the river knows." He loosened his hold on her hand as he added, "And they hain't going to tell." He hiccoughed, tried to laugh and then reeled away.

"Poor Micky! Drunk," said her companion.

"I'd been afraid if I had been alone. He acted queer. Lack of brains and a supply of whisky don't seem to be a very good combination."

From afar off, in the distant square, could be heard the sound of the calliope and the voice of the barker who made known the attraction within his tent. Near by lay the river whose swollen waters, yellow and brown in the sunlight, now moved like a mass of shadows, somber and spectral. The quiet of the bank and beach and the flow of the river hovered like a bird of ill omen about them.

"I shall hurry home and go straight to bed. Poor Micky has made me nervous," said Miss Julia.

"You are not afraid?"

"No; only nervous. What is there to be afraid of. Poor Micky has made me heartsick. Poor fellow. The news about the little Hollimon girl, too, has disturbed me."

"I don't doubt that she's home and in bed by this time."

"I suppose so. Children of that age become so interested in performances that they forget everything, even going home to eat."

(Continued next week)

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Reference Books Needed

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Evanston, Illinois

BIG DRY VICTORY FOR MINNESOTA

BESSIE LATHE SCOVELL

St. Louis county voted September 10, by a 3,000 majority, to banish saloons from its territory, the law to go into effect March 25, 1918. Duluth, a lake port of about 80,000 population, situated in St. Louis county, went dry in July, while Hibbing, one of its large mining towns, is already dry through Indian treaty provisions.

The Minneapolis district W. C. T. U. is making preparations to entertain the state convention, September 26-28. Miss Anna A. Gordon, National president, and Mr. Daniel A. Poling will be the convention speakers. Owing to war conditions the program will be shorter than usual. A patriotic hour, state constitutional prohibition and campaign plans are to be three big features.

Miss Rozette Hendrix, president of the Minnesota W. C. T. U., is a member of the advisory board of the Minnesota division of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense and vice-chairman of the Fifth Congressional district. Mrs. Della R. Mandigo, state treasurer, is also a member of the advisory board.

Four hundred housewives have been distributed at Fort Snelling by the state W. C. T. U., while hundreds more have been given out by local unions in the state directly to the boys going from their home towns.

PATRIOTIC SERVICE PROGRAM OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA W. C. T. U.

(Continued from Page Eleven)

Relief department. San Diego county W. C. T. U. has adopted three French orphans.

At the recent state convention of our Young People's Branch it was voted to provide one hospital electric fan and before the convention closed the money was all subscribed.

The call for contributions to the National Ambulance fund met with generous response and the state was able to more than double its apportionment. The white ribboners of Kern county propose to raise the money for a "Kern County W. C. T. U. Ambulance."

Many telegrams to Congress, asking for national prohibition as a war measure, were sent by the unions. Response has been made to every appeal of our National president.

Future bulletins will give plans which are now under consideration for more extended patriotic service. The next step is to secure the co-operation of the women of the churches and to open the way for a request for financial aid.

The state W. C. T. U. vice-president, Mrs. Eva C. Wheeler, has responded to calls for public demonstrations of our war-service work. Her comfort bag poem, which she recites while she exhibits the bag and its contents, gives special charm to the work. As director of the comfort bag shop and as state corresponding secretary, Mrs. Kara S. Root is rendering invaluable service to the state.

At the recent state executive committee meeting it was decided to inaugurate a patriotic membership campaign to continue throughout the year and to put into operation the plans of the National W. C. T. U.

Patriotic Shield

Motto, **"A Saloonless Nation,"** relief map in white with **"1920"** in red figures, and the words, **"By the will of God and our united efforts."**

Decorate convention halls, churches, literature booths, etc., with the Patriotic Shield. Price, 25 cents.

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An absorbingly interesting study of alcohol and its effects upon humanity which should be read with profound attention at this time, when the evidence that society is paying a heavy bill for its indulgence in stimulants can no longer be disregarded by thinking men and women. The author examines the question from the point of view of life insurance statistics, of laboratory tests, of the clinic, and of the sick room, and in other ways, and gives it as his cumulative judgment that alcohol is a destructive force, wholly evil in its total effects.

8vo, Cloth. $1.00 Net; by Mail, $1.12

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

Old Mr. Barleycorn departed from our midst September 8. Overfeeding is what ailed the old codger. He would insist upon devouring too much corn. His friends urged the old party to say "Au revoir," not "farewell." His enemies, and he has a whole lot of them, told him not to bother about buying any return trip ticket. —*Chicago News.*

I Can Brighten *Your Life!*

What would it be worth to have health—untiring energy, buoyant spirits, perfect figure, clear complexion and the *right weight* for one of your stature?

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Dear friends, women of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Alabama, will you take THE UNION SIGNAL? If each union would send one subscriber we would more than double the number asked, which is at least one-fourth our membership. Sisters, let us try for it. In this day of warm patriotism are we going to stand by our official organ? The women of the W. C. T. U. are patriotic, have always been, are now, showing it by their splendid work for the soldiers and sailors. Patriotism is the life of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. From every part of the state we hear of the women "canning" everything. While we are doing so much canning in other directions, let us "can" some knowledge for our prohibition work by reading THE UNION SIGNAL. We should know what our own organization is doing and what others are doing for national prohibition. We are sure to win. Let us rally around our colors and take THE UNION SIGNAL.

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STATE CONVENTION CALENDAR

Maine—Calais, September 19-21.
Oklahoma, El Reno, September 19-21.
North Dakota—Valley City, September 21-24.
Wisconsin — Milwaukee, September 21-25.
Virginia — Charlottesville, September 24-27.
Minnesota — Minneapolis, September 26-28.
Kentucky—Dawson Springs, September 28-October 2.
Rhode Island—Providence, October 1-3.
Maryland—Towson, October 2-4.
Oregon—Albany, October 2-5.
Utah—Tremonton, October 3-5.
Pennsylvania — Greensburg, October 4-8.
New York—Jamestown, October 5-9.
Nebraska—Lincoln, October 8-11.
Washington (East)—Davenport, October 9-11.
Kansas—Topeka, October 9-12.
Tennessee—Bristol, October 12-15.
Alabama—Montgomery, October 16-18.
New Hampshire—Franklin. October 16-18.
Illinois, Peoria, October 16-19.
Georgia—Dawson, October 16-19.
Washington (West).—Seattle, October 16-19.
Connecticut — Middletown, October 17-19.
South Carolina—Aiken, October 19-21.
South Dakota—Yankton, October 19-24.
Ohio—Springfield, October 22-25.
Massachusetts—Brockton, October 23-25.
Iowa—Waterloo, October 23-26.
Colorado—Boulder, October 24-26.
Vermont—Orleans, October 24-26.
North Carolina—Goldsboro, November 1-4.
Missouri—Warrensburg, November 6-9.
Montana—Havre, October 7-10.
Arkansas—Walnut Ridge, November 7-11.

PROF. JOHN A. NICHOLLS TO GIVE SIX MONTHS' SERVICE IN EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN IN GREAT BRITAIN

The United Temperance Forces of Great Britain have made arrangements for a national educational prohibition campaign. A joint committee has been appointed representing the United Kingdom Alliance, the National British Women's Temperance Association, and the National Temperance Federation, which includes the Grand Lodges of the Independent Order Good Templars of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. A large number of provincial conferences and demonstrations will be held throughout the United Kingdom, and beginning March 20, great meetings in London, followed by a national conference. Speakers will be present from Russia, Canada, and the United States. In all, twenty-six conferences and over 300 meetings will be held, in addition to special meetings in Scotland and Ireland. At the earnest request of the joint committee, Prof. John A. Nicholls will spend six months in the work there, opening the campaign in Scotland on October 1, and also taking part in the annual meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance at Manchester, October 11-18. A great inaugural reception will be held in Newcastle-on-Tyne on October 19. In addition to the services of Prof. John A. Nicholls, it is expected that Mr. Daniel A. Poling, Dr. Charles Sheldon, and other well known speakers from the United States will take part later in the campaign. It will be purely educational and the whole plan is the most comprehensive ever undertaken by the temperance forces of Great Britain.

The advertisement of "Coffin Nails" in a recent SIGNAL brought Mrs. Rosetta B. Hastings an order for five copies to be given soldiers.

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The Factory and Alcoholic Liquor
The Zeppelin
Price, 5 cents each; 50, $2.; 100, $3.50.
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Protect the Children
A Business Proposition
Old Glory
Our Government
Out for Prohibition
Special Patriotic Poster in Red, White and Blue
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Women Wage-Earners
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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
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September 8 was a sad day for old John Barleycorn. Millions of his friends in the United States wept at his shrine. The Brass Rail Brotherhood will pass resolutions of sympathy and pray for his speedy recovery. J. B. is not dead, but he suffered one of the hardest blows in his long and eventful career when Congress passed the Food Control bill.—*Boston Globe.*

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLIII | EVANSTON, ILL., SEPTEMBER 27, 1917 | No. 37

Not One Ear of Corn for Whisky, but Millions for Food for the Hungry Men, Women and Children of America and Europe!

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

CONGRESS MAKING PREPARATIONS TO ADJOURN—REPRESENTATIVE HERSEY OF MAINE DEFENDS SUFFRAGE—STATUS OF PROHIBITION FOR HAWAII

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

The War Credits bill for the enormous sum of $11,500,000,000 passed the Senate on Tuesday without a dissenting vote. This is the largest War Credits bill in the world's history. The Senate has been steadily at work for weeks on these most important measures, while the House, having been more expeditious, has by "spells" been in recess. Now that these bills are in conference to adjust the differences between Senate and House, the Senate has taken a breathing spell. Leaders of both houses are making tentative plans for an adjournment early in October. The Soldiers' and Sailors' insurance bill must be passed at this session, to be in accord with the desire of President Wilson. A sub-committee in the Senate is holding hearings on the measure, and it is expected it will pass without any unnecessary delay.

So far as is known, the President has no further new legislation to present, and is understood to be quite ready for Congress to "go home." This is the tenth month of this extra session, and in many ways has been nerve-racking, for in a large sense the destiny of the world has been in the hands of these men. As week after week, during the heated term, I have watched them take their places with eagerness and earnest, true-hearted purpose, realizing fully the great responsibility resting upon them, my prayers have gone to heaven in their behalf. More and more must this Christian nation remember these men before Almighty God, and not only at public service, but in the "closet," and at the "family altar," should our President, also, and his advisers be kept before the Lord God of our Fathers, that wisdom from above may be given them.

Representative Hersey of Maine Defends Suffrage.

Saturday, September 15, Representative I. G. Hersey of Maine addressed the House in explanation of the defeat of suffrage in his state. He said he was in the Pine Tree state just before election day, and found that men who had previously favored suffrage declared they intended voting against it as a "rebuke to those women who have placed upon their banners the words, 'Kaiser Wilson,' and flaunted them at the gates of the White House." He then went on to say, "While I believe they are brave and courageous, they are repelling the votes of the very men who can help them win their cause. I can but compare them and their sentiments with those of that matchless woman that Illinois so honored by placing her statue in this Capitol, Miss Frances E. Willard. On the pedestal are the words of this woman, when a thousand men hung on her lips. Let me read them:

> "'Ah, it is women who have given the costliest hostages to fortune. Into the battle of life they have sent their best beloved with fearful odds against them. Oh, by the dangers they have dared, by the hours of patient watching over beds where helpless children lay, by the incense of ten thousand prayers wafted from their gentle lips to heaven, I charge you give them power to protect along life's treacherous highway those whom they have so loved.'

"This is not the death of woman suffrage; it will triumph in days to come. Today a few misguided women, 'with hands unwise, close all the gates to Paradise.' Tomorrow, woman, free, unfettered, and enfranchised, will pass in triumph through those gates and enter into her rightful kingdom, there to go out no more forever." This address was received with great applause. It would be a pleasant surprise, I am sure, to Mr. Hersey to receive the thanks of those who appreciate these prophetic words.

Post Office Department Drives Another Nail In John Barleycorn's Coffin

The Post Office department has driven another nail in John Barleycorn's coffin, by barring from the mails in dry territory any advertisement of a saloon, barroom or buffet, or any other place where intoxicating liquors may be procured. However, liquor propaganda setting forth the advantages of liquor generally, or which argue pro and con on prohibition, but do not advertise intoxicating brands, may enter dry territory.

President Wilson this week issued a proclamation calling upon the school children of the nation to do their part in the war by joining the Junior Red Cross to assist in the mercy work of the senior organization. The President says, "This organization will teach how to save in order that suffering children elsewhere may have the chance to live and will make possible the best work in the great cause of freedom we have pledged ourselves." Plans are now under way, in co-operation with the boards of education of various states, for launching membership campaigns. Schools are to be recruited as units with membership fees of twenty-five cents for each pupil. The juniors will aid in the making of the simpler articles and supplies needed in the hospitals abroad.

NOW IS THE TIME!

An expression of opinion on national prohibition should be secured from the many conferences, conventions, and synods which meet this autumn. They should be urged to pass resolutions favoring measures now pending in Congress, especially the submission by the House of the constitutional amendment already passed in the Senate by eight votes over a two-thirds majority. The six years amendment should be stricken out by the House. The Senate would doubtless concur.

A gold medal for being the greatest humanitarian in the world in 1916 was presented to President Wilson at the White House, September 20, by the Humanitarian Cult of New York City.

The superintendent of schools of the District of Columbia states that some part of President Wilson's state papers may form a part of the curriculum of the high schools, and possibly of the graded schools, also. It is generally recognized that Mr. Wilson's writings are models of English composition, but just what parts will be used has not yet been decided. Some of his war papers are certain to be a part of the course.

Rumor That Government Will Take Canned Goods From Families Baseless

Despite denials already sent out, a baseless rumor that the government intends to take canned and dried foods from farms and families is traveling so fast that officials here are beginning to suspect a deliberate propaganda to hamper food conservation. As a result, the United States Department of Agriculture has put a denial in the hands of every agent with the request that he give it the widest publicity possible and widespread local publication. A telegram received by the department from a Florida editor indicates that the rumor has traveled to the extreme south. The government has never contemplated the seizure of canned goods.

Dr. J. H. Wadman of Honolulu, Hawaii, who is in Washington, in the interest of prohibition for the islands, tells me that the campaign for Congressional enactment to banish the liquor evil from the fair shores of Hawaii is still in progress. Unfortunately, owing to the rigid rules obtaining in the House which prohibit the consideration and report of any legislation by committees of that body other than distinctively war and revenue measures, it has been impossible to secure action on the bill during the present session, although much effective work along lines of publicity and personal appeal, preparing the way for the regular session in December, has been done by those who stand as sponsors for the measure.

In the Senate, where such rules are not so binding, while the committee in charge of the bill has not taken formal action yet considerable headway has been made in informal conferences. Senator Shafroth, the chairman, is deeply interested in the measure and last week introduced another bill, apart from the one now pending as a straight prohibition enactment, similar to that which has so wonderfully and effectively put the evil out of Porto Rico. This bill provides for a referendum in Hawaii, which our good people of the islands do not favor, owing principally to the attitude of their delegate in Congress, whose sympathies are not wholly with the movement and whose influence with the native electors seems to be paramount. Moreover, our friends in Hawaii take the position that since Congress permitted the evil to enter the islands at the time of annexation, the problem of its removal is a Congressional one and not territorial. The responsibility rests upon the Federal government.

Mr. Shafroth states that his introduction of the new bill in no way binds the hands of the committee. He only meant to "speed up" the measure and prepare the way for quick, definite action in the early days of the December session.

While a motley gathering of boatmen and passersby looked on, the police of the harbor precinct of Washington, Wednesday afternoon poured into the Potomac river ten gallons of whisky and thirty cases of beer, confiscated in "speakeasies" in raids during the past year. Firemen from the fire-boat assisted in the annual ceremony, which, in view of the approach of prohibition, took on to many the aspect of a real burial. Into the river after the liquor went a box of pistols and razors, relics of many a bar-room quarrel. The confiscated weapons were followed into the sea by a bushel sack of playing cards and poker chips, taken in gambling raids. The dean of the harbor precinct, who has witnessed demon rum meet a similar fate many times, expressed the belief that there was not as much alcohol as usual destroyed this year.

National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Hotel Driscoll, Washington, D. C., Friday, September 21, 1917.

MINNESOTA EX-LIQUOR DEALERS ORGANIZE FOR PROHIBITION

BESSIE LATHE SCOVELL

In the county option contest in St. Louis county, which terminated successfully September 10, with a majority vote of 3,619, there was created one of the most unique organizations yet known—the Ex-Liquor Dealers and Employes Dry League. Its president is G. C. Gardner, for many years a member of the firm, Gardner Bros., wine house at 113 W. First St., Duluth; its secretary, P. A. Lund, for twenty years a bartender, his service ending when Duluth went dry last July. Those who until recently have been employed in the various branches of the liquor business are eligible to membership in the society.

This league of former liquor men took a most active part in the public speaking and paid advertising campaign conducted in connection with the county battle. September 8, two days before the election, it ran in the Duluth *News Tribune* the following display advertisement:

PAID ADVERTISEMENT

Inserted by Ex-Liquor Dealers and Employes Dry League. Amount to be paid, $20.16.

WE
KNOW

We have had a chance to see the liquor business from the inside and from the outside and we know that it is no good either from the standpoint of the liquor drinker or the liquor seller.

We are glad that saloons have been banished from Duluth and we hope to see conditions further improved by cleaning the saloons out of the entire county. Even the Range saloonkeepers will be glad when the county goes dry.

ASK US

Ex-liquor Dealers and Employes Dry League

By GEORGE C. GARDNER, President.
P. A. LUND, Secretary.

VOTE "YES" ON MONDAY

The dry campaign closed with big meetings in all parts of the county. West End (Duluth) had two great gatherings. Father S. A. Iclek, pastor of St. Mary's Polish Catholic church, and George C. Gardner, president of the Ex-liquor Dealers and Employes Dry League, both spoke in the interests of prohibition, undoubtedly helping greatly to bring about the triumph recorded.

When asked as to the purpose of the Ex-Liquor Dealers and Employes Dry League, President Gardner said: "The move is not a new one. It has been contemplated for some time. Not a few of the men formerly engaged in the liquor business have been working for county option. There was sufficient reason for organizing so that more could be accomplished. We have seen the liquor business from the inside and our move in rallying with the dry forces comes as a result of our knowledge of the conditions as we have seen them under both the dry and wet régime. It is probable that the new organization will be permanent. Our membership is growing rapidly and we do not intend to let our activities stop with the county election. We expect to play a part in the state campaign. Liquor is detrimental to the man who drinks it and the man who sells it."

Drunkenness Principal Cause of Delay in Coal Delivery

Drunkenness causes more delay in the shipment and handling of coal along the New England water front than any other single factor. This fact was brought to light at a recent conference in the State House, Boston, between officials of the United States Shipping Board, the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee and owners of coal barges and tugs, says the *Christian Science Monitor*. Practically every address emphasized this point, some of the speakers explaining that labor trouble was itself due to intoxication. These statements occasioned the query, "Why not try national prohibition," by Raymond B. Stevens, vice-president of the United States Shipping Board, who presided at the meeting.

Russian Villages Born Anew

The Russian Ministry of Finance recently published a volume in Petrograd under the title, "Influence of the War on Some Aspects in the Economic Life of Russia." From one division of the volume, "The Effect of the Stoppage of the Sale of Vodka on the Life of the Masses and on the Productivity of Their Labor," the following brief extract is taken:

"Religiosity and church-going have increased, as a result of soberness; Sunday schools, libraries, people's houses are more assiduously frequented; the circulation of newspapers, reviews and books has grown, and an interest is evident in lecture courses and public addresses, as well as a tendency to organize co-operative institutions; the modes of recreation and relaxation have become more rational. Saloons are replaced by teahouses and eating-houses, sometimes by moving picture theaters which are very popular now even in the remotest villages. There has been an improvement in domestic relations. The family and its welfare are strengthened. The tears of wives, children, and mothers have died out—the members of the family quietly wait at home for their provider, without hiding in the corners for fear of quarrels and blows, as in former days. (Report of the Permanent Court of Exchequer.) The position of the woman in the peasant family has improved. In short, in the words of the peasants themselves the village is born anew and people have begun to live in a godly fashion. (Report of a tax inspector, government of Saratov.)"

HONOR ROLL

—of—

PROHIBITION STATES AND TERRITORIES AND DATE OF GOING INTO EFFECT

Maine		1851
Kansas		1880
North Dakota		1889
Oklahoma		1907
Georgia		1908
North Carolina		1909
Mississippi		1909
Tennessee		1909
West Virginia		1914
Alabama		1915
Arizona		1915
Virginia		1916
Colorado		1916
Oregon		1916
Washington		1916
Arkansas		1916
Iowa		1916
Idaho		1916
South Carolina		1916
Nebraska		1917
South Dakota		1917
Utah		1917
Dist. of Columbia	†Nov.	1, 1917
Alaska	†Jan.	1, 1918
Indiana	†April	2, 1918
Michigan	*April	30, 1918
New Hampshire	†May	1, 1918
Montana	*Dec.	31, 1918
Porto Rico	†March	2, 1918
Canal Zone		

*Enacted 1916. †Enacted 1917.

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1917

Iowa†† Ohio New Mexico

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1918

Utah†† Missouri Florida
Minnesota Wyoming Nevada

††Now have statutory prohibition. Will vote on constitutional amendment.

"Come With Me to the Hospitals," Says Dr. Haven Emerson, New York City's Commissioner of Health

Busy as is the commissioner of health of New York City, he takes time to answer some of the anti-prohibition fallacies that appear in the New York papers. Recently he replied as follows to an editorial in the New York *Times*:

"In your editorial opposition to the pending proposals for prohibition, have you not failed to consider how much more the country loses economically from the use of alcohol than the government gains from the excise taxes?

"For every dollar the federal government collects in liquor taxes, the local taxpayers of the country spend $10 to repair the damage done by liquor. Is it the federal government that maintains the alcoholic wards at Bellevue hospital, with its 8,000 admissions a year, or supports the inebriate farm at Warwick, pays the costs of the police, the courts, the prisons and asylums or poor farms, where are users of alcoholic beverages, wine and whisky, and the incompetents and derelicts due to them are cared for at public expense?

"Come with me to the hospitals and the clinics, visit the homes of the poor, and see where the public must spend its money to rescue the remnants that liquor has left. Can you not see that it is worth a greater sacrifice than $500,000,000 a year to liberate a country from the bondage of the alcohol habit? There is no need to drag ethics into the matter. It is a matter of lives, brains, health, bread and dollars and our promises due to our allies. Nothing so practical, nothing so patriotic, nothing so logical can be done by this country now as to face the issue in a manly way. As Lloyd George said, 'England is fighting Germany, Austria and drink.' Let us finish the drink first, and free ourselves forever from the most habit-forming of drugs, and then go ahead and show our allies our effectiveness, our self-control as only a non-alcoholized country can. The world has never seen a non-alcoholized nation in war. Alcoholic beverages neither create strength nor maintain health. We can do without them and the tax they bring us, that health may prevail."

LICENSE MAYOR OF ASBURY PARK STOPS W. C. T. U. FLOAT

Over forty years ago Asbury Park, N. J., was founded by the Hon. James A. Bradley as a temperance town, and to this fact is due, in large measure, its remarkable growth and prosperity as a seashore resort. Mayor C. E. F. Hetrick and certain commissioners now desire to make it a license city and are leaving no stone unturned to accomplish their purpose. For more than twenty years a baby parade has been held annually in the city, attracting great crowds from all parts of the state. At first the parade was merely what the name suggests, but of late the infants participating in it have been far outnumbered by adults.

In view of the fact that the mayor and commissioners were about to authorize a special election to decide the license question the Woman's Christian Temperance Union secured permission to enter in the parade a float, a large boat on wheels, in which rode sixty-four children. Covered with white cheesecloth and decorated liberally with flags and pennants, the effect produced by the float was striking. Twelve-foot signs, one on each side, bore the words, "Uncle Sam has Dry-Cleaned Twenty-Six States, We want New Jersey Dry-Cleaned," and "W. C. T. U. Recruits, Please Vote to Protect Us from the Liquor Traffic." Banners proclaimed the following slogans: "Make Asbury Park Safe for Us," "Beer and Whisky, They're a Curse, We Drink Water, Safety First," "Prohibition Slows up Crime, Speeds up Business," "We'll Help Make the Map all White." The float was drawn by a pair of beautiful horses with harness draped in white and decorated with small flags in generous profusion. As the W. C. T. U. sentiment-maker stood awaiting its turn to fall into line, a hireling of Mayor Hetrick shouted in a brusque, discourteous manner, "Take those signs off or get out of the parade." Knowing that he was overstepping his authority, the committee paid no heed, and the float was lustily cheered as it made its way along. When it came within view of the mayor, who was seated on the grand stand, he ordered a rope stretched across the street in front of the horses and stationed three policemen to guard the float to insure its remaining stationary.

Crowds gathered and of course asked the cause of the special police protection. When it was found that the mayor of a prohibition city objected to a few prohibition facts being presented to the public gaze, "the laugh was on him." The comments on the float would fill a book. "Your facts are all right," said one, "but you need a new mayor." "You deserve first prize for your decorations and second for your spunk," said another. "A prohibition town plus a rum mayor is a bad combination," said a third. The papers the next morning gave the prohibition float big headlines. Two days afterward with its "objectionable" signs intact, it was placed on a prominent street corner which an automobile parade was to pass, and later it was displayed on private property of Hon. James A. Bradley in the business section.

Because of the action of the mayor the float attracted much more attention than it would have done had it been allowed to proceed in the parade, and the signs were read by perhaps three times as many people. Moreover, the mayor was shown up in a true light, for many people think it naturally follows that a prohibition city has a prohibition mayor.

The fight has just begun. The Rev. John Goorley of the Ballard Memorial M. E. church, is actively engaged in the campaign, which bids fair to be victorious if the temperance forces as a unit are wholehearted in their efforts.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE A COMMONPLACE IN THE PROGRESSIVE WEST

MARGARET B. PLATT

Concerning the suffrage defeat in Maine the following editorial comment in the *Seattle Daily Times* is both interesting and encouraging:

"The conservative East and the ultra-conservative South will be the last to grant the ballot to women. The suffragists will be agitating in these sections years after feminine participation in elections has become a commonplace throughout the Middle West and the Far West.

"The reverse sustained by the women in New England yesterday merely was an incident in their general campaign. Every political fight in which this question figures as the leading issue is regarded by the suffragists as so much advertising for the 'cause' and, because it leads to a general discussion of the subject, is believed by them to bring the ultimate triumph of this principle so much nearer."

In the minds of those who, although resident in suffrage states and having ample opportunity for observation, fail to realize any of the direful results prophesied as sure to follow "women's votin'," there rises the query, why the men of Maine, or any other state in this day and age, should so fear to invest their mothers, wives and daughters with the same political privileges they themselves enjoy? Can it be possible that their long participation in political affairs has made them in their own estimation less honorable, true and just—a fate from which they fervently desire to guard their women, or is the voting privilege a thing of such dignity and power, so broadening and uplifting to those who possess it, that they selfishly desire to bar their universal "better half" from a share in its beneficent influence? Either assumption reflects no credit upon the male voter—but—the query remains unanswered.

One would really like to fathom the mind process by which any man of average intelligence and decency can convince himself that his women folk are not as well qualified as he to share in the privileges, duties and responsibilities of government. True, women have the privilege of paying taxes with no expression of opinion as to how the money shall be used, they may be governed by men whom they have had no opportunity to elect or defeat, and punished by laws which they have had no voice in making. But the forefathers of these women rebelled against taxation without representation, and fought and died for the liberty now denied their daughters.

Yet in these crucial days, the like of which the world has never seen, these same women are loyally supporting their government by every means which woman's ingenuity can devise and every ounce of labor that mind or body can give, and as to the gift of their sons for their country's defense, who can measure the value of such sacrifices or fathom the grief of the mother's soul?

There are certain classes of whom we may inevitably expect bitter and unreasoning opposition to equal suffrage. But we would not like to think such representative of the average "down easterner," possessed of home and family ties. Evidently the spirit of true democracy no longer thrives spontaneous in eastern soil. In the sturdy and progressive West its roots take deep hold and find nurture and its seeds will some time find rootage and bear right fruit, even among the bleak New England hills, and that which is now a commonplace in a few states will become in all states one of their crowning glories.

WHO'D GO BACK NOW TO SINGLE SUFFRAGE?

SPOKANE CHRONICLE SCOUTS IDEA THAT THE WEST WOULD ABANDON WOMAN SUFFRAGE

The darkest East seeks light. Out from imperial New York, center of self-satisfaction for the universe, comes a plea for facts, for opinions, for advice from the rude, crude West.

"What has been the worth of the woman's vote on political, social and community life in the state of Washington? Has it increased the cost of elections? Do they vote in proportion to the men? For what specific reforms have the direct vote and influence of the women been responsible? Would you go back to male suffrage again if you had the chance?"

Would we go back? Why?

Aren't trading out automobiles for ox-carts out here in Washington, are we? Or tearing up the railways to put in jinrikishas? Or smashing the telephones to make way for the good old smoke signals and waving blankets of Siwash days?

Going back? After we have seen the weird bugaboos that used to scare us change to sheets and pumpkins? After we have waited in vain for six years to see one divorce caused by suffrage; one starving husband blaming it for a neglected household; one poor baby wailing at home while mother carries a torch for Charles and Charley or Woodrow and Tom? Going back, after seeing minds broadened, patriotism strengthened, reforms brought through by woman's kindling interest in the government that shelters herself, her sisters and her children? Back—after these new voters have scared bevies of low politicians into honest work and helped to dump dozens of foolish schemes on the scrap heap? After their ballots—the ballots of these blessed Washington women—have driven out the saloons, routed the bootleggers and made divekeepers, dive landlords and dive grafters curse the day when the wives and mothers walked up to the ballot box?

Do elections cost more? Yes; but only because more votes must be counted. Do women vote in proportion to the men? Not yet; perhaps three women in five now, but those three votes are well worth while. Are they crazy for office? In six years possibly one woman in a hundred has come before the voters as a candidate. Their effect on political life? For cleaner men in office; for keener interest in the public schools; for a living wall of support behind every clearcut moral issue; for better parks and playgrounds; for speedier, more effective public aid to the poor, the sick, the aged.

Going back? Watch us, New York. Washington is going — going straight ahead.

HOW ABOUT KANSAS?

IS PROHIBITION A FARCE IN THE SUNFLOWER STATE?

Useless as the effort would appear to be, the liquor publicity bureaus are still endeavoring to make the public believe that the prohibitory law is not enforced in Kansas. No less a personage than Congressman Meeker made a declaration to that effect recently in the House of Representatives. When the question of the submission of the federal prohibition amendment was being discussed in the United States Senate some weeks ago, Senator Thompson took occasion to produce a little documentary evidence on the subject of the enforcement of Kansas' prohibition law that ought to forever put a quietus on the false statement of Congressman Meeker and other liquorites. Senator Thompson said he had written to mayors, police judges and county officers in every county in the state, inquiring as to their experience with prohibition, addressing them in the following words:

"My Dear Sir: As you have perhaps observed, the old question as to whether prohibition in Kansas is a failure or actually prohibits—thereby lessening drunkenness and crime and resulting morally and economically advantageous to our people—has again been raised in our prohibition fight in the Nation.

"As one of the law-enforcing officers of the state, I would be glad to have your experience, observation, and views on these propositions by early mail, with authority to use the same in the Senate should it become important to answer the misrepresentations usually made by the opposition.

"Thanking you in advance for your trouble, I remain, with best wishes,

"Sincerely and cordially,

"Wm. H. Thompson."

Kansas Wants Nation-wide Prohibition

Senator Thompson received more than one hundred replies, coming from nearly every county in the state. These letters, which were reproduced in full in the *Congressional Record*, all agree that prohibition has been of inestimable value to the state, and that nation-wide prohibition is the next logical step.

We quote briefly from a few of the replies:

"When the prohibitory law was first brought before the voters of Kansas I voted against its adoption," says the police judge of Iola, Mr. W. L. Bartels. "But in the years since its adoption I have carefully observed its workings and effects and have become convinced that it has been so beneficial to the state, its citizenship, and business that I have become and now am a staunch supporter of prohibition, state and national.

"I believe the prohibitory law has decreased crime and pauperism in Kansas fully 95 per cent. During the last year an average of four cases of drunkenness per month has been brought in my court."

50 Per Cent of the Jails and Poorhouses Without an Inmate

Mr. J. J. Varner, mayor of Iola, says:

"Prohibition in Kansas has eliminated at least 90 per cent of drunkenness, crime, and poverty since its adoption. When you learn that 50 per cent of our jails and poorhouses have no inmates and compare this record with the states that permit the sale of intoxicants, you can very easily conclude that the reason is the presence of John Barleycorn in one state and freedom from it in the other."

From Barber county, located in the southwest section, the county attorney, Mr. Samuel Griffin, writes:

"The person who contends that prohibition in Kansas does not prohibit does not know either the conditions in Kansas now or what they were in the past. There are fewer paupers and more families who own their homes. Men and women are better dressed. They give better service to their employer; hence every line of business meets with better success under prohibition.

"P. S.—There should be national prohibition without doubt."

From Bourbon county, in the southeast section, the county attorney, Mr. James G. Sheppard, writes: "Prohibition in Kansas is a success in every possible way, and any person who says that it is not a great benefit to the state is either misinformed or willfully falsifying, and the same is true of any person who says that prohibition has injured the state in any possible way."

"You Never See a Young Man Drunk"

The sheriff of the county, Mr. J. W. Hartman, states: "You never see a young man drunk in Bourbon county; it is some old fellow who got the habit during saloon days that is drunk. As soon as these old fellows die there is going to be a marked change in the amount of drunkenness."

Hon. George C. McKnight, mayor of Hiawatha, states: "The law prohibits absolutely here in Hiawatha, Kans. During the past year there have been 27 arrests for drunkenness: 26 of these were persons returning from across the line in Missouri or Nebraska. The only liquor they brought home with them was in their stomachs. These parties were promptly arrested and placed in jail. One arrest was for drunkenness or sickness from taking too much Hostetter's bitters. 'Bootlegging' is unknown here in Hiawatha and has been for several years. In September a circus visited our city, and on that day over 20,000 people were in town. Not a single case of drunkenness was reported to the police, and we have not heard that a single drunken person was seen. The prosperity of our city is beyond anything ever known here. Thirty thousands dollars' worth of city 4 per cent bonds sold last month for a premium, and that to local purchasers."

Enforcement a Problem in Border Counties

The county attorney of Brown county, Mr. W. E. Archer, has this to say:

"The prohibition laws of Kansas are not a failure; they do prohibit. Brown county is a border county, 40 miles from Missouri, and 19 miles from Nebraska, both wet states and the chief source of whatever trouble we have in enforcing the law. Nebraska is already dry and Missouri will come next, and when the liquor dealers and bootleggers are driven out of these states, there will be little or no trouble in enforcing the liquor law in Brown county.

"Kansas would no more think of giving up its prohibitory liquor law than it would its public school system or the right of the people to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience."

Railroad Shop Town Averages Only Three Arrests a Month

Hon. J. F. Bailey, mayor of the city of Horton, a railroad town of 4,500 people, says:

"I have been a resident of the city for about thirty years and I want to say prohibition is not a failure in Kansas but a grand success. As you know, Horton has a population of about 4,500 and is a railroad shop town, and I can truthfully say it is seldom one sees a drunken man on the streets, and that is usually some one that comes in on the train from some point in Missouri. There is very little crime committed in our city, and I don't think we average three arrests per month, and our city jail is empty most of the time."

Hon. G. W. Stinson, mayor of Eldorado, Butler county, in the heart of the new oil field, which is destined to be the most productive oil field in the world, says:

"I feel that I am able to say with authority that were it not for the fact that we have in effect a thoroughly dependable liquor law, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in this state, it would be difficult, indeed, to maintain order. As it is, however, even under these apparently adverse conditions, the authorities are enabled to maintain the usual good order with comparative ease."

The mayor of Sedan, in Chautauqua county, Hon. Norman L. Hay, writes:

"We have little drunkenness. If you will give us a law making it necessary for those that hold a government license to sell intoxicating liquors to come out in the open, or better still, have the government refuse to license them to sell it, we will make a state law making the point of delivery the point or place of sale, and then we will be able to enforce the law with little or no effort. This administration and the people of Sedan stand for the enforcement of the prohibitory law."

Pittsburg, one of the largest cities on the eastern border, has had considerable trouble with law enforcement. The chief of police, Hon. Roll Rakestraw, after dealing with the difficulties experienced on account of being able to buy liquor just across the line, says:

Not a Vacant Business Building in Town

"But notwithstanding all this, our city is in a much better condition than it was twelve years ago. Then we had in the neighborhood of 28 saloons running open in our town, which then had a population of about 12,000. When the order was given to close the saloons in Pittsburg it was rumored that Pittsburg would go dead and that business houses that were vacated by the saloons would remain empty; but, on the contrary, as fast as the buildings were vacated by the saloons they were immediately occupied by some legal business. And today our city has a population of 20,000, with no saloons and not an empty business building in town, and we have never had a lull or panic in business."

From Ellis county, located in the northwest section of the state, a letter from the mayor of Hays, Hon. H. W. Chittenden, states:

"I know of no law on our statutes which has a greater sanction by the people of this state than this law, and I do not suppose that anyone will contend that Kansas is a lawless place.

3,000 Population and Not a Drunkard

"The population of the city of Hays is about 3,000. Out of this number of people there is not one drunkard; in fact, we have no drunkards, paupers, or idlers, but our people are contented, happy, and prosperous. Nearly seven-eighths of them own their own homes and have money in the bank."

The sheriff of Ford county, Mr. C. W. Woolwine, says: "The people here are so well satisfied with it we will vote almost to a man and woman for national prohibition."

From Franklin county, the sheriff, Hon. Nick Johnson, at Ottawa, the county seat, states:

"To my mind, open saloons in Kansas would be a crime equal to taking the lives of our younger generation."

The district judge of this district, Hon. C. A. Smart, states:

"You can put it down as a settled fact, prohibition is here to stay. It is as firmly fixed in the minds of our people as the abolition of human slavery, and is no

(Continued on Page Six)

IOWA GOES FORTH TO BATTLE

LORA S. LA MANCE, National W. C. T. U. Organizer

There has been considerable uneasiness at state prohibition headquarters about the election in Iowa. The leaders now are becoming more optimistic, for while Iowa has been a sleeping giant, it is rousing itself at last. Iowa is going dry!

The liquor forces are putting up a sly, foxy fight. They are trying to "hushaby" the daily press. They are doing no open talking or electioneering, but every string is being pulled and every possible wire laid. From various places in the state there was reported a revival of the old-time social evening. By and by it was discovered that the young people were not present and few women. The "party" people were staid, middle-aged, wet men, using the plea of a social gathering to slyly plan to reach every possible voter and quietly "fix" as many of them as possible. The liquor men plainly see that their only hope is to keep the temperance voter asleep.

In the Mississippi river towns rooms have been rented for two or three months. No renter appears. The rent receipt is made out in the name of Illinois men who live across the river. If their vote is challenged they intend to claim Iowa as their home because they hold rent receipts.

At first the dry people were over-sanguine. They thought the state could not be lost, but when some of the leaders were stirred up to investigate conditions they found plenty of voters who did not even know there was to be a special election on October 15. Now the dry leaders have inaugurated a veritable whirlwind campaign. Speakers are going night and day and auto caravans are to rush on telling hikes all over the rural district. The Iowa slogan is, "Get out every voter." Indifference, carelessness and over-confidence are the worst foes.

There is a splendid central campaign committee, with J. B. Weede of Des Moines as campaign manager. He is putting his soul into the work. Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, state W. C. T. U. president, is a "generalissimo." If the state goes dry it will be largely through her efforts. More than any other one person in the state she has broken up the fallow ground. County after county she has organized for the campaign. Whenever she slips away from the Des Moines headquarters for a day or two it means another county brought into line.

Miss Louise Hollister, National organizer, has been quite active in the state, and her work is highly spoken of. Mrs. Matilda Patterson, Iowa's National organizer, is planning auto trips to carry the war to the farmer.

The writer has been organizing counties as though that was all there was to work for. The Mississippi river counties are largely German. Some of these counties have had their dry men boycotted to the limit. Temperance women have been sneered at and children of dry parents jeered at. At Davenport the Rev. W. C. Blancke, a courageous Lutheran minister, has led the prohibition battle for years. A systematic campaign of blackmail and intimidation was set up. His plucky wife was insulted on her own door steps. A Davenport millionaire said he would not have suffered the abuse Dr. Blancke had for $100,000 in money. Dr. Blancke's courage bore fruit, however. Today he is the most esteemed man in the city and has been put in charge of the Davenport and Scott county campaigns. Fifty business men, many of them formerly on the other side, told the writer that they are now for prohibition. The doctor's splendid courage has inspired them and the workings of prohibition have convinced them that a live town is better off without saloons than with them.

Clinton, an important river town, put a manufacturer, Mr. M. L. Christian, at the head of the campaign, with a dozen judges, merchant princes and factory men behind him as an advisory board. A prominent land man is at the head of the campaign in Cedar Rapids and every man allied with him is a strong business man.

Jones county has exceptionally able men as leaders. Cedar county appointed a county seat merchant to head its campaign, with an advisory board to assist him. In Waverly, Dubuque, Des Moines, and Fort Dodge it is the same story—the men of big business are leading the campaign.

All the ministers are preaching prohibition sermons. Billy Sunday is expected. William Jennings Bryan and Richmond Pearson Hobson are to be brought in for the home stretch. Mr. W. G. Calderwood and Mr. Hinshaw have just reached the state, and with their enthusiasm and resourcefulness will awaken the last sleepers.

Grand old Iowa! October 15 will find the battle for constitutional prohibition won and the question forever banished from the politics of the state.

HOW ABOUT KANSAS?

(Continued from Page Five)

longer a disputed question. It is a fixture in this state because our people have become thoroughly convinced that it is a paying investment; that is, that sober men are to be trusted in all stations in life rather than drunken men, and the situation resolves itself down to that proposition."

From Junction City, Geary county, where the present officers' training camp is located, Judge J. I. Kerr, police judge; Mr. M. D. Peeso, city marshal; and Mr. I. M. Platt, city attorney, state over their signatures:

"It has been the earnest endeavor of the officers at all times during the past ten years to enforce all laws, and especially the prohibitory liquor law. Naturally drunkenness has materially decreased, as have all other crimes. We have made an examination of the records and find that our police and district court records show a decrease in crime and prosecution for offenses of at least 500 per cent. This may seem large, but an examination of the records will bear us out."

From Mitchell county, city attorney of Beloit, a city of about 4,000, Hon. A. E. Jordan states:

Only One Murder Case in Twenty-five Years

"During the past twenty-five years we have had but one murder case in this county.

"For several terms of our district court we have had no criminal cases whatever. The present bar docket shows not a single criminal case.

"We scarcely average two cases a month in our police court, and some years have not averaged more than one a month.

"We have held public meetings, such as barbecues and the like, here in this town at which there were over 10,000 in attendance without having a single police court or a county criminal court case arising therefrom or in connection therewith.

"Our pauper list is almost nothing."

The sheriff of Wyandotte county, Mr. R. L. Hinch, of Kansas City, Kans., says:

"There was a time in Kansas when prohibition did not prohibit, but the day is gone, never to return. Whisky has been the downfall of millions of good people. The saloons were closed in Kansas City, Kans., about ten years ago. Kansas City, Kans., has prospered ever since; business rents commenced to increase when the saloons were closed here. There are no vacant business houses in Kansas City, Kans., and have not been since the saloons were closed, excepting some buildings that were erected in the resident district by brewery companies for the purpose of selling liquor in. At this time most of them are occupied."

Less Misery in Kansas than in One City of Missouri

From Wilson county, the mayor of the city of Fredonia, Hon. W. J. Moss, states:

"I am a native of Missouri, but have lived in Kansas for over thirty-six years, and anyone who says that prohibition in Kansas is a failure misrepresents the facts. There is not as much misery and crime caused by drunkenness in the entire state of Kansas as there is in one of the larger cities of Missouri. We have a few cases of chronic drunkenness and a small amount of bootlegging, but taken altogether it is not a drop in the bucket as compared with states where the open saloon is allowed."

From Sherman county, Hon. George Kelly, mayor of the city of Goodland, states:

"I think we are at least 90 per cent better off than we were before, as we practically have no poor people any more; the people in general all pay their debts better, hold their jobs better, and it is a very rare thing to see a person under the influence of liquor. While I am not a strict prohibitionist myself, I am sure against the saloons, for I know we are much better off without them."

From Sedgwick county, in which is located Wichita, the second largest city in the state, Hon. Thornton W. Sargent, district judge, states:

"Take the state as a whole, my observation is that there is not one-tenth of the drunkenness in Kansas that there is in the wide-open states. Over 90 per cent of the children of Kansas have never seen a saloon; a large majority of the children do not know what a saloon means, except from hearsay."

Hon. Thomas C. Wilson, district judge at Wichita, in the same county, states:

"Prohibition in Kansas is a great success. In the thickly populated centers the law is violated more or less, and until we have national prohibition it will be impossible to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquor. . . . It is a rare exception to see a drunken man on the streets, and the benefits of prohibition to the rising generation are inestimable."

Bookkeeper had Never Seen a Drunken Man

From the city of Eureka, Greenwood county, in the southeast section, in the oil and gas district, Hon. M. A. Miller, mayor, states:

"I think I can answer your question quite intelligently by repeating to you a conversation I had with a young lady, who is bookkeeper and cashier in our store. I asked her the question if she often saw a drunken man in Eureka. She said she never had seen one, and she has been raised right there."

From the city of Newton, Harvey county, in the central section of the state, Hon. A. J. Duff, mayor, writes:

"There is absolutely no question in the minds of our city commissioners or our citizens as to the success of prohibition in Kansas and in our city. Our officers are greatly handicapped by private shipments of liquor into the state, this being the most serious obstacle to full enforcement of the law."

"WHAT BOOZE DID TO ME IN THE TWENTIES"

A TALE OF A MODERATE DRINKER

Paragraphs from the Life Story of a Noted Author as Related in the *American Magazine*

Whisky played an important part in my life for twenty-five years. I might say John Barleycorn was almost one of our family. My father, accounted a brilliant man, drank himself into divorce at thirty-five, oblivion at forty, and death at forty-two. This in itself is pitifully conventional. The most remarkable thing about it is that never until his death was he without full control of his senses through the amount of alcohol he had imbibed. He was not a "drunk" in the accepted sense of the word. He never lost his mental or physical balance—In fact, there are people who knew him who would be shocked at the statement that drink had anything to do with his fall.

Yet it killed him.

The type of drinker who passes unnoticed is the man who takes a drink "now and then," never allows himself to become intoxicated, and secretly loathes those of his friends who do. Whisky never interferes with his business—apparently—nor his health, he says. He can take a "drink or leave it alone," or he "never takes a drink before evening," or, again, he "don't feel well, so he's on the wagon for a while," thereby unconsciously admitting that instinct tells him alcohol, like any other dangerous beast, must be leashed occasionally lest it fall upon its master.

Only a Cocktail at Dinner

I belonged to this type of drinker; and I long remembered the look on my mother's face and her silent weeping when, at seventeen, I loudly declaimed that there was no harm in an occasional drink. It was her first intimation that I had been drinking moderately for a year.

Perhaps a year after that, my grandfather, another moderate drinker, lost a responsible position because the alcohol had hardened his liver and made daily attendance at his work impossible. He was burnt out at fifty, and his boast was that he never got intoxicated. Nor did he, to my knowledge. Three years later, two of my uncles died. I had never seen either of them drunk, yet it was proved beyond cavil that booze had accounted for them both. I heard my grandmother say in a paroxysm of grief and indignation that neither of her sons had ever done more than take a cocktail at dinner. Our family physician nodded his head grimly, and said, "Precisely, madame!"

I early determined that no such fate should befall me. I reasoned that my deceased relatives must have consumed a staggering amount of liquor, but had cunningly hoodwinked the family. No such result, I told myself, with the logic of youth, could come from the indulgence in a social highball now and then. Moderation, that was the thing! The doctor was a fool or a quack!

I have since found that if I was right in my deductions, then all doctors are quacks and fools, since they all hold to our family physician's theory regarding drink. They have facts and figures to prove that the steady, daily consumption of alcohol, in however small a quantity, is mental, moral and physical suicide. If you are skeptical of their assertions, or their interesting highly colored plates of one's liver, kidneys and what-not, mutely protesting at being ossified, then visit any of our large jails, hospitals or insane asylums. There you will find living proofs that carbolic acid undiluted is a much better potion than booze, because it's quicker.

* * * * *

At twenty-one I had been drinking moderately for about four years. During that time I followed the trail of booze across the country and talked with scores of "moderate drinkers"—men who seldom, if ever, got drunk, yet seldom passed a day without drinking. Besides the tramp, there was the actor who had starred on Broadway and who boozed off; the business man who began to drink at banquets in his honor and wound up driving a furniture van in Seattle; the expert machinist working as a laborer because his superiors were afraid to trust him on a big job, knowing he took a drink now and then; the newspaper man, ex-city editor of a big town sheet, who was afraid to trust himself, by the same token, and so on in endless, tragic variety. Not old men, dying of hardened arteries and the result of a profligate youth, but young, vigorous specimens whose average age I'd put at thirty-five. And the country is fairly littered with them! Through at thirty-five in a nation where opportunity is a byword!

The full story of this man's life and acquaintance with John Barleycorn, told in his own words, appears in the October *American Magazine*. He is one of the best known writers in the country. Because of excessive drinking he came within two hours of death—before he was thirty years of age. Starting in as a so-called moderate drinker at sixteen years of age he continued to drink more and more heavily. While seldom drinking to the point of intoxication he lost several responsible positions on city papers and his wife left him because of his disagreeable temper. After a particularly unhappy experience with liquor, his wife, thinking he had reformed, returned, only to find that the alcohol habit was binding him more and more firmly. Then one day he stood just two hours removed from death. His wife it was who aroused the dying spark of manhood, and he set aside untasted his last glass of liquor.

Moderate drinkers all, proud of their ability to handle the stuff.

Crime and Booze Modern Siamese Twins

The average drinker admits that crime and booze are the modern Siamese twins. He acknowledges that booze brings suicides, many of the more frightful diseases, full jails, ravaged homes, broken and shamed mothers, fathers and children. Yet he says something like this: "It's all in knowing how to drink." Yet, would you care to walk a tight-rope over the Grand Canyon, knowing in that way you'd get a better view of its beauty (the drinker's argument on booze and life), with no other security than the knowledge that as long as you handled yourself correctly, kept your balance, you wouldn't fall in?

Booze is a crime against nature. Which of you cannot pick an example of this in your own town, your own neighborhood?

* * * * *

The chief reason that led to my drinking was, as is the case with thousands, a love of conviviality. I am a gregarious creature and I like to fraternize and mix with my fellows. I swiftly found a congenial bunch during my first week on the New York paper and soon became one of the leading spirits, being admittedly a good newspaper man, accounted something of a wit, and a drinker of no mean ability. It wasn't long before my daily half-dozen drinks were looked upon with lofty scorn by my fellows. I was virtually an abstainer in the eyes of men who never went home after a day's trick at the office without being "half stewed." Perhaps a dozen of us would meet without particular intent in a congenial café in the midst of the Row. There we would sit from five in the afternoon often until eight at night, talking shop, mouthing cynicisms on our more successful brethren, and drinking, drinking, drinking.

I increased my consumption of booze until I was drinking in the neighborhood of a dozen highballs daily. I acquired the pasty complexion, perpetual cough, and hunted expression of eye peculiar to the "moderate drinker." I learned that Scotch whisky could be drunk with the "least harm," and brandy with the most; that cocktails changed the general topography of one's stomach, and that enough rye meant the d. t.'s if it were but given time. The booze that was the most beneficial was never mentioned, nor have I yet heard the name of it, from 'Frisco to Florida.

The first pronounced effect of about five years' moderate drinking on a youth of twenty-three was when I found it impossible to eat before the middle of the day or sleep before the middle of the night.

* * * * *

Within Two Hours of Death

One of the biggest specialists in the country coldly and dispassionately computed my chances of life at two hours. He was willing to operate but held out no false hopes. I spent a couple of hours on the operating table and my wife spent a couple of hours in hell, while they carved out the tissue the booze had destroyed, and made some human semblance out of my maltreated stomach.

Well, I beat it again.

A day after the operation when my chances of life seemed assured, I was suddenly seized with racking pains—which I came to look for and fight for a long time afterwards. At the doctor's order, a nurse came to my bedside with a bromide mixed in a whisky glass full of brandy. I could scarcely wait until she covered the intervening inches—I was afire with the desire for that drink. I snatched it from her hand and in my eagerness spilled a drop and swore under my breath. My wife rose in white horror and laid a trembling hand on my arm. She simply uttered my name—and as I turned impatiently I was conscious of a distinct shock. In her young face was mirrored all the agony she had endured through this thing I was about to gulp with lips that shook at the momentary delay, and in her voice was something that crashed through my booze- and pain-racked being to hit the last spark of manhood that had somehow survived. The nurse and doctor watched us with indulgent interest. They saw only the tableau—not the thing behind it.

I put that glass down untasted—not a bit melodramatically—just placed it on a chair that stood near the bed. I summoned what strength I had left to ask them all to leave the room, and began my drive against John Barleycorn.

I've never had a drink since.

* * * * *

I haven't come out of the battle unmarked. I have some nervousness, and my eyes are not the bright optics of a

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

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National W. C. T. U. Convention, Washington, D. C., December 2–7, 1917

MISS GORDON GOES TO NEW MEXICO

Miss Anna A. Gordon left Evanston this week for New Mexico to confer with W. C. T. U. leaders of the state-wide campaign and to participate in various mass meetings and rallies. Mrs. W. E. Lindsay, wife of the governor, and vice-president of the New Mexico W. C. T. U., has invited the National president to accompany her to the meeting of the state federation of women's clubs at Gallup, and speak in the interests of prohibition for New Mexico. Miss Gordon's headquarters will be at Santa Fe. The state votes on the liquor question November 6.

NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION AND OUR STATE CONVENTIONS

The slogan of every state convention will be "On to Washington," interpreted to mean not only for our great National W. C. T. U. convention, to be held in the nation's capital in December, but "On To Washington" for an effort to secure through Congress the submission of a Federal prohibition amendment to the state legislatures. At these state meetings resolutions urging favorable action by the House of Representatives will doubtless be passed, but every white ribboner should realize the urgent necessity of influencing her fellow citizens to send communications to their respective Congressmen urging them to work and vote for the amendment with the six year clause omitted therefrom.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, 561 Thirty-third St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

"BEATING THE 'BONE-DRY' LAW"

Lawlessness of any kind within a nation is a greater peril than the threatened attack of foes from without. In a republican form of government the only sovereign recognized is LAW. To belittle or ignore the law of the land, enacted by the will of the people, is the opposite of patriotism—treason. In this country at the present time certain interests are sending through the mails, anonymously, publicity sheets, the nature of which is anything but patriotic. Made up of a series of newspaper clippings, all of them derogatory in tone, their very evident purpose is to discredit a law enacted by the Congress of the United States—the Federal "bone-dry" measure. One statement reads: "Before the Federal 'bone-dry' law went into effect last July, prohibitionists said that it would be respected because the strong arm of Uncle Sam could enforce it. But newspaper stories prove conclusively that just as much disrespect is being shown the national laws as the much-shattered state laws."

In these days when so much is being said about making the world safe for democracy, are we not as a nation doing an inexcusable thing in continuing to harbor in our midst interests that not only disregard the law but are in a continuous campaign to spread abroad a spirit of lawlessness and disrespect for law through the circulation of false statements or gross exaggerations concerning the few violations that are bound to occur?

Not until this "accursed thing in the camp" is exterminated from our national life, can we stand before the other nations now growing toward democracy, as an ideal republic in any sense of the word.

"UNLESS WE FIGURE INACCURATELY——"

Whenever the liquor interests indulge nowadays in optimistic prophecies—which is not often—they modify them with a conditional clause. "Unless we figure inaccurately, prohibition has reached its highest mark," remarks *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular*. Certainly the method of computation on which such a conclusion is based would not bear close inspection.

The writer must have failed utterly to take into account the fact that at the present time there are living in prohibition territory about 56,000,000 people, most of whom have signified at the polls or in other ways their entire satisfaction with the dry policy, their sole and only complaint being that state laws cannot be perfectly enforced until prohibition is national in scope, and to that end they propose to work indefatigably.

The writer for the liquor paper must also have left out of his calculations the action taken by numerous national women's organizations, representing about fifteen million women, which have indicated their positive antagonism to the liquor traffic, and have determined to oppose it until it is exterminated. The influence of this mighty body of citizens, a large proportion of them voters, cannot fail to increase prohibition sentiment.

Certainly the drink prophet overlooked the growing sentiment entertained against beverage alcohol by American physicians, as indicated by the action taken at the recent national convention of the American Medical Association. He was also unmindful of the weighty sentiment against liquor prevailing and rapidly increasing in commercial circles.

Strange as the omission may seem, he must have failed to consider the attitude toward prohibition of the great ecclesiastical bodies. The Protestant churches of America, with hardly an exception, have enlisted to the finish in the campaign against King Alcohol, and have pledged themselves, severally and collectively, to advance the cause of prohibition to the point of full and complete victory. In the Episcopal and Catholic churches anti-liquor sentiment is steadily growing.

There is another factor that the writer for the liquor paper must have overlooked—the young people growing to manhood and womanhood in the twenty-six prohibition states and in the vast local option territory, trained and educated through the public schools to know the evil results arising from indulgence in strong drink, and having continually before their eyes a demonstration of the benefits of a saloonless environment.

But the liquor prognosticator need only look within the ranks of his own trade to discover refutation of his conjecture that prohibition has reached its highest mark. If we have arrived at the crest of the prohibition wave and it is about to recede, why do we so frequently hear that men engaged in the liquor business are voluntarily abandoning it? Why is the second generation of old distilling and brewery families declining to continue in the business? Why are the great breweries equipping their plants for the manufacture of soft drinks? Why, indeed, have whole companies of liquor men organized to oppose the business they formerly were engaged in? Why are the big distillers, forced out of the alcohol beverage business by the war, declaring that they do not intend to resume it?

All because these men know that the prohibition movement will grow in favor until not only this nation but all the nations of the world shall have become free from the legalized liquor traffic.

TOM GILMORE'S EXPECTATIONS

Is prohibition's solid rock of Gibraltar, the state of Kansas, in peril? Tom Gilmore evidently so believes, for he announces that within the next few years he expects to "see the state issuing licenses for the sale of alcoholic beverages." Upon what sources of information the distinguished advocate of personal liberty bases his "great expectations" we are not informed. Certainly he has before him a task of monumental proportions if he proposes to undertake to change the sentiment of the citizens of the "sunflower state" regarding the alcoholic liquor question. He will find it necessary to convince not only the governor and supreme court but the humblest day laborer that in order to reach the maximum of success as a commonwealth, crime, pauperism and even drunkenness must be encouraged; that Kansas is not living up to its privilege as the "greatest and most glorious state in the Union" until it has filled its jails and police stations, its poor-houses and insane asylums by licensing the sale of liquor and setting in motion the dehumanizing process warranted to furnish inmates for these institutions.

But—this talk of Kansas's reversion to the old license system is stuff fit only for publications devoted to wit and humor; we'll venture to say not even Mr. Gilmore himself takes it seriously. Read the letters published in this issue of The Union Signal from sheriffs, police court judges and other law enforcement officers of the state and note their enthusiastic comments on the value of the dry law. It has come to be such a commonplace that nobody even thinks it necessary to voice it, that Kansas would no more think of giving up its prohibitory law than it would of abandoning its public school system or its habit of church worship.

"Save at the Spigot and Waste at the Bung!"

An exchange makes the statement that Mr. Hoover's mail these days is intensely interesting. Many letters declare the willingness of women to observe meatless days and wheatless days, but say, "We will begin when men observe 'drinkless days' and 'smokeless days!'" The circumstances suggest the old saying, "Save at the spigot and waste at the bung!" More money is wasted in drink and tobacco every day than all the women in the country could save by having a wheatless day and a meatless day. While Congress dilly-dallied over the question of prohibition and food control the distillers destroyed millions upon millions of bushels of grain, stocking up with enough whisky to last for some years. Now Congress has forbidden the manufacture of whisky during the war, but not its sale.

Despite the avalanche of millions of letters, petitions and appeals praying for prohibition of the manufacture of beer the brewer goes on with his work of destroying the grain needed to feed the nations. The Committee of Sixty stated in May, according to the *Congressional Record*, that the food wasted in drink would equal 15,000,000 pounds per day. It is also stated that it requires much more grain to make beer than whisky. Why should women be urged to observe wheatless days and save every crust and crumb while the brewer is permitted to waste every day millions of pounds of the precious grain? Does it seem fair or just or right?

The women of our country are humiliated beyond measure by the fact that their appeal, which means, if granted, not only the conservation of food, now so necessary, but the more necessary conservation of manhood and womanhood, an immeasurable moral uplift, and vast economic benefit to the whole country, goes unheeded. At the same time the brewers' business, which means destruction and degradation of men and women, a lowering of moral tone and stupendous economic waste, goes on unchecked by the government. Women everywhere are questioning, "What does it mean? We are saving, economizing, conserving in compliance with our government's request and giving our sons at our country's call that the world may be made safe for democracy. What are the brewers doing? Tearing down and wasting where we are trying to build up and save! We ask that our land shall be made safe for our boys and girls, that our homes shall not be ravaged by strong drink and vice. The brewer asks only that he shall be allowed to continue to pile up wealth and retain power by the destruction of all that we hold sacred and holy." Which appeal will be heeded by the powers that be? In these days so full of peril, which is of more value to our government, the united, unquestioning, loyal and grateful support of its womanhood or the financial gain of a few self-seeking brewers and their ilk? Who shall answer?

Stars and Stripes out of Place

A saloonkeeper of Philadelphia recently displayed as part of a window exhibit five small flags, each in an empty whisky bottle. Such use of the flags aroused instant indignation by passersby. "There is absolutely no connection between the American flag and the whisky bottle," remarked one citizen. "If the saloonkeeper had put models of the poorhouse and the penitentiary in the window beside his booze he would have been nearer the point."

UNION SIGNAL QUIZ

Do you know the answers to these questions? They may be found in this number of THE UNION SIGNAL.

The use of these questions as a part of local union programs is suggested.

1. How does Dr. Haven Emerson, New York's health commissioner, answer the revenue argument of the anti-prohibitionists?

2. In what way have former liquor dealers of Duluth recently proved their thorough conversion to prohibition?

3. How does opposition to woman suffrage in the Eastern states impress the Western commonwealths who have entrusted the ballot to their women citizens?

4. What evidence has recently been introduced in Congress demonstrating that prohibition prohibits in Kansas?

5. Tell some of the perils of so-called "moderate drinking" as graphically set forth in an autobiographical sketch of a noted writer in the *American Magazine*.

6. Why did a company of Washington lumberjacks refuse to go to Montana to work?

7. For what purpose are the sixteen stereomotorgraphs which will be purchased by the National W. C. T. U. to be used?

8. Where and when is the next National W. C. T. U. Convention to be held? How can reduced rates be secured?

9. Name the five groups of necessary foods as given by the Department of Agriculture.

10. What is the important thing to do at present to hasten the movement toward national prohibition?

They Sign the Temperance Pledges in their Comfort Bags

"Do the soldiers appreciate the comfort bags with the motherly letters, pledge cards, Testaments, etc., they contain?" white ribboners are often asked. The following letter is a fair sample of others received at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters from time to time and not only evidences gratitude for their gifts on the part of the boys, but a desire, engendered by the friendly thought expressed through them, to enter upon a new life.

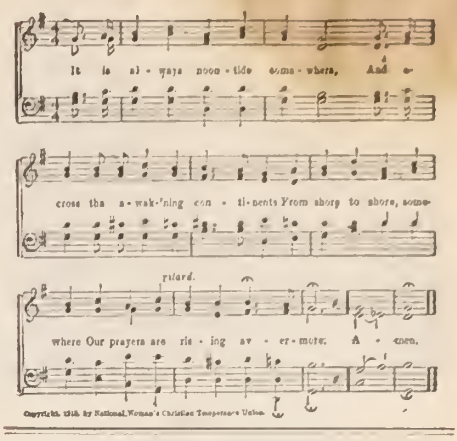
"I received your sewing kit," writes one boy, "and I appreciate it very much. I have been reading the Testament and feel that I ought to get right with my Maker for I have been away from church for about eight years. At one time, before the liquor habit got control of me, I was a Christian. Now that I cannot get the stuff any more, I feel much better and have no trouble in doing without it. I feel, too, that I ought to sign the pledge before I sail to a foreign country and I enclose it. Please answer so that I may know you received it." A postscript to the letter shows that the young man is trying to convert his comrades to total abstinence. "My tent mate," he writes, "is about half convinced, and if you could only send him a cheering word, I think he would sign the pledge."

Yes, the comfort bags pay.

First Year of Prohibition in Toronto Shows Big Crime Decrease

The first year of prohibition in Toronto, Canada, has been a success, according to a statement by Lieut.-Col. H. J. Grasset, chief of police. Assaults and violences, it is reported, have decreased.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE



AT THE NOONTIDE HOUR

At the sacred noontide hour let the white ribboners of the land unite in prayer daily for our country and all other countries, that all may come to see the true Christian and humanitarian point of view in this world crisis; for the protection of "our boys" from the physical and moral deterioration from drink and vice that follow in the wake of war; for our President and his advisers that divine wisdom may rule every decision, that lasting peace may speedily come and the will of the Father of all peoples be done throughout the earth.

Our Holy War

God bless ye, comrades!—in the fight
Ye're waging now, ye cannot fail,
For better is your sense of right
Than king-craft's triple mail.

The truths ye urge are borne abroad
By every wind and tide;
The voice of Nature and of God
Speaks out upon your side.

The weapons which your hands have found
Are those which Heaven itself has wrought,
Light, Truth, and Love;—your battle-ground
The free, broad field of Thought.

No partial, selfish purpose breaks
The simple beauty of your plan,
Nor lie from throne or altar shakes
Your steady faith in man.

Press on!—and we who may not share
The toil or glory of your fight,
May ask, at least, in earnest prayer,
God's blessing on the right!

—*Selected from John G. Whittier's "To the Reformers of England."*

National W. C. T. U. Evangelist Promoted

Cassie L. Smith, a pioneer white ribbon worker, on September 14, passed to the other world. At the time of her Homegoing she was a National W. C. T. U. evangelist and identified with the Ocean Grove (N. J.) local union. Not only in her own state but in the nation was Miss Smith known and loved. Her personality has left its impress upon the lives of thousands who sat under her teaching and came in contact with her in various other ways.

One who has enjoyed the friendship of Miss Smith for more than a decade says of her: "She put her whole soul into the spiritual side of the great prohibition reform, emphasizing ever and always her belief that the Lord God Almighty leads in the holy warfare. A living exemplification of the ideals she cherished and held constantly before her comrades, she leaves with us the inspiration of her beautiful life and true-hearted devotion to principle."

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAY

September 28—Children's Harvest Home (Birthday of Frances E. Willard)

TRANSPORTATION NOTES

ELLA A. BOOLE, Chairman Transportation Committee

The question of routes and rates to the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Washington will without doubt be considered when delegates are elected at the state conventions. Many, because of the reduced rates granted for our convention, will take advantage of the opportunity afforded to pay a visit to our Nation's Capital.

Three associations, the Central Traffic, the Trunk Lines and the New England, have granted convention rates of two cents a mile through the purchase of a round trip ticket from points within their territory, the same to be stamped at Washington. Tickets may be purchased on November 29, November 30 and December 1 and are good for return, reaching starting point before midnight of December 12. It is advised that delegates and visitors in the territory of other associations purchase tickets to Chicago or St. Louis, then re-purchase to Washington, taking advantage of the convention rates in the territory through which they are granted.

Delegates in southern territory may find it to their advantage to use mileage tickets, and announcements will be made later of special points where groups will assemble and travel together. A special train will be operated from Chicago and one from New York. It is possible special cars will be arranged for from St. Louis and from Chattanooga or Knoxville. Consult your state president as to the best route by which delegates may travel together.

Members of the Official Board and Executive Committee should plan to reach Washington Friday morning, November 30. Delegates and visitors should reach Washington not later than Saturday and plan to remain through the convention, which will close Friday night, December 7.

Let us make every effort to secure a large attendance at our convention, which promises to be the most notable convention ever held.

WHY THE STEREOMOTORGRAPH?

If you would like to help in an educational temperance campaign to be conducted in the camps where the new army is being mobilized, send in your contribution to the Stereomotorgraph Fund. The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been asked by the United Committee on War Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy to provide as its share of the $100,000 the committee is endeavoring to raise, a sufficient amount to purchase sixteen stereomotorgraphs, one for each cantonment.

Stereopticon slides covering every phase of the alcohol question in its relation to the individual will be used with the stereomotorgraphs. These slides, which are to be specially prepared by the committee, will visualize the menace of liquor drinking, showing how it unfits a man for soldierly duties by breaking down his power to resist cold, disease and wounds, and by slowing up his mental faculties. The most recent utterances of great generals and statesmen and the very latest findings of the war will be reproduced with gripping force. Each of the new series contains reproductions of a number of patriotic posters and cartoons.

Stereomotorgraphs will be set up in places where the men gather in large numbers. Several stereomotorgraphs will be supplied to Y. M. C. A. secretaries who visit the smaller outlying camps where permanent "huts" are not established. When the need for the stereomotorgraphs and slides at the cantonments is over they will belong to the states that purchased them. Kentucky, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Iowa and Kansas have each signified their intention of purchasing one of these stereomotorgraphs. Other states in which cantonments are located, with less W. C. T. U. membership, will not be able to shoulder the burden alone, nor would the other states wish them to do so. Each wants to lend a helping hand in this extremely practical endeavor to reach the boys with the truth in a very attractive way. There is need of great haste in this matter as thousands of boys are already in the camps and the educational temperance work should be going on. This is our great opportunity to reach thousands of young men we could not hope to reach otherwise. This is agreed to be the full share of the W. C. T. U. in the work of the United Committee, and other calls will not be made unless something entirely unforeseen occurs. Send all funds through W. C. T. U. treasurers.

The stereomotorgraph displays automatically fifty-two lantern slides either continuously or controlled by a push button. The apparatus may be attached to the regular incandescent 110 volts electric current. The lamps used are nitrogen filled Mazda of 400 watts or more if necessary. The stereomotorgraph is in use now by leading educational institutions, hospitals, churches, societies, business organizations and railroad companies.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. E. L. G. HOHENTHAL, South Manchester, Conn., the beloved president of the local union and a faithful worker in the cause of temperance and righteousness.

GEORGE H. MIX, Danville, Iowa, a life member of the state W. C. T. U. and a staunch prohibitionist. His home had welcomed scores of temperance workers, and his heart was ever open to calls for help in the cause of Christ.

STATE CONVENTION CALENDAR

Virginia — Charlottesville, September 24-27.

Minnesota — Minneapolis, September 26-28.

Kentucky—Dawson Springs, September 28-October 2.

Rhode Island—Providence, October 1-3.

Maryland—Towson, October 2-4.

Oregon—Albany, October 2-5.

Utah—Tremonton, October 3-5.

Pennsylvania — Greensburg, October 4-8.

Wyoming—Wheatland, October 4-8.

New York—Jamestown, October 5-9.

Montana—Havre, October 7-10.

Nebraska—Lincoln, October 8-11.

Washington (East)—Davenport, October 9-11.

Kansas—Topeka, October 9-12.

Delaware—Seaford, October 10-12.

Tennessee—Bristol, October 12-15.

California (North)—Santa Rosa, October 15-19.

Alabama—Montgomery, October 16-18.

New Hampshire—Franklin. October 16-18.

Illinois, Peoria, October 16-19.

Georgia—Dawson, October 16-19.

Washington (West).—Seattle, October 16-19.

Connecticut — Middletown, October 17-19.

South Carolina—Aiken, October 19-21.

South Dakota—Yankton, October 19-24.

Ohio—Springfield, October 22-25.

Massachusetts—Brockton, October 23-25.

Iowa—Waterloo, October 23-26.

Colorado—Boulder, October 24-26.

Vermont—Orleans, October 24-26.

West Virginia—Huntington, October 30-November 1.

New Jersey—Haddonfield, October 30-November 1.

North Carolina—Goldsboro, November 1-4.

Missouri—Warrensburg, November 6-9.

Florida—Lakeland, November 6-9.

Arkansas—Walnut Ridge, November 7-11.

Section of W. C. T. U. Parade at Kansas State Fair—Governor Capper in the Center of the Group

One thousand members of the W. C. T. U., headed by Governor Capper, took part in a national prohibition parade at the Kansas State Fair at Topeka, September 13. Thousands of spectators cheered the procession as it made its way from the entrance of the fair grounds to the W. C. T. U. tent. Boys from the state industrial school in uniform, led by Henry W. McAfee, marshal of the day, composed the first section of the parade. Following them were the white ribboners, with Governor Capper in the lead. One hundred school girls from Oakland, dressed in white, brought up the rear.

"Prohibition sentiment is growing in the East," Governor Capper told an audience of several thousand that had gathered for an open-air meeting held in front of the W. C. T. U. tent, "and it has been predicted that the end to liquor will come within a few years. Throughout the east I found that Kansas was being given credit for leadership in the prohibition movement to wipe out the saloon. Kansas has been the most successful of all the prohibition states."

TO GOD BE THE GLORY

ANNA F. QUINN

(Related to the Writer by the Minister in the Story)

Many years ago when the town of R. was started in the northern part of California it was a supply center for the small mining towns and camps of the surrounding country. As R. was the terminus of the railroad the town became the headquarters for miners and mining men. Everything ran wide open—the saloons, gambling dens, dance halls, etc. I, being a young man and poor and wishing to make money faster than hard work would bring it, took my old mother, whom I supported, to R. very much against her will, although she had no other means of support.

When we arrived in the town I rented a small house, put mother in it, and then began to look around to see how I could best invest what little money I had. A saloon seemed the thing for me, so I rented a small shanty and started in. Customers began to come immediately and money flowed in. My conscience hurt me somewhat as I knew I was engaging in the liquor business against mother's wishes and that she was praying for me continually. However, I kept open shop day and night. I had one customer who never failed to come for his morning drink, a Mr. H., a carpenter, the father of two little girls. He always paid cash for his liquor and spent a good part of his time and money at my place on pay day. This went on for some time. One morning in October I awakened early in the morning after having been up almost all night. Looking from my window I discovered about four inches of snow on the ground. The sun was shining and the world looked very beautiful. As I gazed with delight upon the scene two little girls, one about seven, the other five, came in sight. They were gathering sticks for firewood. Their clothes were pitiably thin, their little feet were bare. I watched them for some time. All at once I recognized them. I said, "Mercy! They are the carpenter's children. Mr. H. has been spending his money in my place for drinks while his family is starving and freezing—and I live in comfort." Tears ran down my cheeks. There and then God touched my heart. I arose, dressed, went to my mother and said, "Mother, your prayers are answered." "Thank God," she replied. "Are you going to sell out?"

"No, I'll quit this business forever now."

After breakfast I went to my saloon. There stood Mr. H. waiting for his morning drink.

"No," I said; "no more drinks do you get in this place. I saw your children this morning almost naked out in the snow, gathering fuel, and I taking your money for drink! God has shown me my wrong doing and yours. Promise me you will stop drinking and care for your family. I will help you all I can. I will take the pledge with you. Will you give up the cursed stuff?"

"I will try," said Mr. H.

He went on to his work. I closed my saloon doors. Then I broke every bottle of liquor in my place, smashed in the head of every beer keg and locked the place for good. I then went to Mr. H's house and asked the wife what they had to eat. She began to cry and showed me the cupboard. In it was only a crust of bread. They had no fire, no wood. I said nothing but went out to a grocery store and ordered a supply of everything necessary. Then I went to the butcher shop and ordered meat. Next I visited the wood yard. Then I purchased clothing for those children. Mr. H. took the pledge with me. I said to him, "I helped to pull you down. May God help me to help pull you up."

From that day on Mr. H. has not touched drink. His family is well provided for in a good home and he is an honorable citizen and Christian. As for myself, God called me to the ministry. Mother is dead but lived to see me serving the Master. My wife and I travel from place to place doing missionary work among the poorer classes. God is blessing our labors and work of love to suffering humanity. To Him be the glory. Amen.

THE BREWERYMAN

JEAN K. BAIRD

(Continued from Last Week)

The Story of the Little Daughter of a Liquor Man who was an Innocent Victim of Her Father's Business.

Miss Julia was true to her word. She went home and to bed immediately, but going to sleep was a different matter. She fell into slumber at last after she had tried all manner of control of her sub-conscious self,—such as picking roses in a garden, and making them into an imaginary bouquet.

Night and quiet. The awful blackness of the river bank unlighted and heavy with trees; the steady movement of the water which suggested rather than gave a sound, and the mountains opposite,—too far distant to be seen—only the edge of their great heights made a dark line against a gray sky.

Miss Julia awoke. The fire bells were ringing like mad. The church bells broke in upon them. There was a pounding upon her own front door for the one there had missed the door bell. Then his groping hand fell upon it, and its clang was added to the other noises. Miss Julia put her head out of the window. On her front door step stood two men torch in hand. From the flickering light she recognized them as two men of the town.

"What is wanted?" she asked.

"Get up and search your premises. Little child is missing."

"Jim Hollimon's girl," she said and reached for a heavy robe and slippers.

She groped down stairs and flung open the door.

"She is not in the house. I looked about before I went to bed."

"We thought she might have wandered off and fallen asleep somewhere."

They looked in the corner of the porches and in the hammock under the trees. No girl was there.

"A girl of twelve—"

"She isn't the oldest. It is Helene—the eight year old."

Into every nook and corner they peered. "Perhaps some other searching party has found her. I think the child never came up this street."

"She isn't found yet. They'll signal with the steam whistle the moment she's located."

They moved down the street, their flaming brand looking like the devil's own signal, as the men swung it about their heads, knocked at doors and called out, "Get up and search your premises. Little girl is lost."

Miss Julia had gone to the gate. In bath-robe and with hair falling over her shoulders, she leaned over the fence and watched them go down the street. "Get up and search your premises. Little girl is lost."

She shuddered. The words "little girl" were much more fearful than "child." Terror was in her heart,—not fear for the things about her which might do her physical hurt; but terror at the thought of what might happen to the child.

Regardless of her gay flowered robe and loosened hair, she went down the dark street following in the wake of the torch now so far away that it looked like a red ball. When she came to the end of the vacant square, her view broadened. Houses were lighted, and women appeared in their doorways. There were few men to be seen; but the long line of lights on the opposite side of town, beginning at the foot of the mountain, and a mile or more in length, moving slowly upward, showed where the men of the town had gone.

The bells and whistles had ceased their clanging. There was light everywhere, but there was quiet. When one spoke, it was in whispers.

Miss Julia moved on down the square. She glanced up at the town clock. The hands were at the point of two. She moved on and on, not knowing where she was going, but led by some irresistible impulse.

She entered the main street. There, huddled up in one of the arm chairs which set out on the street before the hotel, was poor Mickey, sound asleep.

Miss Julia paused before him. In the night and the quiet, with her flowing hair about her shoulders and her dark eyes brilliant with excitement and fear, she seemed like the spirit of vengeance about to swoop down on its prey.

She was about to lay her hand on Mickey's shoulder to awaken him. Then she paused. She never knew until afterwards what stayed her hand. But as she was about to touch him a vision flitted before her mind. It was not that of the lighted street and the big wide deserted windows of the hotel. It was thoughts of the river—the stretch of beach where at one end all the garbage and filth of town were heaped. She thought of it in the darkness. How lonely a child would find itself there—a child like Helene Hollimon. "The devil and the river know, and they won't tell."

She raised her eyes. Across the glass of the window she saw the white letters, Hollimon House Bar. She drew back from the poor crumpled-up imbecile in the chair. She pushed open the door into the barroom. A bartender stood leaning on the bar.

Jim Hollimon sat crouched in his chair as though helpless. He was staring into space. He started when he saw her. Then, recognizing her, he sank back. They had promised to bring him news. He was waiting. Only the glass of the window separated him from poor Mickey on the outside, dead in liquor and sleep.

"Bring a torch. They have forgotten," she said.

The bartender took up a torch and lighted it. Jim Hollimon staggered to his feet and followed her.

"You haven't—they haven't—" he began.

"No," she said, understanding what he would say. "There is one place they have not looked. We'll go there."

"Go to the dump," she said to the man. He went ahead with his torch and she and the father followed. From the open door wild-eyed women and frightened children gazed upon them in silence, and then without a word followed. Before they reached the river bank there was a mob about them, pushing and surging, yet without noise.

"Only the river and the devil know—and they never tell."

"Clear down," said Julia to the torch-bearing man.

They clambered down the bank and across the washed out fields to the dump. The light flickered, rose and fell as they climbed up and down the little heaps of rubbish. Then some one saw the gleam of white—a little girl's embroidered dress. A woman—a mother with children of her own, pushed the crowd back. "Take him away," she said.

But Jim Hollimon pushed forward—what had once been big, smiling, well-fed Jim Hollimon, now bent and shivering and shrunken. He pushed his way ahead, and took up the dead body—the body of his little girl, whose life and body had been taken to satisfy the passion of a drunken beast.

He turned back with the burden in his arms. He turned to face the drunken, leering face of the half-wit, Mickey—Mickey who had hung about his place for years and whose last dime he had taken many and many a time. Mickey laid his hand upon his arm, and slobbered over him as he began: "I didn't intend—I had drunk too much—they treated us like bosses, with your own stuff, Jim. I was drunk—drunk as a gang boss on pay-day."

Not a sound. Like figures in marble, they stood and waited. Then with a yell, Jim Hollimon handed the little dead body to some one near, and had seized Mickey by the throat. Just then the shop engine let forth its fearful shriek as though it would tear the very heart from the breast of the night. It was the signal to the men on the mountain that the child had been found.

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THE MAN WHO DRIVES A MOTOR CAR

The man who drives a motor car where crowds of human beings are should have his wits as bright and keen as is the sparkling gasoline. A motor is a deadly thing that's sure to slay and wound and wing unless the driver's safe and sane, possessed of clear and active brain. How sinful, then, the sodden skate who says, "Before I pull my freight, along the crowded streets to fly, I'll drink four fingers of old rye." With tanglefoot beneath his belt, he goes as fast as he can pelt; his eyes distorted by old booze, the path of safety he won't choose. In haste to get to other bars, he knocks the wheels from passing cars, and makes the dodging walker swear, and kills a lawyer here and there. He is a messenger of death; and any man whose dark blue breath suggests long sessions at the bar should never run a motor car. If "Safety First" is what you mean, you can't mix gin and gasoline.—*Walt Mason.*

Lumberjacks Would Not Leave Prohibition State

One of the finest arguments for prohibition is furnished by the action of about fifty Washington lumberjacks. These men, who work in the lumber camps far from contact with the public and out of the reach of such temptations as are afforded by the open saloon, are often the easy victims of that institution when their term of service expires and they change from their isolation to the crowds of the city and are exposed to its temptations. We have seen this demonstrated in our own city (Minneapolis) for many years. The sums of money which have been carried out of the lumber camps and lost in saloons and brothels of this city no one can estimate, but that they aggregate in the total millions of dollars would hardly be an over-statement.

These Washington lumberjacks, who had been fighting fires in dry Idaho and Washington, refused to go into Montana to perform the same service because they feared that if they exposed themselves to the temptations of a wet state, they would lose all their earnings in the saloons. And so they turned down an appeal for their help at good wages and refused to enter Montana because the prohibition law has not yet gone into effect.

The incident is so unusual and the decision of men, ordinarily among the best patrons of the saloon, against venturing within the reach of its influence is so much of a moral victory for them as to constitute a new and certainly very telling argument for prohibition. There is included in it the indictment that the state, in licensing the saloon, is betraying the weakness of its citizens to their most dangerous adversary—not a new charge, but presented in a new and effective way. When a state comes to be shunned by the lumberjacks on account of its moral standards it has something to think about.

Oh, no, we haven't forgotten that in a large part of Minnesota the conditions are no better, but that does not invalidate the argument.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

Make Tarrant County Safe for the Soldier Boys, the Texas Slogan

Special Correspondence

In the voting dry of Dallas county, including the city of Dallas, September 10, Texas scored one of the biggest prohibition victories in its history. The city of Dallas has been considered one of the strongest wet cities in the state. There has always been a rivalry between Fort Worth and Dallas in that direction. In the last election in Tarrant county, in which Fort Worth is situated, great fear was expressed that if Tarrant went dry the business men would all move to Dallas. Dallas is now dry, and a petition is being circulated among the voters of Tarrant county for a vote on the question October 1. Even the anti's think prohibition will win.

In the Dallas campaign Mrs. Nannie Curtis, president of the Texas W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Wendell Spence had charge of the work among women. They engineered a great procession with banners and flags, decorated autos and other features calculated to influence voters. A free lunch was served and all-day prayer meetings were held. The churches and Sunday schools took an earnest part in the campaign. Rev. George Truett, a Baptist minister, and Bishop Mouzon were very active. The election was conducted with wisdom and good-will on both sides. Pro's and anti's each offered $500 for proof of any fraud or evil doing. The votes were not published until the entire count was made. Gonzales county went dry a few days ago by a majority vote of one. Williamson county has just voted wet. The next thing is the campaign in Tarrant county.

As a city, Fort Worth is much interested in the soldiers. It is undergoing a cleaning up process, getting rid of questionable places and trying to redeem its promise to the government that if the defenders of the nation were sent here they would be safe from many temptations. Churches, halls, and homes are opening to the boys and they are being invited to spend their hours of recreation in safe, pleasant ways. On a recent Sunday night before a packed house at the First Baptist church in the city the lads sang delightfully some of the old hymns. There were some conversions among them.

W. C. T. U. work is going steadily forward. Many of our women are delivering addresses and organizing unions. Mrs. Maude Gerhardt, Press superintendent, is speaking in the interests of prohibition. Fort Worth union had a great banquet and a rummage sale. The Fort Worth *Record* and the *Star Telegram* have promised space for W. C. T. U. items. The Campaign Plans sent out by the National W. C. T. U. were published verbatim in both these papers. A letter from Miss Gordon has also been published therein. An effort is being made to have the Bible read in our public schools, and a recent report along that line is encouraging. Woman suffrage is still growing in interest and influence in the state.

Dallas has gone dry. "Hallelujah, the Lord God omnipotent reigneth." Tarrant county is next on the list.

W. C. T. U. Activities

A Flower Mission school of methods was held recently at Clinton, N. Y., under the supervision of Mrs. Cora A. Toomer, county superintendent. At the evening meeting, "Uncle Sam's Flower Garden" was given with fine effect.

"Prohibition time has come.
Down with rum! Down with rum!
He's our foe! He's our foe!
Go, King Alcohol, Go, go, go!"

This was the telling message on the white banner carried by "Temperance" in the charming little play.

The Wyoming county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. institute held September 13 at Attica was well attended. It was poster day for Wyoming county and a poster was presented by each superintendent and president as she gave her report. Mrs. Rose R. Seeley, county president, led the hosts in her usual enthusiastic manner, making the most of each moment. Mrs. Matie Sanders was elected president for the coming year, Mrs. Seeley, who has been at the head of the county organization for nearly ten years, having declined renomination. In the evening a gold and grand gold medal contest was held with Miss Florence Howes as winner of the gold medal and Mrs. May Carl Hall of the grand gold medal.

Wonderful success has attended the work of Mrs. I. D. VanValkenburgh of Albany, N. Y., who has been campaigning for two or three weeks in Ontario county. At the county convention in the late summer, Mrs. VanValkenburgh was named "mile a minute," an appellation she is said to live up to. She has spoken in churches, on street corners, from autos, in school houses, anywhere she could reach the people. Her street meetings are pronounced especially interesting, as she has the remarkable knack of attracting the passing throng, and even the loafers treat her with respect. Mrs. VanValkenburgh came to Ontario county direct from a three months' campaign in New England.

Ocala (Fla.) white ribboners, who have been untiring in their efforts for the soldier boys stationed in their city, recently had opportunity to secure on short notice the services of Will D. Upshaw, candidate for United States Senator from Georgia, for an address which attracted almost the entire company of soldiers and so many others that the church was barely large enough to accommodate the assemblage. As a preface to his address, he congratulated Ocala on its prohibition law. "I hope all honest men on the other side now see how much better it is to have temptation legally removed from young men, and the earnings of labor going for happiness instead of sorrow and poverty," said Mr. Upshaw. "If any one has an idea of trying to bring liquor back, let me prophesy that the youngest child that prattles tonight on its mother's knee will never live to see saloons legalized in Marion county." In the absence of Mrs. B. H. Seymour, president of the W. C. T. U., Mrs. Van Hood, vice-president, gave a message of cheer to the soldier lads.

Chenango county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. held its annual convention at Norwich, September 7, with fifty delegates present from the nineteen unions of the county. The present county membership of 677 includes forty new members. Mrs. Mary B. Hyde, county president, was ably assisted by Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, National Y. P. B. field secretary, who gave the address of the evening. Other numbers on the program were short afternoon and evening addresses on suffrage by Mrs. Frances Johnson, music by Prof. Frederick Reisberg and wife, and devotional exercises by Dr. Robert L. Clark, pastor of the convention church.

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Articles of Interest in Current Periodicals

"Must There Be Liquor in the Trenches?" by Nolan R. Best in *The Continent*, September 13.

"The real hero-making potion flows from the inward spiritual fountain of a good conscience and crystal-clear ideal."

"Is This Why You Drink?" An Anonymous Confession. The First of a New Series on Booze in *McClure's* for September.

"The trouble about the enjoyment found in alcohol is that it is too costly to morals, physique, financial standing and reputation."

"What Booze Did to Me in the Twenties," *American Magazine* for October.

"So here I was a mental and physical wreck, a whisky derelict, and yet I could count the times I had been drunk on two fingers. Such was my condition, not at fifty after a life of profligacy, but at twenty-four after a few years of 'moderate drinking.'"

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War Department Closes Saloons in New Mexico Town

In accordance with an order issued by Major General A. P. Blockom, Deming, N. M., became dry on August 27. This action was made possible because of the fact that the seven saloons of the city were found to be within the prescribed half mile of Camp Cody, divisional training camp of the National Guard.

Governor of Hawaii Bars Intoxicants from Official Banquets

The governor of the territory of Hawaii, Hon. Lucius Eugene Pinkham, it is reported, has decreed that liquors shall be banished from the official banquets given by him. He showed his sincerity in the matter at the dinner recently given in honor of the commission from Japan en route to Washington.

World's W. C. T. U. Notes

India

Mrs. Margaret B. Denning, president of the W. C. T. U. of India, rejoices over the year's achievements in the various lines of departmental work, especially that of Literature.

South America

Miss Isabel Vazquez of Montevideo, South America, writes interestingly of her successful educational and organizing work. The activities of the year include an L. T. L. open-air festival at which 1,500 children were present and a social festival held in the zoological gardens; scientific temperance teaching and the formation of temperance clubs in the public schools; the organization of L. T. L.'s in the Sunday schools; entertaining and instructive meetings for mothers; lectures by eminent doctors before large audiences; addresses by W. C. T. U. members before a medical congress; and always press work and the distribution of temperance literature. Three thousand children, nine hundred mothers and two hundred factory girls have been reached.

New Zealand

Miss Clara M. Neal, L. T. L. superintendent for the New Zealand W. C. T. U., writes that the prospects for advance along the best established methods of work for the boys and girls are bright and promising. The "Manuals," marching songs and recitation books are selling better than ever. There is an increasing number of subscribers for *The Young Crusader*.

St. Louis' Mayor Declares Dry Nation Would Not Bring Great Economic Shock to His City

In the course of a recent address before the commissioners of Dallas, Texas, in which he discussed the superior merits of a commission form of government over the aldermanic system controlling his own city, Mayor Kiel of St. Louis touched on the question of national prohibition. He declared St. Louis would not suffer a great economic shock if the nation went dry, as St. Louis brewers are now putting out substitutes for beer and making non-intoxicating drinks.

Kansas Governor Predicts Dry Country in Five Years

National prohibition will be a reality in less than five years, in the opinion of Governor Arthur Capper of Kansas. In an address recently delivered in New York City he predicted:

"National prohibition is coming in less than five years because the business world is rapidly lining up for it as an economic proposition. In the west the strongest supporters of prohibition are the large employers of labor, including the railways, the packing houses, and other industrial concerns."

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Life of Frances E. Willard, by Anna A. Gordon. Price, cloth, $1.50; morocco, $2.50.

Glimpses of Fifty Years (Autobiography). Price, $2.25.

A Great Mother (Story of the life of Madam Willard). Price, $1.50.

What Frances E. Willard Said, compiled by Anna A. Gordon. Price, 75 cents.

The Story of Frances E. Willard, by Gertrude Stevens Leavitt. Price, paper, 15 cents.

Why not place these books in your school library?

"What Booze Did to Me in the Twenties"

(Continued from Page Seven)

man twenty-seven. But I feel better, eat better, sleep better, and look better than I have in nine years. I'm getting stimulus from my three-year-old son and averaging ten thousand a year, no part of which is going for booze. I have made new friends and have won back many whom I alienated under the urge of booze. I entered the lists with a strong body, a healthy mind and some illusions. I did not bring them all out with me. I've suffered, but feel I got nothing but justice, under the law of compensation.

I cannot close this narrative without remarking that when both senator and stevedore agree that booze is due to disappear from this country within the next ten years it is more than idle talk. A wave of common sense, not fanaticism, is sweeping the nation, sweeping booze before it to oblivion. One hears this everywhere and from all classes of people. Returns from the polls in many states hitherto gloriously wet are constantly battering old John Barleycorn against the ropes. He hasn't got the crowd with him, they're yelling, "Knock him out!" from the gallery. This is not the sanctimonious chant of the reformed drunkard, but the observation of one whose living depends upon the accuracy of those observations. This is a big movement that's gathering strength among us, as big as the one that wiped out slavery fifty years ago. When it starts to roll there will be millions behind it, and that means "Exit hurriedly" for booze.

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IN THE PARISIAN TRAMCARS

In the Parisian tramcars now appears a poster calling attention to the evils of drink. It attributes to alcohol two hundred thousand mad people, twice that number of consumptives, and the majority of criminals. This emphatic piece of propaganda is signed by the president and honorary president of the temperance society, *L'Alarme*. The former is Jean Finot, the well-known writer; the latter President Poincaré, chief executive of the French republic.

ALCOHOL IN "INSECTVILLE"

There are some insects that are wiser on the alcohol question than many a human being. An editor for the San Francisco *Examiner*, while in a restaurant, made the acquaintance of one such, a little black bug about a quarter of an inch long, with a tiny beak, a round body and four legs. "There was a man sitting opposite me drinking brandy," says the editor, in telling the incident. "When he saw the bug he dipped a toothpick in the brandy and placed the toothpick in front of the bug's nose. The bug fled. Three times the toothpick was placed in front of it, and the last time the bug ceased to run away. Instead, he investigated the end of the toothpick and then, firmly holding the end with his forelegs, proceeded to assimilate the brandy on the end.

"The man dipped the toothpick again in the brandy and gave the bug another drink.

"At this point the bug suddenly reared up on its hind legs. It regarded the tablecloth and its surroundings as though it were a Napoleon among bugs. You could see that it was exhilarated mightily.

"After about two minutes of this superbugism it dropped down on its feet again and tried to walk. First it fell over on one side and then upon the other. At which the man laughed heartily. Then, finding itself unable to walk in this way, it started to walk backward and did it with great success. After walking backward for a time it stopped again and began to shake itself and pant heavily. After this had passed away it gingerly started to walk frontward again—none too steadily, but still with considerable control.

"The man with the brandy dipped the toothpick again into his glass and offered it to the bug. The bug, with all its power, fled from it. Five times the toothpick was placed in front of it and five times the bug tried to get away, at last falling off the table onto the floor rather than take another drink. Upon which the man said to me: 'Well, I guess I have cured that bug of the drinking habit'—drank his brandy and ordered another."

Some of our readers may have read Lubbock's studies of insect life and may remember his experiments with intoxicated ants. The ants drank and became drunk like human beings. When a sober ant found an ant of his own tribe staggering about he helped the drunken brother home and out of danger, but alas for the drunkard if he happened to belong to another tribe! In this case he was dragged to the nearest water and thrown in.

RE THE OREGON BREWERIES

In view of the statement of Oregon liquor men that breweries in the state are either lying idle or making soft drinks with greatly reduced outputs and consequently a smaller force of men, our readers will be interested in a communication from O. P. Hoff, labor commissioner of Oregon, in which he mentions two former breweries which to his positive knowledge are at present employing more workmen than before the prohibition law went into effect. "Portland Brewing Company, as a brewery prior to the advent of prohibition gave employment to eight people," says Mr. Hoff. "It is now engaged in the manufacture of soft drinks and gives employment to twelve people. The North Pacific Brewing Company and the Gambrinus Brewing Company of Portland gave employment to twelve and thirty-two men, respectively, in 1914, while engaged in the manufacture of beer. Both these plants are now operated by the Damascus and Townsend creamery companies in the manufacture of butter and other dairy products and provide employment for an aggregate of fifty people."

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Price, per hundred, 35 cents.

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"Letter from Mother." Facsimile letter with W. C. T. U. monogram and flag in colors, printed in blue. Price, 3 cents each; per fifty, 25 cents; per hundred, 40 cents.

Envelop for letter with W. C. T. U. monogram, Price, 50, 25 cents; 100, 40 cents.

Letter and Envelop. Price, 5 cents; 100, 75 cents.

Protecting the Home Folks (a warning against vice). Each, 2 cents; 50, 25 cents; 100, 40 cents.

"What God Says to His Soldiers." A unique arrangement of Scripture texts under subjects: Reveille—Roll Call—Attention — Quick March—Halt—etc. Printed on card 4¼x2¾, a convenient size to slip into a Testament, with flag in colors and texts printed in blue.
Price, 2 cents each; per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 30 cents.

Pledge Cards, "White Cross Obligations."
Price, 2 cents each; per 50, 20 cents; per hundred, 30 cents.

Directions for Comfort Bags.
Price, 2 cents each; per fifty, 15 cents; per hundred, 25 cents.

(When ordering, please state whether directions are wanted for comfort bags for soldiers or sailors.)

Metal mirrors, 25 cents each; per dozen, $2.75.

Scissors, 25 cents a pair; per dozen, $2.75.

Two-inch gauze sealed bandage, 10 cents net.

One-inch adhesive tape, 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00.

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A BIG "DRIVE" DUE!

Won't you make a big "drive" at your county convention for UNION SIGNAL subscriptions? If twenty subscriptions could be sent in from every county convention, what a revelation we should have of efficiency on the part of our women. It would lessen by no small degree the multitude of questions that come to the state officers and would discover to us an army of workers that need only the inspiration of the vision of the wide field to make them multiply in usefulness by a hundred fold. Don't say, "Oh, I have more than I can read now." If you do not have THE UNION SIGNAL, you lack one of the essential elements of a number one worker.—From the *Nebraska Union Worker.*

Vacations are over, school time is here. Let us catch the vim and energy freshly generated and conserve it into live-wire Loyal Temperance Legions! There never was a time when the training of our children was as important as at present. Our very best young men are being called to the front. The children must be the future efficient leaders. Ours is the opportunity; let us measure up to it.

We agree with "Mother National" that "each family represented in each L. T. L. should have this educative paper with its many helps. Where the parents do not subscribe for the children, the Legion or the W. C. T. U. should do so. In some places an appropriation is made by the union for this purpose, and in other instances the necessary amount is supplied from the L. T. L. treasury. As a result of either method the boy or girl receives most valuable aids in character-making—*The Young Crusader.*"

September 28, Frances E. Willard's birthday, is L. T. L. Harvest Home and *Young Crusader* Red Letter Day. Let us begin working right now for *The Young Crusader* subscription list.—EDNA CONKLING, in *Kansas Messenger.*

Patriotic Shield

Motto, "A Saloonless Nation," relief map in white with "1920" in red figures, and the words, "By the will of God and our united efforts."

Decorate convention halls, churches, literature booths, etc., with the Patriotic Shield. Price, 25 cents.

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$2.50 PER DAY SALARY PAID ONE PERSON In each town to distribute FREE circulars, and take orders for White Ribbon Concentrated Flavoring. Non-alcoholic. Big demand, steadily increasing. J. S. ZIEGLER CO., 7G, E. Harrison St., Chicago.

$50 may be earned for your Church besides good pay for your time distributing Religious Literature in your section. Write Nichols Co., Dept. L. 1, Naperville, Ill.

French Orphan Adopted by North Carolina White Ribboners

Help the Little People of France

The appeal of the hungry children of Europe touches the hearts of "organized mother love." Ten cents a day, or $36.50 a year, will provide necessary nourishing food for an orphan child in France in addition to the ten cents per day allowed by the French government.

Local and state unions and even Loyal Temperance Legions are adopting and becoming responsible for the little people of other countries who have become orphaned by the war. The need of work of this character will be greater in the months to come.

Money is sent through regular W. C. T. U. channels.

FLASHLIGHTS OF FUN

"Look at the great cities of antiquity," exclaimed the lecturer. "Where are they now? Why, some of them have perished so utterly that it is doubtful if they ever existed."—*Boston Transcript.*

He—Somebody has pulled up the beans!
She—O, John—not both of them?—*Judge.*

There is a certain member of Congress who stutters except when he makes a speech or talks over the telephone. Recently he had occasion to call up a friend in Seattle on a matter of personal importance. When the transcontinental connection had been made the man in Seattle shouted through the phone:

"Who is talking?"

"This is 'Tom Smith,'" answered the Congressman at the capital end of the wire.

"No, it is not 'Tom Smith,'" snapped the man in Seattle.

"Yes, it is 'Tom Smith,' I tell you," the Congressman fairly bellowed. "Why do you doubt it?"

"Why, 'Tom Smith' stutters."

"Do you think I am going to stutter at a dollar a word?" the Congressman retorted as he banged down the phone in disgust.—*Nebraska Legal News.*

"Why did our forefathers fix it so that a Congressman is elected for only two years? Seems a short term."

"Yes, but the wise old owls probably figured that the average Congressman could tell all he knew in that length of time."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

FIVE GROUPS OF NECESSARY FOODS

The War Must Be Won in the Kitchens and Dining Rooms of the Nation

CARL VROOMAN, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture

Group 1. *Foods depended on for Mineral Matters, Vegetable Acids and Body-regulating Substances:* Fruits: Apples, pears, bananas, berries, melons, oranges, lemons. Vegetables: Salads, lettuce, celery, potherbs or greens, potatoes and root vegetables, green peas, beans, tomatoes, squash, etc.

Group 2. *Foods depended on for Protein*—for Muscle Building: Milk, skim milk, cheese, eggs, meat, poultry, fish, dried peas, beans, cowpeas, nuts.

Group 3. *Food depended on for Starch:* Cereal grains, meals, flours, cereal breakfast foods, bread, crackers, macaroni and other pastes, cakes, cookies, starchy puddings, potatoes, and other starchy vegetables.

Group 4. *Foods depended on for Sugar:* Sugar, molasses, sirups, honey, candies, fruits preserved in sugar, jellies, and dried fruits, sweet cakes and desserts.

Group 5. *Foods depended on for Fats:* Butter, cream, lard, suet, and other cooking fats, salt pork and bacon, and salad oils.

Think of these foods in these groups. If possible see to it that at least one food from each group is served at least once a day.

Wanted good women to finance a high class educational national enterprise, with unlimited possibilities. Parker & Robertson, Little Rock, Ark.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLIII | EVANSTON, ILL., OCTOBER 4, 1917 | No. 38

—Courtesy Chicago Examiner.

THE ARMY OF TOMORROW

Morning after morning the tread of many feet,
Like an army marching wakes the quiet street,
With their sunny faces lighting up the way,
The merry-hearted little folk begin their busy day.
Though little do they dream it, they live their blithest time,
And who shall sing their gladness in the measure of a rhyme—
With naught of care to cloud them, with easy tasks to do,
And teachers full of gentleness to guide the learners through
The mazes of the labyrinth, till all the grades are past,
And the coveted diploma is in the hand at last?

Perhaps an honest lad who walks so sturdily along,
May one day win the suffrages of many a mighty throng.
The boy whose foot is planted now on learning's lowest round
May scale the heights of science or its deepest ocean sound.
The soldiers of the future, its splendid rank and file,
Are hurrying forward here today where little children smile;
Here, too, beneath the daintiness of dimpled flowerlike face,
We catch the flitting sweetness of the mother's look of grace,
Where yet Love's steady light shall burn above a cradle bed,
And the tenderest love is watching o'er a little golden head.

—MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Congress has seldom been so stirred as it has been over the disclosures made public by Secretary of State Lansing concerning a message sent by the former Ambassador from Germany, Count von Bernstorff, in January of this year, to the Berlin foreign office requesting authority to pay out $50,000 to influence Congress through an unnamed organization, apparently known to the Berlin authorities. Count von Bernstorff indicated in his communication that money had been used by this organization on former occasions for the same purpose. Indignation and disgust characterized the feeling among Senators and Representatives at the first reading of this astounding addition to the series of disclosures covering German intrigues in America and elsewhere. Upon second reading it was seen that no charge was made that the money went to Congressmen themselves, but that fact did not minimize the sense of outrage generally entertained over the admitted effort of a foreign ambassador to corruptly influence sentiment bearing upon Congress. There was widespread demand for an immediate investigation in which Congress would co-operate with the executive, using the information in the hands of the Secretary of State and the Department of Justice to facilitate the fullest inquiry.

Representive Heflin Makes Grave Charges

Representative Heflin of Alabama, on Friday delivered an impassioned speech in the House, in which he made the most startling accusations, saying, "If I were permitted to express my opinion, I could name thirteen or fourteen men in the two bodies who, in my judgment, have acted in a suspicious manner by the introducing of resolutions or bills or made speeches in the Congress or out of it that lead to the conviction that they are not loyal to this government in the hour of its peril. They ought to be investigated, and if found guilty they ought to be expelled from the House and from the Senate."

The matter was taken up on Monday, as soon as the House met, as a question of highest privilege, by Representative Norton of South Dakota, who read from the speech of Mr. Heflin in the midst of the wildest applause and great confusion. Mr. Norton asserted that Mr. Heflin had made false charges, and when Mr. Heflin attempted to reply, jeers and cries of derision from all over the House drowned his voice. At one time, when Speaker Clark managed to bring the House out of tumult into order, Mr. Heflin repeated that he had his suspicions about some of the Representatives. Cries arose from all over the House, "Name them," and for an hour or longer the excitement was intense. No such scene has been witnessed in Congress for many years, and evidently the matter is not yet settled.

Creation of Committee on Woman Suffrage Ordered by House

Creation of a Committee on Woman Suffrage was ordered by the House on Monday, September 24, by a vote of 181 to 107. The Ways and Means Committee will name the personnel of the new committee, which will have charge of all suffrage bills now handled by the strongly Anti-Suffrage Judiciary Committee. Creation of the committee, for which the suffragists long have contended, assures an early fight on the Susan B. Anthony amendment at the next session of Congress. Miss Rankin and Representative Pou, chairman of the Rules Committee, who reported the resolution, made the principal speeches for it. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw are enthusiastic over this latest move on the part of Congress.

Secretary of State Lansing has been exceedingly tactful in speaking of the Japanese Mission to the United States, the members of which are still here. But upon being pressed for some indication of the progress being made in the numerous conferences he has had with Viscount Ishii, head of the mission, he made the following comprehensive statement: "The conversations with Viscount Ishii have been of a most satisfactory character and I think his visit to this country has been most helpful in benefiting relations between the two countries and in strengthening the bonds of friendship." It is no secret that the coming of the Japanese Mission was regarded as an occasion of the highest moment, not only because of its bearing on the participation of Japan in the war as an ally of the United States but because of its significance touching future relations of this country with the foremost power of the Orient. Certainly what the viscount has said publicly has led many Americans, who hitherto have thought little about oriental problems, to realize that much of the matter printed over here about Japan's alleged intentions in regard to Japan and China, Japan and California, has been purposely twisted to meet the ends of Germany. Despite the silence that has invested the Japanese Mission's stay it is certain that when it leaves there will be in many quarters of this country a higher regard for Japan than there has been before.

WRITE TO YOUR CONGRESSMAN!

An expression of opinion on national prohibition should be secured from the many conferences, conventions, and synods which meet this autumn. They should be urged to pass resolutions favoring measures now pending in Congress, especially the submission by the House of the constitutional amendment already passed in the Senate by eight votes over a two-thirds majority. The six years amendment should be stricken out by the House. The Senate would doubtless concur.

Letters should also go to your Congressman, urging him to vote for the amendment when the House acts upon it.

Protest Against Use of Red Cross Funds for Tobacco

Constant queries have come to our office as to the propriety of using Red Cross funds for the purchase of tobacco for soldiers and sailors. Numerous protests have been forwarded to Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities under the War Department, who is in sympathy with our side of the question. As the government has decided to provide United States soldiers and sailors with everything possible for their comfort, and as tobacco seems such a necessity to a majority, it is furnished to the boys. The Presbyterian Ministers Association of Washington and vicinity has now taken the matter under consideration, and at a recent meeting a protest was issued, which the secretary was instructed to send to both houses of Congress. The protest is "against the proposal to thrust tobacco on every soldier as a part of his ration." The resolution further states: "We respectfully protest against the purchase of tobacco for soldiers with Red Cross funds, much of it contributed by churches with no intimation it is to be so used. We have no thought of forbidding soldiers to use tobacco, but believe no sanction should be given to the use of this harmful narcotic by having it furnished by the government as part of the ration, or presented as a charity, which would naturally lead some to use it who never would have done so without special inducements. We also respectfully suggest to the Red Cross management that an organization so closely related to the churches in its work, should not allow its name to be used to sanction Sunday entertainments that violate the spirit if not the letter of American Sabbath laws under the guise of charity."

Better School Privileges for Children of Lighthousekeepers.

For many years, a goodly number of American born children have been cut off from school privileges, not from any neglect on the part of their parents, for a more industrious, temperate, and honorable set of men and women never lived, but because of the avocation of their fathers as lighthousekeepers of our eastern and western coasts. A woman of Maine, which has a larger number of lighthouses than any other state, has approached the government in behalf of the children, her own growing family being the incentive. She is a loyal W. C. T. U. woman, who faithfully wears her white ribbon, although rarely seeing anyone outside her own house. Once a year she attends the state convention, longingly anticipated as her one great outing. One day there came to Washington headquarters a letter from this brave hearted mother, seeking counsel. It was a new field of effort, and I went at once to the bureau where these matters are considered, only to ascertain that the question of school privileges and regulations comes under state laws, and that the government of the United States could do nothing. This woman has since turned her attention to the state, and I note that Maine has put in operation the plan of having a traveling school teacher visit the outlying lighthouse stations in the state, where school facilities for older children are lacking. The state pays the salary of the teacher, who is transported to and from the stations by lighthouse tenders when necessary, and also furnishes books. The keepers, however, are obliged to provide subsistence for the teacher at their own expense. One teacher now covers fourteen lighthouse stations, following a regular schedule. An objection is the short period—only two weeks—spent at each station by the instructor. It is most earnestly hoped this condition may be improved.

Congress May Adjourn Early in October

Congress is working hard to bring about an adjournment early in October. Every day Senators and Representatives slip away, and it is hard now to secure a quorum. Several have left this week, and others are kept at home through illness. But the faithful few are in attendance, rain or shine, summer and winter, doing their best for the men and women whose representatives they are. It is more and more a mystery why so many desire to return to Congress and work to bring it about, for it is no child's play to attend to the many calls upon

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

IOWA'S FLYING WATER WAGON

FIRST OF ITS KIND IN PROHIBITION HISTORY

Iowa temperance workers, in an effort to spread abroad the gospel of state constitutional prohibition and thereby secure an affirmative vote at the October 15 election, are adopting any and every legitimate means of advertising. A flying water wagon is their latest "hit." An aeroplane flight in the interests of prohibition has probably never before been attempted and is likely to open the eyes of the entire countryside. Crossing the state from east to west nine times, the machine will circle repeatedly over all towns of any size whatever, hurling "bombs" filled with anti-liquor arguments, consisting of copies of telegrams from men of well known national prominence. To give the messages the proper "air" they will bear the date of their scheduled "falling," and will be embellished with an official campaign button. Whole packages of these prohibition publicity agents, strapped together with paper bands which will easily release them at the proper time, will be "let off." The flying water wagon will make about forty landings and the dry committee is being besought by people day and night for "stops" or "circles." Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, president of the state W. C. T. U., writes that the idea is taking like wildfire.

Speakers will journey in autos simultaneously with the aeroplane, that the waiting crowds may hear from them on the liquor question. Altogether it is thought that the plan will be a "boomer" for the dry cause. The cost of the project will be great, but already it is certain that many of the merchants will assist with the financial end of the enterprise, which gives every evidence of helping to wheel Iowa into the ranks of states having constitutional prohibition.

A New World's Wonder
A FLYING WATER WAGON
Don't Miss It! Bring the Family!
Tell the Neighbors!
3,000 MILES OVER IOWA
Equal to a Flight from New York to San Francisco
Unprecedented in the Records of Aviation—First Time in World's History that an Airship has been Used in a Campaign of This Kind
F. S. HOYT, FAMOUS PILOT, AND AEROPLANE EXPERT
Nine Years' Successful Experience
Great Biplane—34 Feet Spread
125 Horse Power
DON'T FAIL TO SEE THE FLYING WATER WAGON

Prohibition Sentiment in Texas at White Heat, says Ex-Governor Colquitt

As is well known liquor politics played an important part in the events which led to the removal from office of Governor Ferguson of Texas. Mrs. Nannie Webb Curtis writes that the impeachment is a signal victory over the liquor domination. Former Governor O. B. Colquitt, who during the days he was the chief executive of the state, was pronouncedly antagonistic to the dry cause, apparently sees the liquor question in a different light at the present time.

"The entire state would vote prohibition were the question submitted at this time," he is quoted in the *Houston Chronicle* as saying. "I believe the state would roll up a 200,000 majority for prohibition now. The state is thoroughly aroused over the condition of affairs at this time, when our nation and all our state governments should be bending their efforts to the defense of democracy throughout the world instead of trying to clean their own house. The people will sweep clean from the state every interest or man who has had a hand in plunging our state into its present sad state of affairs. The trend of sentiment in this state is all too clearly indicated in the recent elections in Dallas, Gonzales, Liberty and Williamson counties, and I might even add Harris county, where the anti majority of 5,000 was practically cut in two."

Dry Iowa State Fair a Record Breaker

The recent Iowa state fair which has attracted national attention and which has been declared a model by experts, was a fair in which liquor was entirely absent. "We never had a state fair like the recent one, said Dean C. F. Curtis of the Iowa State College, "and the absence of booze has been marked on its effect upon the crowds. We never have had as prosperous a looking lot of attendants before."

Grange Leaders to Help in Ohio Campaign

The Ohio state grange is going into the prohibition fray "with its fists clenched," according to an announcement of Grand Master Taber, as reported in a Columbus paper. Mr. Taber will himself take the stump for prohibition, and will bring into the state Grand Master Ketcham of Michigan and Grand Master McSparren of Pennsylvania.

HONOR ROLL

—of—

PROHIBITION STATES AND TERRITORIES AND DATE OF GOING INTO EFFECT

Maine	1851
Kansas	1880
North Dakota	1889
Oklahoma	1907
Georgia	1908
North Carolina	1909
Mississippi	1909
Tennessee	1909
West Virginia	1914
Alabama	1915
Arizona	1915
Virginia	1916
Colorado	1916
Oregon	1916
Washington	1916
Arkansas	1916
Iowa	1916
Idaho	1916
South Carolina	1916
Nebraska	1917
South Dakota	1917
Utah	1917
Dist. of Columbia	†Nov. 1, 1917
Alaska	†Jan. 1, 1918
Indiana	†April 2, 1918
Michigan	*April 30, 1918
New Hampshire	†May 1, 1918
Montana	*Dec. 31, 1918
Porto Rico	†March 2, 1918
Canal Zone	

*Enacted 1916. †Enacted 1917.

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1917

Iowa†† Ohio New Mexico

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1918

Utah†† Missouri Florida
Minnesota Wyoming Nevada

††Now have statutory prohibition. Will vote on constitutional amendment.

City of Quebec to Vote on Prohibition

The province of Quebec, the last stronghold of the liquor traffic in Canada, is fast becoming prohibition territory. According to a recent announcement in the *Montreal Witness*, out of a total of approximately 1,200 municipalities in the province only 99 are wet. A sweeping victory has recently been won in Missisquoi county. During the summer months an energetic campaign has been in progress in the county, conducted so quietly, however, that no Montreal daily and few of the eastern township papers made mention of it. Protestant and Catholic, French and English, worked hand in hand, and prohibition was secured by a 1,732 majority vote. Every poll except one gave a majority for prohibition. In Farnham, Sweetsburg and other municipalities the liquor vote was literally snowed under. In some polls not a single liquor vote was cast, in others only one, two or possibly three. Quebec City is to vote October 4, and if prohibition is victorious in the ancient capital, a dry dominion is practically assured.

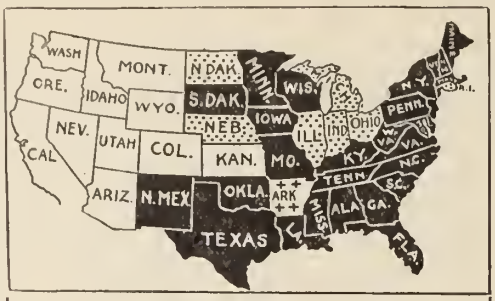
Are Iowa Liquor Dealers Becoming Reconciled to Prohibition?

"Have the liquor men of Iowa given up the fight? If so, the spectacle of ex-saloon keepers, liquor dealers, and wholesalers marching to the polls to register their vote for the 'dry' forces of the state may be a reality October 15, when the constitutional prohibition amendment is voted upon," remarks the *Sioux City Tribune*.

"I have been in the liquor business for twenty years," says one man who is now dispensing soft drinks, "and during that time I have sold trainloads of booze across the bar. While business connections may compel me to refrain from taking an active part in the dry campaign my sympathies are all with the prohibitionists, for I have money invested in this new enterprise. It is yielding me a fair profit and it has scarcely any grief connected with it." Some of the liquor men who have gone into the soft drink business, it is reported, are taking active part in the present prohibition campaign, because of the fact that should the saloon come back it would bring the added expense of another change. One big factor in converting the liquor men to the dry cause, says an ex-saloonkeeper, is that under the present regime the refreshment parlors are no longer forced to be constantly fighting the anti-liquor interests.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE THE WORLD AROUND

Woman suffrage is making triumphal progress in its world-wide campaign. Already eleven states of the United States and the territory of Alaska have bestowed upon their women full suffrage. In eight additional states women have been given the privilege of voting for the President. Six states have given women municipal suffrage. Five of them are included in the presidential suffrage list, Illinois, North Dakota, Indiana, Nebraska and Arkansas (at primaries). Vermont is the sixth. In thirteen other states women have school suffrage, and in four they have the right to vote on taxation or bonding propositions. During 1917 the more conservative eastern states have recorded two victories for suffrage. Vermont has given women municipal suffrage and Rhode Island presidential suffrage.



SUFFRAGE STATUS

States and Territories Where Women Have Full Suffrage:

WYOMING	KANSAS
COLORADO	OREGON
IDAHO	ARIZONA
UTAH	NEVADA
WASHINGTON	MONTANA
CALIFORNIA	ALASKA

Presidential and Municipal Suffrage:

ILLINOIS	NEBRASKA
INDIANA	NORTH DAKOTA

Presidential Suffrage:

MICHIGAN	RHODE ISLAND

OHIO

Suffrage at Primaries:

ARKANSAS

Municipal Suffrage:

VERMONT

States Which Will Vote:

NEW YORK	OKLAHOMA
SOUTH DAKOTA	MICHIGAN

In Canada five great provinces, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Ontario have adopted "votes for women." Even Mexico has caught the equal suffrage spirit and the women of Yucatan have been given the ballot.

On the other side of the world New Zealand, Australia, Finland, Norway, Iceland, Denmark and the great republic of Russia have given the women equal suffrage. The women of British South Africa have had municipal suffrage since 1914. By a vote of seven to one the British House of Commons has gone on record for equal suffrage and the Prime Minister of Hungary is reported as announcing that a bill enfranchising a large number of women will be introduced as a government measure.

TWO NEW WORTH WHILE BOOKS ON ALCOHOL

"This is the new epoch—please God, the last epoch—in the fight against the liquor traffic in America," says Louis Albert Banks, D D., in presenting to the public his new book, "Ammunition for Final Drive on Booze." "The speaker of today who is going to be felt effectively in the strife must use the arguments and speak the language of today. He will find here what he needs to equip him for the last drive on the enemy."

True to his word the author has secured the choice addresses of temperance orators, effective illustrations, fresh facts, strong arguments by the ablest men and telling testimonies. An exhaustive topical index makes it possible, without unnecessary expenditure of time and research, to find desired material.

Now that whisky is under sentence by the government there is need to emphasize the harmfulness of beer. Read the quotation from Dr. Edwin F. Bowers on "Beer and Stupidity."

"The most sinister thing about beer is its apparent harmlessness," says Dr. Bowers. "Whisky, wine, gin, brandy and other so-called 'hard drinks' long hid behind the Bibical bulwark, 'for the stomach's sake.' At last science and common sense combined to prove that they have no peculiar medicinal value. Then beer picked up the fallen banner. The 'food values' of beer and ale have been proclaimed so widely and entertainingly that the average person fatuously believes in them. Besides, beer is supposedly the beverage of that truly neutral country lying between sobriety and inebriety. It is the cup of compromise. 'I can drink beer all night without feeling it,' is a common enough remark.

"But *can* you?

"Modern scientific research has shown that, contrary to general belief, beer is proportionately much more noxious than are wines or liquors. The Bremen Anti-Alcohol Congress, a conclave of many of the most famous physicians in Europe, concluded that, while liquor makes a man brutal and dulls his judgment, an adequate amount of beer makes him slow-witted, and abolishes judgment. While wine or brandy, in sufficient quantity, makes a man crazy, beer tends to make him stupid."

The liquor interests have tried again and again to convince the public that Abraham Lincoln was a friend of the liquor traffic. A story which is doubly apropos at a time when we are using every means in our power to protect the lads of the Army and Navy from the drink evil is quoted from Dr. John Talmadge Bergen. It shows not only the great heart of Lincoln and his sense of guardianship over the men who followed the flag, but his abhorrence of the American saloon and the drink habit. At a Lincoln meeting among old soldiers of a Michigan city one of the veterans related the incident. "We have heard what Lincoln has done for all of us; I want to tell what he did for me," said the veteran. "I was a private in one of the western regiments that arrived first in Washington after the call for 75,000. We were marching through the city amid great crowds of cheering people, and then, after going into camp, were given leave to see the town. Like many others of our boys the saloon or tavern was the first thing we hit. With my comrade I was just about to go into the door of one of these places when a hand was laid upon my arm, and looking up, there was President Lincoln from his great height above me, regarding me, a mere lad, with those kindly eyes and pleasant smile. I almost dropped with surprise and bashfulness, but he held out his hand, and as I took it he shook hands in strong western fashion, and said, 'I don't like to see our uniform going into these places.' That was all he said. He turned immediately and walked away and we passed on. We would not have gone into that tavern for all the wealth of Washington City. And this is what Abraham Lincoln did then and there for me. He fixed me so that whenever I go near a saloon and in any way think of entering, his words and face come back to me. That experience has been a means of salvation to my life. Today I hate the saloon and have hated it ever since I heard those words from that great man."

"Alcohol, Its Relation to Human Efficiency and Longevity"

"Alcohol, Its Relation to Human Efficiency and Longevity," by Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk, medical director of the Life Extension Institute, is an absorbingly interesting study of alcohol and its effects upon humanity.

"If alcohol is the key that unlocks the door to the chamber of disease, degeneration and life-failure, we must hold it solely responsible for the results that follow its use," says Dr. Fisk, in the chapter, "Alcohol a Depressant." "The only safe course is not to use the key. Some individuals may enter the chamber for a little while and escape without noticeable injury; but given two million supposedly sound, healthy men, and let them one after another enter that door, and there can be no reasonable doubt of the result. Many will come out smitten as from the war zone; many will not come out at all. Given two million men of the same type, who pass by the door and do not use the key, and, considering the exactly measured evidence of common observation, who can question that at the end of twenty-five years, the first group will be decimated as compared to the second? If the life insurance statistics showed any other result, they would be inconsistent. Whether the total effect is directly due to indulgence *strictly maintained within the limit of so-called moderation* is a purely academic question. As practical men, what we wish to know is: What does it cost us in the long run to drink alcohol? The evidence that society is paying a heavy bill for the indulgence cannot be longer disregarded by conservative men, entirely outside of the propaganda for drastic methods of reform.

"The contention that there is an inborn social craving for alcohol is pure dogma. Man craves enjoyment, relaxation, change. He seeks to anticipate good fortune and to quiet the activity of those conservative faculties which cause him to worry over trouble and life-struggle. He finds that alcohol apparently assists him in attaining these ends, and he drinks it for these effects, not because he is 'thirsty' or 'craves' alcohol *qua* alcohol, without any knowledge of its effects. Many individuals who are wrecked by alcohol would lead normal lives undisturbed by any 'craving' for it if they were protected from the repeated experience of its effect."

The author examines the question from the point of view of life insurance statistics, of laboratory tests, of the clinic, of the sick room, and in other ways. He gives it as his cumulative judgment that alcohol is a destructive force, wholly evil in its total effects.

JOHN BARLEYCORN

In Account With HUMANITY

Debit	Credit
Account brought forward—	
To millions of lives.	
To more misery and suffering and woe, and poverty and ignorance than caused by all other evils.	Account brought forward from 2000 B. C. to date. NOT ONE GOOD THING
To more than 50 per cent of all sickness.	
To 75 per cent of all insanity.	
To 80 to 90 per cent of all crime.	
To 50 per cent of bad government.	
To 25 per cent of all accidents.	
To broken hearts and destroyed homes.	
To ruining thousands of little girls.	
To loss of efficiency on the part of millions of workers.	
1917—	
July, 1917—To East St. Louis riot.	
August, 1917—To Houston riot.	

A prompt settlement of this account is demanded.
Unless payment is made at once proceedings will be commenced against you in all the people's supreme courts.

—*Good Government*

ONTARIO ENJOYS PROHIBITION YEAR

The province of Ontario, Canada, has had one year of prohibition and reports indicate that our neighbors to the North are well pleased with the experiment. One writer gives the following summary of results:

"The great outstanding gain has been a moral revolution in the homes of Ontario and the decrease in jail population. Those who were formerly a burden on the family are now the support of it. The commitments to Ontario prisons for drunkenness have decreased between 70 and 80 per cent. The total number in Ontario jails shows a falling off of over 40 per cent. In Toronto during the first nine months of prohibition the number of people in jail showed a decrease of 25 per cent. Druggists report a big increase in sales of tooth brushes, powders and pastes since the dry era was inaugurated, a significant argument for what prohibition does to restore self-respect. About eighteen hotels in Toronto to have closed within the year, but these were hotels where the bar was the predominant feature, and their dropping out has done little to lessen guest accommodations."

The *Pioneer* of Toronto gives an interesting review of the past year:

Commercial Travelers Pleased

"Prohibition is the best thing that has ever happened to the traveling public," says Mr. Alec Cook, president of the Commercial Traveler's Association of Canada. "The hotels are quieter at night, and more like home. There is none of the rowdyism there was when the bars were in operation. The accommodation is as good, and in some places better. The prices are higher, but everything is up, and the prices would have gone up in any case. I have heard no serious complaints. We had a lot of complaints under the license system. I think the hotelkeepers deserve credit for the way in which they have taken to the change, and the way they are observing the new law."

"Prohibition has been of great help to the retail grocers," said Mr. Hugh Blain, president of the Eby, Blain Company. "The grocers say that their customers are now paying their accounts better than formerly. Where they previously gave the money to the saloons, they now take it to their wives."

Electrician Speaks

"Prohibition is one of the best things that ever happened, not only to Ontario, but to the country as a whole," is the opinion of Mr. C. F. Meyrick, who is in the electrical business. "Business men are glad that it has come to pass; people are more refined in their appearance, and tradesmen are reaping the benefit in all directions, although on account of abnormal trade conditions it is impossible to say what percentage of increased trade can be placed to the credit of the temperance measure."

DEATH SENTENCE FOR THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC PLEA FROM PRISON CELL

One. just one, of the countless tragedies caused by the liquor traffic in every community where liquor is licensed came to light during the campaign in Dallas county, Texas. It was published in the *Dallas Dispatch*, and helped in the outlawing of the traffic in Dallas City. The story is common enough—only that of a murderer awaiting the death penalty for crimes committed under the influence of liquor—but his plea for the extermination of the traffic which was his undoing should cause every voter in the land to rise to the defense of those who are not strong enough to withstand the temptation of the ever-accessible saloon.

"When crime is attributed to the saloon it is fastened on the right source," writes Leonard Dodd, awaiting execution in his prison cell. "They speak of my crime as 'only the act of a vicious criminal.' What made me 'vicious'? What made me a 'criminal'?

"Whisky!

"I did not inherit a mania to attack a defenseless girl.

"Surely I wouldn't, knowingly, gamble with the gallows!

"No greater love burns in any man's breast than I have for my mother and my people.

"No one is quicker to go to the aid of any girl in danger than I. I WAS human until I forfeited my rights to be called such. Whisky destroyed all the good there was in me, transformed the man to a beast. I've seen dogs that slay rabbits play with babies. I wonder why the same dog kills, cripples—instinct? Whisky crazes the brain and, like the dog, instinct directs the human brute to maim, torture and kill. The man isn't the vicious criminal—the real demon, savage and vicious as a jungle beast, is liquor—the saloon! This terrible fiend, alert and cunning, is forever on the lookout, ready to lead astray your own unsuspecting daughters. Your sons, that all your pride lies in, are easy victims.

* * * * *

"Have you a son? Don't be surprised, then, if some day you are called to police headquarters to look after your model boy. You may get off by paying a fine; you may have to employ the state's best legal talent. You just can't believe that the boy you have done so much for, tried so hard to raise decently, is a murderer. Oh, God, why did he do it? Whisky!

"My daddy thought the same as you. Just a short time until a miserable life is ended, and another pawn of whisky is sent to meet his Maker.

"The liquor folks are going to tell you that booze does not cause misery and crime. Murder is crime; criminal assault is crime; robbery and burglary are crimes—and the cause in my case? I know, my people know, the man who sold it to me knows, that it was whisky.

"And I have asked each inmate of the wing I am confined in, 'Why are you in jail?'

"They almost to a man answered, 'Booze!'

"I never planned to commit the dastardly crime for which I am awaiting death. Somehow it just happened. I was lit up. Others will get drunk as long as the stuff can be bought. A drunken man is liable to do anything. He doesn't think of the law or consequences. His brain is in a fog. Have you a sister? Then it's your duty to protect her. Don't wait until it's too late. Vote your home town dry.

"I can see office buildings, hotels, and property controlled by the liquor people through a window in the jail. They have millions of dollars back of them; they have a slush fund, and silver-tongued orators. They are going to fight it out to the bitter end. Oh, people of Dallas, open your eyes! It's whisky that's sending your sons to the penitentiary and to the gallows. It's whisky that's dragging your girls to the gutter and filling the insane asylums. DRINK is the vicious criminal that ought to be hung!"

SOME NOSTRUMS: "WHAT'S IN THEM?"

MRS. MARTHA M. ALLEN, Superintendent of the Department of Medical Temperance for the World's and National W. C T. U., Forest Hills, Long Island, N. Y.

Tanlac, 16.4 per cent alcohol: Essentially a wine to which some bitter herbs have been added, a small quantity of laxative and some glycerine. *The Journal of the American Medical Association* says of it June 30, 1917, "There is not an intelligent druggist but knows that Tanlac is a piece of unmitigated quackery, and there is not a newspaper publisher who, if his family were sick, would attempt to rely on Tanlac."

Dr. Pierce's Anuric Tablets: Essentially sugar, an acetate, iodide and salicylate of either sodium or potassium, quinine, aloin and hexamethylenamin. Kidney troubles should never be self-treated as they are too serious for self-drugging. Before Pierce sent out a kidney "cure" he taught in his "Medical Adviser" that advertised kidney "cures" are harmful, indeed hazardous. Since he sends out a kidney cure this part of his book of advice has been omitted.

Warner's Safe Remedy, alcohol, 14.40 per cent: Essentially alcohol, glycerine and potassium nitrate with extractive matter. Alcohol should never be used in inflammatory diseases of the kidney, and potassium nitrate would tend to add to any kidney inflammation that might exist.

Asthma cures: Practically all asthma cures contain potassium iodide, a drug that impoverishes the blood when used frequently. Other ingredients used are stramonium leaves and mullein leaves. Force's Asth-Manna is mainly an emulsion of linseed oil to which sugar and potassium are added. Ascatco has been found to be an opium-arsenic preparation with benzoic acid and potassium and 13 per cent alcohol. Tucker's Asthma Cure has been found to contain cocaine. It is not always made the same. It is understood that persons are recompensed for recommending it.

Tonics: The advertised tonics and bitters are nearly all strongly alcoholic. They contain little besides alcohol and caramel sugar for coloring. Tona-Vita has a flavor of meat extract added to the alcohol mixture. Most of the "bitters" are now classed by the United States government as intoxicating beverages. An alcoholic mixture cannot be a tonic. Outdoor air, sunshine, cold baths, proper food, and exercise are the real tonics.

Kodol Nerve Tonic, 13.5 per cent alcohol: Solids almost entirely sugar.

Bell-Ans: A mixture of baking soda, charcoal, ginger and oil of wintergreen. These ingredients are not harmful but they will not work the marvels claimed in Bell-Ans advertising.

Nuxated Iron: A mixture of iron, calcium, magnesium, glycerophosphate, potassium, cascara, etc. The quantity of iron to a tablet was found to be 1-25 of a grain, and the quantity of nux vomica 1-500 of a grain. In a dollar bottle of Nuxated Iron there is less than 2½ grains of iron; in Blaud's Pills, the common iron pills sold in drug stores at 50 to 75 cents per 100, there are 48 grains of iron. It is not wise to take iron unless under the care of a skilled physician as iron may do much injury. Nuxated Iron *is* a patent medicine in the common use of that term.

Wine of Cardui, 20 per cent alcohol, with some viburnum and blessed thistle: Careful experiments with these two drugs are said to show that they have no medicinal value in the troubles for which Wine of Cardui is used. The alcohol deadens feelings of distress, hence seems to give value to the medicine.

Catarrh Cures: Dr. Blesser's was found to contain chamomile, anise, cubeb, pepper. The Anglo-American Medicine Company's Catarrh Cure was found to contain cocaine. Wei de Meyer's was found to be a mixture of carbonate and bicarbonate of soda. Piso's showed vaseline, carbolic acid and fluid extract of golden seal. Sage's showed common salt, a little carbolic acid, oil of peppermint, a trace of sulphur and powdered golden seal. Munyon's Special Catarrh Cure showed sugar pellets slightly medicated with alcohol. Nothing else could be found.

Consumption Cures: Pinex, a syrup of tar containing 16 per cent of alcohol, 17 per cent sugar and some chloroform. Shiloh's showed chloroform and some derivative of morphine with a trace of alcohol. Solberg's Consumption Cure showed nothing but barley flour. The cost of treatment is $20 a month! Hydrocine was found to be almost all sugar with a small quantity of oils and some inert substance like talc. Lung Germine showed a mixture of 44 per cent alcohol, 4 per cent sulphuric acid and 52 per cent water.

Cough and Cold Remedies: Most of the cough remedies contain some form of opium. Chloroform and alcohol are also used with wild cherry and licorice. Kennedy's Honey and Tar showed chloroform, salicylic acid, codein and considerable croton oil. Codein is a drug to be avoided. Mentho-Laxene showed the dangerous habit-forming drug, heroin. Piso's contained chloroform and peppermint, and the extremely dangerous drug, cannabis indica. Ajax Cold Cure, like many other cold cures, contains acetanilid, a heart depressant, also opium, yet claims to be "harmless." Morphine was found in Brown's Bronchial Troches. Jayne's Expectorant contained opium. Pape's contained acetanilid and a laxative drug.

Obesity Cures: Kellogg's (not the Battle Creek Sanitarium Kellogg) Safe Fat Reducer was thyroid gland, poke root and toasted bread. Rengo was thyroid gland, poke root, cascara and cassia. Marmola did contain thyroid, but a later analysis showed only a combination of two laxative drugs. Thyroid will reduce weight but it is such a dangerous drug that careful physicians will not prescribe it. Deaths have resulted from its continued use. The safe way to reduce is to cut out the starchy foods and the fats and eat gluten bread and bulky food like raw cabbage.

Headache Powders: Most of these contain acetanilid, a heart depressing drug, and caffeine, a drug injurious to the nerves and to the kidneys. Phenacetin is of much the same nature as acetanilid and is used by some manufacturers. Potassium bromid is also used. Deaths from "heart failure" are sometimes a result from the weakening effect of headache powders. To cure headache find the cause. If it is eye-strain, get proper glasses. If it is stomach trouble, be careful not to overeat, particularly of "rich" foods. If it is overwork, or fatigue, or lack of sleep, rest more.

Some headache powders are falsely labeled as "containing no dangerous drug" or "harmless" when acetanilid is present.

Kidney Cures: Buchu is in some of these: licorice, glycerine, potassium acetate, sugar and alcohol in others. Resol-Vent capsules showed nothing but quinine sulphate. Pettinger's Kidney Remedy contained couch grass, a little senna and the rest was crushed roasted beans! Swamp-Root analysis revealed a flavored alcohol and water mixture with sugar and a laxative with salicylates. Vernal Palmettona was essentially an alcohol solution of emodin drugs (rhubarb root, etc.), salicylic acid and glycerine. Any other ingredients could not be determined. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm, 11.88 per cent alcohol, although its manufacturers warn against alcohol. Doane's Kidney Pills, oil of juniper, fenugreek and potassium nitrate. Dodd's Kidney Pills, a resinous cathartic with soap and a small amount of fat or wax, bicarbonate of soda, calcium carbonate, sodium and Rochelle salts. Foley's, alcohol, glycerine, caramel and a cathartic. Its claims are false.

Nerve Disorder medicines, Epilepsy, etc.: Miles' Nervine, bromides with sugar. Sanatogen, 5 per cent of glycerol, phosphate of sodium with casein, the solid part of milk. A pint of milk equals a dollar's worth of Sanatogen in food value, according to the analysts.

Cures for Drunkenness and Drug Habits: Alcola, Box one, caffeine, strychnine, talc, starch, milk sugar and coloring matter. Box two, similar, only boric acid takes the place of strychnine. Box three, tartar emetic, gypsum, talc and starch. Mrs. Margaret Anderson, to whom persons are told to write about Alcola, is a "stool-pigeon" for the Alcola manufacturers. Tartar emetic and strychnine are both dangerous poisons. Golden Treatment for the Drink Habit (Dr. J. W. Haines Co.), 75 per cent sugar, 15 to 20 per cent starch, a small quantity of ipecac and capsicum and apparently cascara. Edward J. Woods sends out a "complete treatment" of 60 powders and 68 tablets. The powders were found to contain tartar emetic and sugar of milk, nothing else. The tablets showed tartar emetic, sugar of milk and boric acid. "The estimated cost of the complete treatment is about two cents." The book "Nostrums and Quackery" says Woods' Tobacco Cure is just as worthless as his drink cure. Sante, sold as a substitute for whisky, contains from 21 to 26 per cent of alcohol. The solids were found to be almost entirely sugar with some bitter.

Bodi-Tone, cinchona, gentian, rhubarb, cascara, berberis, capsicum, lithia and iron phosphate. An insoluble substance, probably talcum, was found.

Coca-Bola, a mass of coca leaves, held together by gum benzoin. The sample contained 0.71 grains cocaine to the ounce. A fine preparation to make cocaine fiends.

Williams' Pink Pills, green vitriol, potassium carbonate, powdered magnesia, powdered licorice and sugar.

Green's Sarsaparilla contains formaldehyde with considerable sugar. Nearly all the advertised sarsaparillas contain iodide of potassium, a drug that impoverishes the blood.

Peruna is being advertised again. Some years ago Peruna was found to be alcohol and water colored and flavored. To avoid being taxed as an intoxicating beverage a laxative was added which the North Dakota Board of Health reported to be apparently senna.

Paine's Celery Compound, 19.25 alcohol with considerable sugar. Alcohol is the most active ingredient.

Dr. Jayne's Alterative claims to be almost a "cure-all." Analysis showed molasses, glycerine, a little calcium chloride, Epsom salts, sarsaparilla extract and 25 per cent alcohol.

Vinol is advertised as Wine of Cod

(Continued on Page Eleven)

DEMOCRACY'S FOE

SURVEY OF DRINK SITUATION N EUROPE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR

MARGARET WINTRINGER

Two great battles are on, two wars are being waged in the world today. Gradually the clash of arms will fade into a background against which will stand forth a war involving the physical, moral and spiritual welfare of every present inhabitant of the globe, and of generations yet unborn. And it depends upon the issues of this greater war whether the world shall be made safe for democracy.

The participation of the United States and the part it shall play in the greater and the lesser war, will determine victory or defeat in this grave crisis in which a whole humanity is involved.

Foreseeing that whether or not we kept out of the holocaust of arms, the United States would bear an important part in the war against drink, on a cold December day in 1915, I preferred my request in person to the State Department in Washington for a passport to visit warring Europe.

Promptly came the query from the chief of the Bureau of Citizenship, "Why do you wish to go abroad at a time like this?"

I answered that I wished to go to study the temperance situation created by war. All Europe had suddenly become a great temperance laboratory in which regulation, restriction and prohibition were being tried out on an unprecedented scale. After some persuasion, the passport was granted which enabled me to go abroad as a student investigator in this world temperance laboratory.

Drink in Its Relation to the World War

It is the purpose of these articles to give the results of such investigations as may pertain to the war and betray the part which drink has played in delaying victory and adding to the awful sacrifice of the world's young manhood.

In every nation now at war, temperance societies had increased in membership during the past fifty years of peace. In Great Britain, for many years before the war, dramshops were disappearing at the rate of a thousand a year. In London itself, with a million more inhabitants than in 1900, there were one thousand fewer licensed houses. Great Britain's drink bill was less than in the latter part of the previous century. In London alone a quarter of a million were reached in one year by open-air meetings held by the United Kingdom Alliance. Even the report of the Prussian Government Trades Inspection for 1911 stated that "Beer drinking is growing less and less."

Russia and France were the only countries where the ratio of consumption had not been diminished in pre-war times. It is well for Great Britain and the United States—now allies for prohibition—to remember that the failure in these two countries was not due to lack of temperance propaganda, but to misdirected temperance effort. In Russia, millions were reached in open-air campaigns; in France white placards of the government and the colored posters of the various temperance societies made their appeal against alcohol. But the effort aimed at regulation and compromise rather than prohibition, and the consumption of vodka and absinthe grew apace.

When war tore away the mask from the drink trade, sixty years of peace-time agitation and patient, systematic and scientific education enabled the public to recognize alcohol as democracy's foe; and started the revolt against drink which grew by leaps and bounds and early in the war threatened the overthrow of liquor autocracy.

In sheer fright, Norway jumped on to the water wagon and stayed there sixty-nine days. The historic lesson value of Napoleon's one-hundred-one days of empire sinks into insignificance beside Norway's marvelous sixty-nine days at the outbreak of the war. Never before in history was there such a demonstration of the triumph of prohibition over restriction in mitigating the drink evil. For sixty nine days the sale of liquor was prohibited by the government, and during that time the number of offenses caused by drink was forty-two per cent less than under the "Samlog." Prohibition would have made an even better showing had it not been for the private importation of Scotch whisky, which owing to the peculiar conditions of war, the government was unable to control. Then for forty-two days the sale of liquor was allowed three forenoons on four week days, and though the restrictions were most drastic, the offenses caused by drink trebled and came within one-seventh of the total number committed under unrestricted sale.

Norway's Sixty-Nine Days on the Water Wagon

Those sixty-nine days on the water wagon have caused Norway to desire permanent passage; and the beneficent effect of that trip upon a country so little afflicted with drink as to consume the smallest percentage of alcohol of all the nations of the world will not be forgotten by alcoholized Europe.

The war once ended—they too will ride for their health.

In fact, early in the war the neutral nations of Europe sought safety in more or less drastic prohibitory legislation. Holland prohibited the sale of spirits for beverage purposes. Denmark conserved her food supply by prohibiting the use of rye, wheat, potatoes, barley and foreign corn, except for the manufacture of yeast, and has since strengthened her laws until she has virtually prohibition. Except in Stockholm, Sweden had prohibition during the mobilization of her army, and seventy-five per cent of her subjects are now under absolute prohibition. In fact, it is largely due to the beneficent effect of such early measures of prohibition as they have adopted, that the neutral nations of Europe may hope to withstand the tightening of the food embargo.

Great Britain Within Five Minutes of Prohibition

The story of Great Britain within five minutes of prohibition, as I heard it from the lips of one of Britain's foremost statesmen, and the subsequent price which the nation has paid in the prolongation of the war and loss of valorous youth only await a Milton to become a tragic national epic. I am only free to tell the story that led up to that five minutes; the revelation of loss of time by war-workers, delay of transports and lessened munitions output, which resulted in an investigation by Parliament and the appointment of a committee to consider action by the government; an estimated cost of $300,000,000 dollars, an amount which would have been saved by fifteen days shortening of the war that drink has prolonged into years of indecision. Then everything cleared for the final vote of the committee, which was never taken, though it is an open secret that the King desired it, the public expected it and was ready for prohibition. In vain, prohibition leaders and friends of temperence crowded the House of Commons and waited outside for the hour for which they prayed to be ushered in.

Germany actually clambered over the wheels of the water-wagon, reviving the law of the State of Siege of June 4, 1851, which enabled the German army to be mobilized practically under prohibition. For an unheard of six weeks even beer was under taboo in all German villages. And to those six weeks Germany owes her initial success in the war. But ere firmly seated, she fell off the water-wagon. In October the law of the State of Siege was lifted and there followed the wretched village orgies, and the atrocities in Belgium which have forever blackened Germany's escutcheon.

France met the foe, courageously sacrificing absinthe, the green fiend known to the Egyptians in the days of Moses, but "invited and earnestly entreated" by her people, to prohibit the sale to soldiers, women and children, of spirits containing more than eighteen per cent of alcohol, Marianne hesitated, finally issued the order, and afterward so qualified it as to make even this palliative ineffectual.

Liquor a Greater Foe to France Than is Germany

But the women of France are courageously optimistic. In France, a mother mourning the loss of a beloved son said to me, "If the war brings no other benefit than freedom from drunkenness and the rescue of our people from the hereditary traits, degeneracy and enfeeblement of mind and body, which follow in the train of alcohol, then the war is a blessing and I rejoice to have given my son for such a cause, but if we do not overthrow the interior enemy, then a greater foe than Germany has slain our democracy."

The impartial historian will record that prohibition in Russia proved an insurmountable barrier to Prussianism during those early days of war, while Great Britain deliberated, hesitated and failed to make the supreme sacrifice which would have enabled her to have been the same insurmountable barrier to Prussian encroachment in the West.

As in the beginning of the war drink made itself a pro-German force, decreeing victory or defeat, by lessening the output of munitions, delaying transports and commandeering tonnage needed for war, so today it may prove itself democracy's foe, overturning majorities, and throttling the patriotic effort to increase our national efficiency, so that speedy victory may follow America's entrance into the war.

WHISKY CAUSE OF UNFITNESS FOR ARMY SERVICE

"Whisky caused the rejection of hundreds upon hundreds of our young men from the draft army who were found physically unfit," Lieutenant-Governor Dickinson of Michigan is reported to have said. "Examination papers absolutely and undeniably prove it." This statement is equally true of other states, and is one of the big reasons for the elimination of drink from the nation. If the United States is to have a future the young men of the nation must be safeguarded from that peril of perils, the liquor evil.

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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Evanston, Illinois, October 4, 1917

National W. C. T. U. Convention,
Washington, D. C.,
December 2-7, 1917

The article "Some Nostrums: What's in Them?" by Martha M. Allen, published in this issue, is to be leafleted, and can be secured from Mrs. Allen, Forest Hills, Long Island, N. Y., or from the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill., at 40 cents per 100.

Many of the boys from northern homes are in training in cantonments in southern states. The acting president of the Alabama W. C. T. U. writes that white ribboners of the North, wishing to remember soldiers at these camps may send comfort bags or supplies to Mrs. J. B. Chatfield, 219 Holcombe St., Montgomery, Ala., or to Mrs. D. P. Haynes, Anniston, Ala., presidents of unions in these cities, who will take pleasure in seeing that the gifts are delivered.

Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, state W. C. T. U. president, writes that Mrs. J. S. Umberger, a white ribbon comrade of Las Animas, Colorado, will be glad to correspond with relatives of enlisted men who may be in the Fort Lyon sanitarium, established by the Federal government for the care of invalid sailors and marines, and that she will consider it a privilege to do anything for their comfort and happiness.

In this issue is published the first of a series of articles by Margaret C. Wintringer on war-time anti-liquor legislation in Europe. Miss Wintringer, it will be remembered, spent some months in Europe in 1915, studying conditions relating to the liquor question, and can speak from first-hand observation.

AND NOW THE UTAH ARGUMENT!

Every state which adopts the prohibition policy furnishes an incontrovertible argument against the continued toleration of the legalized liquor traffic. The liquor interests may with their ill-gotten profits employ space writers to argue speciously against the dry policy but their fallacious reasoning avails little; it is negatived overwhelmingly by evidence in the press of the prohibition states, proving that the anti-liquor law is the champion reducer of crime and drunkenness and the augmenter of wealth and prosperity.

Utah's prohibition law has had only two months to demonstrate its value, but already all over the state that "infallible standard by which to gauge the commercial health and energy of a community"—the banks—is proclaiming that it is an unqualified financial success. The Salt Lake City banks report a three per cent increase in deposits during the interim since the liquor shops went out of business, and banking institutions throughout the state make a similar showing. The press of the city gives the credit to the fact that Utah has entered upon a new phase of her economic career by becoming "bone dry" in the matter of liquor.

"The dourest opponents of prohibition must feel themselves confounded by the incident that the increased bank deposits and the abolition of the liquor trade so exactly coincide with each other," says the *Salt Lake City News*. "Their gloomy forebodings as to business prostration thus vanish into thin air. They were either woefully poor prophets, or they made predictions which they did not believe. In either case they are discredited, though that fact does not make much difference either way. The essential thing is that, apart from every other consideration, prohibition pays; for the million dollar increase over normal deposits since August 1 may not unfairly be cited as the sum which under the old condition would have been passed to the white-aproned gent across the bar in exchange for iniquitous stuff that the purchaser took into his mouth to steal away his brains."

Workers for state and nation-wide prohibition will joyfully add the Utah argument to those furnished by other dry commonwealths and will find in it further valuable ammunition to help score a victory against John Barleycorn.

A NOTABLE EXCEPTION

Much well deserved commendation has been given by the press to Provost Marshal-General Crowder's suggestion to the governors of the states that certain well-established places of business be closed as a "safety first" measure and as a mark of respect while the drafted forces were being mobilized in the various cantonments. A point to be noted in connection with the official's proposal is the omission by him of all lines of trade except one. Not a word about the shutting up of the grocery stores. Not a hint of the desirability of restaurants being placed under the ban to prevent overeating at this crisis in national affairs. Not a syllable that would lead the governors to deem it necessary to demand the suspension of business by the fruit stores, the confectioners or the soft drink emporiums, which might be supposed to tempt the populace to over-indulgence. One and only one branch of the commercial business of the states—the saloon—was considered so inimical to the young defenders of the nation that the Federal official communicated to the state executives the recommendation, which was virtually an order, that it be closed during the period of mobilization, as, says the general, "It is especially inappropriate that it be marred by the untoward events which drunkenness brings in its train."

Significant, is it not? Brings to mind the fact that when a riot breaks out the first thing done is to close these places for the sale of alcoholic beverages. Whenever a strike is imminent, these identical centers of trade have to be put out of commission. Absolutely in a class by themselves, tolerated by sufferance when affairs are apparently moving smoothly, given to understand that when any great emergency arises they are a recognized menace to the community and must be suppressed.

If such a precautionary measure for the protection of the enlisted youth of our land, as that suggested by General Crowder, is necessary for a day, why not for a week? For a month? For a year? For the period of the war? Why not, indeed, in the name of common sense and consistency, for all time?

"WAKING UP" IOWA

Iowa is showing itself very up-to-date in its campaign methods, all of which are proving to be efficacious in arousing the people to the necessity of continuous, strenuous work up to the day of the election, October 15. We venture to say, however, that none of its efforts will accomplish more in the way of "waking up" the voters than the tactics now being used by the representatives of the liquor interests. We are informed that every business man in the state has received a plain manila envelope, bearing a one cent stamp, and post-marked, Clinton Iowa, with his address printed in lead pencil in a childish hand. This envelope contains one slip of paper conveying the warning that the prohibition wave is due to arrive October 15, and that if the people vote "Yes," they will pay more rent, taxes, etc., and "turn the state over to a bunch of outsiders who are reforming them at a goodly salary." Then comes the appeal: "WAKE UP. Pass this along. Mail it to a voter today." Another slip bears the following threat: "This is a reminder that we will withdraw our trade from all dealers whose churches have entered politics, bribed legislators, or support any paid body of reformers. Prohibition is up to the voters and will not be bought by the children's pennies that escape the reformer's pockets."

This communication is first of all an admission that those who oppose the amendment have no valid arguments to urge against it but are obliged to resort to a threat of boycott so childish and foolish as to excite nothing but ridicule. It is a virtual recognition that the opponents of prohibition are lined up against all the moral forces of society, represented in the churches, practically all of which are in favor of the dry movement, and it is of course deserving of no intelligent man's attention, for the fact that it is sent out anonymously stamps it as the work of cowards. No man, no business, or interest that is afraid to fight in the open is entitled to a hearing.

Certainly the most ardent advocate of prohibition could not have devised a more effectual method of "waking up" Iowa to the true character of the opposition to constitutional prohibition.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, 561 Thirty-third St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

A Study in Values

Dr. W. C. DAWES

A man offering his body in a sacrificial service of love and patriotism lies wounded, torn and bleeding. He has offered his all, his life, and now that is ebbing away, though the suffering has not passed. A fellow being approaches and into every wound pours a corroding acid. We shudder at the thought.

Substitute for the wounded man, a nation, for the corroding acid, alcohol, and the picture is true to life.

A second picture is before us:

A mother and her children are starving. Just across the street stands a vast brewery whose owner, when appealed to for aid, cries loudly, "What care I if you suffer for bread? I need grain to make my beer."

Our nation and our allies face hunger, thousands upon thousands starvation, yet the brewery interests threaten the government if grain is denied them.

The country that dares to oppose the greatest military machine ever constructed, stands afraid and trembling in the presence of those who would take the bread from the mouths of women and children, and give in its place a poison.

Uncle Sam, in the name of humanity, stand up and be a man!

These starving women and innocent children will take no thought of vengeance, but at the great judgment throne of God who shall say that they will not point the finger of scorn and say, "You starved me that the brewery man might destroy his fellows."

Dangerous Literature

Are these books in your public library?

Prohibition and Good Government.

The Question of Alcohol, Edward Huntington Williams, M. D.

Alcohol, Hygiene and Legislation, Edward Huntington Williams, M. D.

Alcohol—The Sanction for Its Use Scientifically Considered, J. Starks

A Plea for Justice, by a professor of an American University

Five Feet of Information for Impartial Students of the Liquor Problem, published by the United States Brewers' Association

Prohibition—Its Relation to Good Government, Morals, etc

Real and Imaginary Effects of Intemperance, Thomann

Good Morals and Sound Gospel

Discussion on Alcoholic Beverages, A. Claus, Austria

Prohibition, the Obstacle to Real Reform, W. A. Wasson

The Rule of Not Too Much, H. E. Heineman, editor American Brewers' Review, Chicago

Drink, Temperance and Legislation, by Shadwell

Religion and Drink, E. A. Wasson

Prohibition, Its Relation to Temperance, Joseph Debar

Prohibition Movement, Andreae

Prohibition the Enemy of Temperance, J. A. Homan

Anti-Prohibition Manual of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association of America

A Text Book of True Temperance, Monahan. This book is attractively bound in crimson and gold, and is dedicated "to all who love liberty too well to abuse it." The first edition of 10,000 copies has been given away and the second edition is out.

The Brewers' Association sends out free to all libraries their year book, and it is full of untrue "statistics" and dangerous statements.

UNION SIGNAL QUIZ

Do you know the answers to these questions? They may be found in this number of THE UNION SIGNAL.

The use of these questions as a part of local union programs is suggested.

1. What is the prohibition situation in the Dominion of Canada at present?
2. In what respects has Ontario felt the effect of the dry law during the year it has been in force?
3. Is there anything to indicate that the liquor dealers of Iowa are becoming reconciled to prohibition?
4. Name the states having full and partial suffrage.
5. What countries are demonstrating the success of woman suffrage?
6. Why should the temperance workers in every community carefully scrutinize the books on temperance in their public libraries?
7. Relate the story of Lincoln and a young soldier who was about to enter a saloon.
8. What part did liquor play in the battle of the Marne, according to a German writer?
9. Tell how one of the newest prohibition states is furnishing excellent arguments for prohibition campaigns.
10. In what definite way are all advocates of national constitutional prohibition called upon at this time to work for the cause?

Christmas Candy for the Soldiers

Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, National superintendent of Work among Soldiers and Sailors, urges that candy intended for the American soldiers overseas for Christmas be sent without delay. She suggests that all sweetmeats, especially home-made caramels and chocolates be well wrapped in tinfoil and carefully boxed. Mrs. Thacher expresses the hope that hundreds of pounds of confectionery may be sent by white ribboners to the boys in the war zone.

The October Number of the Temperance Educational Quarterly

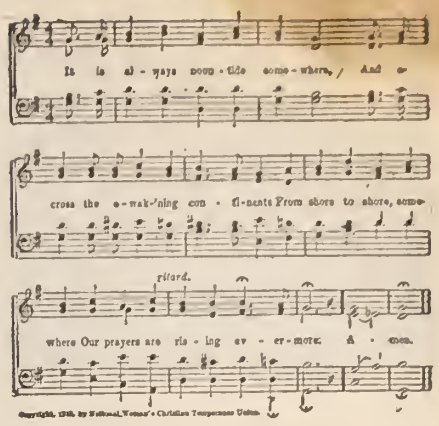
Special attention is called to the current issue of *The Temperance Educational Quarterly*, as it contains the new program for Temperance Day or Frances E. Willard Day. It is hoped that this program may be used not only in the states where the law requires the observance of such a day but in every state. The program may be shortened, if necessary, but it is intended for an afternoon when all local chapters of the W. C. T. U. will be present in the schoolroom and hear the children explain temperance.

In addition to the program the October *Quarterly* contains an article on "Temperance in Europe as Affected by the War," by Dr. Ried of Glasgow. This article is clear, concise and up-to-date and may be quoted with perfect assurance of its accuracy.

Special attention is called to an unsigned article, "A Doctor's Off-Hand Talk on Cigarets." By a mistake of the publisher the author's name was omitted; but this telling article that never could have been more timely was written by Dr. Arthur Holmes, Dean of the State Teachers' College of Pennsylvania. It should be read by all workers in the schools as well as by superintendents of the department of Anti-Narcotics.

The program may be obtained in leaflet form from the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House at five cents per copy. Extra numbers of the *Quarterly* may be ordered from Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, 561 33d St., Milwaukee, Wis.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE



AT THE NOONTIDE HOUR

At the sacred noontide hour let the white ribboners of the land unite in prayer daily for our country and all other countries, that all may come to see the true Christian and humanitarian point of view in this world crisis; for the protection of "our boys" from the physical and moral deterioration from drink and vice that follow in the wake of war; for our President and his advisers that divine wisdom may rule every decision, that lasting peace may speedily come and the will of the Father of all peoples be done throughout the earth.

"Lord Make It Right!"

Being perplexed, I say,
Lord, make it right!
Night is as day to Thee,
Darkness as light.
I am afraid to touch
Things that involve so much;
My trembling hand may shake,
My skilless hand may break;
Thine can make no mistake.

Being in doubt, I say,
Lord, make it plain!
Which is the true, safe way?
Which would be vain?
I am not wise to know,
Nor sure of foot to go;
My blind eyes cannot see
What is so clear to Thee.
Lord, make it clear to me.

—Unidentified

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

JOHN M. SHRIGLEY of Lansdowne, Pa. Another great heart has been stilled. Mr. Shrigley was a life member of the National and World's W. C. T. U.: the strong and generous supporter of Mrs. Shrigley and Miss Ethel Shrigley in their National and state work.

MRS. CARRIE SHUMAN, Arcata, California, president of the local union and for three years president of the Humboldt county W. C. T. U. Although an invalid for a number of months, just a week before her home-going she attended a W. C. T. U. convention held in her home town, the program for which she had taken an active interest in arranging.

MRS. CAROLINE EDGERTON, Dunreith, Ind., an active worker for prohibition and equal suffrage and a liberal supporter of these reforms. She expressed the hope that she would live to see the fires put out in the last distillery, and her death took place September 8, when the distilleries were closed for at least the period of the war.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAY

World's Temperance Sunday, November 4.

FAIRS AND OPEN AIR MEETINGS

CAROLYN P. LINDSAY, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent

As September and October are the months for fairs, the department of Fairs and Open Air Meetings is particularly busy at this time. The late date of the National W. C. T. U. Convention this year is a distinct advantage in that reports of all fairs held can now be included in the National superintendent's report. This is not possible when the annual gathering occurs in November.

While the department is now conceded to be an "all-the-year-round" one, especially because of its exhibits and window displays, many superintendents like to concentrate the effort of the year at this time on fairs, feeling that an unusual opportunity for making prohibition sentiment is presented upon such occasions, and so it is, particularly at the state fairs. The war has not changed conditions greatly in this direction. People are still looking forward to "fair time" when they may exhibit the results of their experiments and their labors in agricultural endeavor. The fair is the great recreation center of rural communities and the articles displayed represent to a great extent the efforts of the year.

Wherever people congregate temperance principles can well be promoted. White ribboners have a splendid way of advertising their year's work. The tent with its literature and free water, the parade, the moving picture (with temperance films), the "sandwich" man telling his little story by means of posters, the talk from the automobile—everything attracts and helps teach people the thing they must ultimately learn, viz., that national prohibition is coming faster than they can possibly realize.

A year ago we had nineteen prohibition states. Today we have twenty-six states, also Alaska, Porto Rico, the Canal Zone and the District of Columbia, all dry.

Last year, fairs were held in 666 places; in 354 of these, the W. C. T. U. had an active part. Nearly 2,000 other open-air meetings were held. Nearly 1,000 members were gained. Over 1,000,000,000 pages of literature were distributed and nearly $20,000 raised. Thirty-three fountains were erected, and nearly 8,000 posters used. There were fifty-two parades with 106 floats. Drinking cups and blotters, SIGNALS and fans were used by the hundreds. Nearly 300 pledges were signed.

We are hoping that this wonderful report of last year will be trebled this year. Twenty-eight states participated in the year's work. Let us not feel that all our energy must be given to war relief work. There are other ways of being patriotic. Our department work must not be allowed to suffer, and the department of Fairs and Open-Air Meetings is one of the most effective ways of creating public sentiment. "Let us not be weary in well doing," but keep right on to make this the best year yet.

It is not too late for exhibits and this is also the season for floats and parades. Surely there is something in the department Plan of Work which meets your needs.

414 Western Ave., Albany, N. Y.

CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP

EMMA L. STARRETT, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent

How our hearts respond to the call for service! And one of the calls is to keep the home fires burning. As Christian citizens we are responsible for the spiritual and moral influence in the community. The basic foundation of government is a Christian civilization founded upon the Golden Rule of Christ. In our anxiety concerning the war let us not forget that the old problems of city, state and national life, perhaps intensified, are still waiting to be solved.

We must help to make America safe for democracy, by urging law enforcement; the safeguarding of community interests and welfare; the teaching of patriotism, citizenship and morality in the public schools; the necessity of public playgrounds; the importance of the ballot—see department leaflet, "Only One Vote"—and the responsibility of every citizen to use his influence and right of franchise for the election of men in city, state and nation, who will stand for righteous decrees, and not violate their pledge of law enforcement and thus allow the vicious and immoral element to lower the standard of civic life.

In every way urge the importance of woman's influence—see the new leaflet, "Woman's Influence in Civic Betterment." Study community civics, city ordinances, state laws and the great need of desirable legislation along social, educational and industrial lines.

A number of the leaflets in this department have been used in comfort bags for the soldiers, especially, "What's the Harm in Gambling," "Cost of a Boy," and "Sobriety a Builder of Nations."

The offer of $45 in prizes for the best temperance cartoons by pupils in seventh and eighth grades and high schools should be given more publicity in local and city press. Send for copies of the free "Prize Offer" leaflet, urging the value of this visualized temperance education, for the superintendents and principals of your public schools.

A new declaration of policy in the administration of Indian affairs has been issued by Hon. Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian Affairs. "The time has come for discontinuing guardianship of all competent Indians and giving even closer attention to the incompetent that they may more speedily achieve competency.

"Broadly speaking, every Indian, as soon as he has been determined to be as competent to transact his own business as the average white man, shall be given full control of his property and have all his lands and money turned over to him, after which he will no longer be a ward of the government.

"This is a new and far-reaching declaration of policy. It means the dawn of a new era in Indian administration. It means that the competent Indian will no longer be treated as half ward and half citizen. It means reduced appropriations for the government and more self-respect and independence for the Indian. It means the ultimate absorption of the Indian race into the body politic of the nation. It means, in short, the beginning of the end of the Indian problem.

"In carrying out this policy, I cherish the hope that all real friends of the Indian race will lend their aid and hearty co-operation."

The question of the rights of the red man is, then, one of the home problems we are asked to help solve. Indians are volunteering in large numbers to fight for liberty and world-wide democracy. Immediately following the declaration of a state of war, a message from Salt Lake City stated that "Ten thousand native Navajo Indians will take to the war path for the government." Another from the principal chief of the Cherokees, Tulsa, Oklahoma, asked the privilege of organizing a regiment "to defend the flag when needed in the great crisis now before us." According to an official report 1,200 Indians from the Canadian reserves have enlisted for active service in the war. "They have proved themselves excellent riflemen and possessed of great endurance," says a report. Seventy-five Indians from Nebraska have just gone into camp. A dispatch from Glasgow tells of the training camp in Scotland for the Six Nations of the Canadian Iroquois, who are fighting with the Allies.

It is an inspiring thing to find the Indians joining in a struggle for international freedom, brotherhood and democracy. More and more are we beginning to give due heed to the rights of the race which once had this entire continent for a playground and which fed the starving Pilgrims in 1620. Let us work and pray that American democracy shall include them as well as the alien races.

The Seminole Indians in Florida, after a long, heroic struggle, have recently had 100,000 acres of land set aside for them by the legislature.

The courts of California have now decreed that Indians are both electors and citizens, and that, therefore, they cannot be denied the right of sending their children to the schools nor their sick and infirm to county institutions.

By slow degrees Indians are coming into their own. Literature urging law enforcement and explaining the meaning of good citizenship of a character which appeals to other peoples, will help solve the problem of the red man.

Central City, Neb.

New Flowers Named for Frances E. Willard and Anna A. Gordon

If you desire a perfectly new and not-to-be-duplicated blossom to grace your home, send to the Gloede conservatories, Evanston, Illinois, for a Frances E. Willard or an Anna A. Gordon delphinium. Exquisite varieties of this beautiful flower have been named in honor of these well known women by Mr. R. F. Gloede, who has the Luther Burbank talent for producing new floral creations. The choice of Miss Willard's namesake was made within a few days of her birthday, September 28.

The delphinium belongs to the Ranunculaceae family, genus larkspur, so-called because the gland containing the nectar is dolphin shaped. The newly evolved "Frances E. Willard" species is cream white, with a heart of gold, and the blossoms upon the long, graceful spike are full and abundant. The "Anna A. Gordon" delphinium is an exquisite blue with a lavender tint toward the center.

The floral beauties which now bear the names of these two beloved leaders of the W. C. T. U. are aristocrats in the plant world. Upon the occasion of the christening of the plants recently the florist informed the representative of THE UNION SIGNAL that he had that very week sold one of these delphinium hybrids to a Lake Forest, Ill., resident for $1,000. This is not the first flower to be named for Frances Willard, a beautiful rose having for some years borne her name.

One Variety of Delphinium

Some Nostrums: What's In Them?

(Continued from Page Six)

Liver Oil but contains no oil and showed 18.88 per cent alcohol.

Varnesis: 15 per cent alcohol, one per cent laxative drugs and a dash of red pepper. A person taking this according to the directions will get as much alcohol in a week as if he took twelve bottles of beer.

Parmint: "Appears to be an alcoholic solution containing sugar, glycerine, chloroform and a mixture of volatile oils, anise predominating."

Wincarnis: A meat wine made in England. It will make drunkards, as any other wine will. Meat wines are a fraud, as extract of meat is only a flavor. It is not a food.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills: Acetanilid and caffeine. The directions advise dangerous doses.

Mother's Friend: Nothing but cottonseed oil could be found in this.

Balm of Figs Compound: Fatty matter, icthyol, alum and boric acid.

Nutrolactis: A little strychnine and alcohol with a little laxative matter.

Thacher's Worm Syrup: Contains a poisonous drug, santonin, which is more dangerous when given as recommended, with castor oil.

Mayr's Stomach Remedy: Powder No. 1, Glauber's salts, acid sulphate. No. 2, sodium acid phosphate. Liquid, olive oil colored to disguise. The "gallstones" which pass after taking these are produced by the action of the intestinal fluids on the oil and acids.

Balm Palmetto: Capsules are cocoa butter, alum and a trace of hydrastis (golden seal). The cerate was found to be plain vaseline. The Female Tonic, sugar of milk 100 per cent.

Celerina: 42 per cent alcohol. "Nothing else that has any recognizable activity."

Preparations listed by the North Dakota board of health as consisting principally of alcohol are Peruna, Hostetter's Bitters, Swamp Root, Lydia Pinkham's Compound, Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Berg's Health Tonic, Hoff's Vitalizer, Kodol Nerve Tonic.

The board of health of Cleveland, Ohio, co-operating with the druggists of that city, have put the following nostrums out of sale in Cleveland: Hull's Superlative Compound, Swamp Root, Tanlac, Kopp's Baby Friend, Nature's Creation, Lung Germine, Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Our Standard Remedy, Tuttle's Family Elixir, Dr. Kauffman's Sulphur Bitters, Plant Life. etc.

Beautifiers, etc.: Mayatone, Epsom salts and borax. Parnotis, baking soda and Glauber's salt. Saxolite, alum and Epsom salts. Crystos, common salt and boric acid. Spurmax, dried and perfumed Epsom salts. Newbro's Herpicide, alcohol, glycerine and salicylates.

The danger of self-prescribing is illustrated by this incident: A man who was suffering from an eruption in the palms of his hands used an ointment for some time but without relief of the itching or the eruption. Finally a visit to a physician disclosed that he was suffering from diabetes mellitus.

In the analyses here given all the active drug constituents are named. It is possible that there may be small amounts of other ingredients not definitely recognized by the analysts.

Contest Workers, Attention!

MRS. A. E. CARMAN, National Superintendent

Owing to the advance in the price of silver, material and labor, we are compelled to charge an extra twenty-five cents on all silver medals. The gold medals and all souvenir pins and badges will remain the same as at present. The price of the contest books will be fifteen cents each. The literature will remain the same. We do not believe this small increase in price will hinder in any way the work of the department.

The many calls for funds to carry on an active campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition and Work among Soldiers and Sailors will induce many, who heretofore have not been active, to take up contest work, as a well managed contest brings in money that helps materially in the extensive work of the organzation.

THE PREACHER'S ADVISORY BOARD

DAWLEY PALMER

At the first informal meeting of the officers of the church to which the Rev. Doctor Bolton had just been appointed, the pastor was received with hearty cordiality, and, in view of the alleged mistakes committed by previous leaders of the flock, everyone was very earnest in the desire for a mutual understanding of conditions.

"This seems to be an appropriate time, Doctor Bolton," ventured Mr. Smith, "to consider what is the highest good of our church."

"Yes, Mr. Smith."

"Now, regarding the trend of your sermons, I feel that it would be unwise for you to attack the Sunday ball games in our town, for it might offend many young people who attend our Sunday school and others whom we wish to attract. Some of our boys even play, and a large number attend the games. We never have openly opposed the sport, for fear the young folks might seek amusements further away from home."

"I understand," said the pastor, rubbing his chin.

"May I put in a word just at this time?" asked Mr. Jones. "Mrs. Jones, who is president of the Ladies' Society, wanted me to request, on behalf of the ladies, that you do not attack from the pulpit sects whose faith differs from ours—who read from other books than the Bible. You see, our ladies have many friends among such people, who always come to our church dinners and who spend considerable money at our bazaars."

"I see," said the reverend doctor, vaguely.

"And I should like to add," interrupted Mr. Brown, "that the men of the congregation might appreciate it if you were not to say anything about tobacco habits. Most of them smoke, more or less, and, of course, we wouldn't like to lose any of them."

"I infer, then, Mr. Brown—" began Doctor Bolton, but Mr. Brown had not finished.

"Pardon me; I have one more point to make. You will find that some of our people play cards—just in a nice social way, you know, but for some consideration—prizes—cups—little things of that sort—so if you should ever wish to preach against gambling, it would be well, perhaps, not to mention the things I have spoken of."

The reverend gentleman shifted his position uneasily, coughed twice, and essayed to speak, but was interrupted by Mr. Gray.

"Since these subjects have been brought up so frankly," he remarked, "would it not be well to advise Doctor Bolton of another matter? In times past, when the church needed help in paving the street and laying sidewalks, two liquor dealers donated generously. Though we are happy to say we have no saloons in this community, some of our best friends—those who have bought memorial windows and have assisted in other ways—are distantly interested in saloons in other localities; so that, doubtless, it might be well to avoid the liquor question except, of course, when it *must* come up."

"I came here to preach the gospel!" thundered the pastor, as, with white lips, he sprang to his feet.

"Certainly, certainly!" was the reassuring chorus.

"Well, what would you have me preach *about?*"

"Why—the Bible, of course," "To be sure," "Certainly," came from one and another of the surprised company.

"And what shall I preach *against?*"

There was an awkward pause, during which the puzzled spiritual mentors ahemmed and cleared their throats, but no one spoke. Finally Doctor Bolton arose, solemnly lifted his hands, and said, "Brethren, let us pray."

AN UNWRITTEN STORY

CECILE L. HOUGHTON

Mary Evans had an ambition. She taught the little school in her home district, by her sweetness and patience made her pupils love her, satisfied the neighborhood—which is really saying a great deal—and won the hearty approval of her occasional visitor, the county superintendent. But besides doing all this Mary had an ambition. She wanted to write stories, stories that should be eagerly read by people far and near, stories with a helpful, hopeful message that might cheer and bless the reader and inspire to nobler living. Dozens of airy, half-formed "creations" had flitted through her brain during the lovely, busy autumn months. Sometimes she had even caught a few words on the tip of her pen and promised herself that later she would find the time to elaborate her ideas. When, for a few days, there were no lessons to prepare, no work to plan and no test papers to mark, then surely she would have the coveted leisure moments to make her beloved dream come true.

At last, because of hard work done the evening before, Mary Evans was able to claim one particular Saturday morning as her own. To be sure, she gave some attention to certain duties in the home. For example, she helped mother with the work, advised sister Jane just how long to make her new skirt and what sleeve pattern to use and attended to many little details of various kinds. All these things did not take much time, however, and Mary congratulated herself that at half past nine she was ready for the task she had long had in mind—the actual writing of a story!

It was a bitterly cold day and the house seemed hard to heat. Finding that her own room was too cold for comfort, even if she wore a wrap, she brought tablet and well-sharpened pencil to the living room. Scarcely had she seated herself in the corner by the big stove when little brother spied her, left his toys and, nestling close, inquired, "Is 'oo goin' to wite a tory? Let bruvver see Mary wite a nice tory."

With one arm about the child, she proceeded to concentrate her mind, when a noise upstairs attracted her attention and she ran to the door. "What are you doing, mother? Moving the furniture out of the east room? It's too heavy for you. I'll be right up to help." After thirty minutes or so she was back again at her interrupted task. All would have gone well for several minutes had it not been for the telephone. Susie Jarvis wanted to make some candy and only "teacher" knew the best recipe. There was to be a vacancy in Sunday school next Sunday and the pastor called to ask Mary to take the class. An old classmate was home on vacation and wished to meet her friends at an informal party, and Mrs. Tupper, a near neighbor, was shut in the house with a cold and wanted Mary to come over and cheer her a little. The popular young teacher answered all these requests in her usual pleasant manner and again sat down to write. She had actually formulated a title and several words of introduction when the door opened and father poked in his head.

"Oh, there you are," he breathed in a relieved tone. "Got a pencil handy? I've been figuring some accounts and they don't come out just right. If it isn't too much bother I wish you'd go over them with me." Of course it was no bother. She was glad to assist her father. But evening found the delightful story still unwritten.

After the children had gone to bed and father sat dozing by the fire, once more Mary rather stealthily produced her paper and pencil. Uncle Ben, apparently deep in his paper, slipped his glasses down on his nose, looked fondly at his niece, and then said:

"Got something to tell you, Mary. Just heard it today. It's about one of your boys at school, too. You know last threshing time how hot it was. Mighty trying time for any of us. Never saw such wet shirts and roasted looking faces in my life. Well, that biggest boy of yours took a man's place with his fork all through the season. I used to give him a lift myself once in a while when I happened to work near him. He didn't ask me to; no sir; he's a gritty one! Well, one day Hunt and Lee and Lewis and some of those big fellows who ought to know better were wetting their parched throats with something not out of the water boy's jug, something they thought would brace them up a little. They thought it would be fun, I suppose, to see that biggest boy of yours 'be a man,' as they called it, and they set out to accomplish their purpose. I reckon you girls don't know, maybe, how subtle and persuasive and mean a lot of fellows can be. But try as they might, do you suppose they could make that big boy of yours give in? Not a hair's breadth, no sir! And I have good reason to believe that the training his teacher gave him in school and those physiology lessons had a heap to do with his standing up as he did and resisting the temptation to drink those big fellows put in his way. Well, I guess you were going to study or write and I'm hindering you, so I'll go to bed. I thought, though, I'd like to tell you what I have tonight."

The fire had burned low. Mary laid aside her paper and pencil and stole softly away to her cold room. "Perhaps it is not for me to write stories," she thought as she snuggled down in the warm blankets. "Perhaps it is for me to live out my stories and to help others to live them. Anyway I am happy, so happy, over my big boy! It is worth everything if I helped the least bit in the winning of his victory."

THE FLAG ON THE FARM

We've raised a flagpole on the farm
And flung Old Glory to the sky,
And it's another touch of charm
That seems to cheer the passerby.

But more than that, no matter where
We're laboring in wood and field,
We turn and see it in the air,
Our promise of a greater yield.

It whispers to us all day long
From dawn to dusk: "Be true, be strong;
Who falters now with plow or hoe
Gives comfort to his country's foe."

It seems to me I've never tried
To do so much about the place,
Nor been so slow to come inside.
But since I've got the Flag to face,

Each night when I come home to rest
I feel that I must look up there
And say: "Old Flag, I've done my best;
Today I've tried to do my share."

And sometimes, just to catch the breeze,
I stop my work, and o'er the trees
Old Glory fairly shouts my way:
"You're shirking far too much today."

The help have caught the spirit, too,
The hired man takes off his cap
Before the old Red, White and Blue,
Then to the horses says: "Giddap!"

And starting bravely to the field,
He tells the milkmaid by the door:
"We're going to make these acres yield
More than they've ever done before."

She smiles to hear his gallant brag,
Then drops a curtsey to the Flag,
And in his eyes there seems to shine
A patriotism that is fine.

We've raised a flagpole on our farm
And flung Old Glory to the sky;
We're far removed from war's alarm
But courage here is running high.

We're doing things we never dreamed
We'd ever find the time to do;
Deeds that impossible once seemed,
Each morning now we hurry through:

The Flag now waves above our toil
And sheds its glory on the soil,
And boy and man look up to it
As if to say: "I'll do my bit."

—*Philadelphia American*

THE LOST TRILL

JENNIE N. STANDIFER

The frost fairies had painted the forests in crimson, russet and gold, which was a hint to the southern warblers that the song season was drawing to a close. The orioles, thrushes, cat birds and many other famous singers were trimming their feathers for their journey farther south, while the songsters who were going to remain through the winter were busy practicing their best lays before their beaks must be closed to protect their vocal chords.

Down in an apple orchard one crisp frosty morning, Mrs. Mocker and her two daughters were cleaning their summer home tree of borers before flitting to Cedar Thicket to spend the winter.

Mrs. Mocker was saying to Jimmie Mocker, her only son:

"You must learn some new notes before the songsters leave us, son. I want you to be as famous a singer as your father. You spend too much time practicing that whistle to worry Mr. Dog, and mewing like a kitten to puzzle Mrs. Cat. And do quit giving that hawk call and scaring poor Mrs. Hen and her biddies half to death. Never pretend you are something bad when you are not. Your poor dear father used to say, before that cruel hawk caught him, that we mockers must be proud of our good name and keep it spotless. Fly away now, and learn some pretty quavers and trills."

"All right, mother," chirped Jimmie cheerfully.

Away he flew over meadows and fields, to a briar thicket near a spring. A trim, brown thrush was balancing himself on the swaying limb of a willow, and caroling a gay rondo. Jimmie listened with both of his ears until he caught the key and then he joined Mr. Thrush in a lively duet.

When the thrush flew away, Topknot Redbird began a cheery solo on the other side of the branch. Jimmie began to pipe the notes, and before you could say Jack Robinson half a dozen times, he could warble them as well as Mr. Redbird himself.

Then he practiced the coo of a dove and Bob White's call. An oriole began a sweet sonata over in a tall elm, and Jimmie could soon sing it as easily as Mrs. Oriole.

He was wondering what he would learn next when a flock of noisy blackbirds came whirring over his head and lighted in a field nearby. They began chattering a chorus as they scrambled and fought over some stacks of corn.

"There's my chance to learn a quaver," thought Jimmie.

He flew to a fence near the blackbirds and his quick ear soon caught the throaty notes he wished to learn. He was singing merrily when —zip! a clod of dirt came whizzing in the midst of the greedy blackbirds. They were away like a flash. Two boys leaped the fence and began putting the corn in baskets.

"Blackbirds are rascals," said one boy. "If we hadn't come early, they would have eaten half of our popcorn."

"They are thieves," said the other boy. "I hate to hear their ragtime singing."

Jimmie spread his wings and flew to a barn yard. His mother would not want him to learn that kind of song.

Billie Blue Jay was scolding and cha-a-ing up in the window of a hay loft, and Jimmie called out:

"What's the matter, Billie?"

"I want an egg to suck, and Mrs. Hen won't get off her nest. Come help me drive her off and have an egg yourself."

"No thank you, I'm no eggsucker," replied Jimmie. "I've got to be careful of my name."

He flew to the top of a big magnolia and began to breakfast on the bright red seeds. He had finished his meal when from the back yard of a big house there came a clear, sweet bird trill that almost took his breath away.

"That's the song I must learn," he cried as he fluttered over to the back yard. "That is Robin Redbreast—the prince of trillers!"

Hidden in the foliage of a giant cedar, Robin was singing his best, while a dozen or more of his aunts and uncles and cousins and other relatives were feasting on the pale yellow, frost-bitten berries of a china-tree.

Jimmie flew to the cedar and listened eagerly to the wonderful song. How delighted his mother would be if he could learn that lovely trill! Softly he piped the notes over and over. He was beginning to get the right key and time when—down fell a young robin from the china-tree!

Jimmie expected the song to stop, but Robin Redbreast trilled and quavered merrily on without seeming to notice the downfall of his relative.

Another robin fell from the tree and several others were staggering giddily. Suddenly the gay song hushed, for from the barnyard a cautious old hen was squawking: "A hawk; A hawk! Hide! Quick! Quick!"

The robins in the china-tree flew to the cover of the big cedar. The hawk circled lower and lower. Jimmie was so frightened he hardly dared to breathe. One of the robins fluttering on the ground was almost in the hawk's talons when there was a loud shout, and the two boys with baskets of popcorn came running through a gate. The hawk flew away and Jimmie felt safe again.

"Look at those drunk robins!" cried one of the boys. "Those half-rotted china berries make birds as drunk as wine makes men."

"There's a mocking bird with that tipsy drove of robins," said the other boy. "I didn't think mockers kept such company."

"Oh, he just happened along."

Jimmie flew straight to the apple orchard and found his mother and sisters still hunting for borers in the apple tree.

"What new songs did you learn, Jimmie?" asked Mrs. Mocker with interest.

"I learned the thrush rondo, and redbird quickstep, and the oriole sonata."

"Did you learn any quavers and trills?"

"I got the blackbird quaver all right, but they call blackbirds rascals and thieves because they steal corn."

"Then don't imitate them, Jimmie. Leave that quaver out of your song."

"I will, mother. Then I heard Robin Redbreast trilling. It was the most beautiful trill in the world, and I learned it right away, but a hawk came very near catching a robin who was drunk on china berries, and I was so frightened I lost the trill. I could follow a flock of robins and learn it again, if—"

"No, you will not follow any of the rowdy Robin family, Jimmie Mocker," declared Mrs. Mocker positively. "If you learned that trill somebody might mistake you for a robin. No matter how beautiful it is, you'd better lose it than to lose your good name."

And to this time Jimmie Mocker has never learned Robin Redbreast's lovely trill. But his singing is so fine that the trill has never been missed from his store of beautiful songs.

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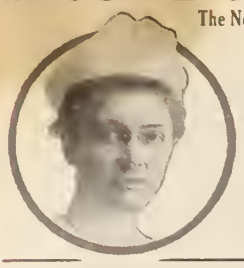

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The Part Drink Played in the Battle of the Marne

In the book, "The Battle of the Marne," written anonymously by a German writer and censored by the German authorities because of certain incriminating admissions as to the actual motive in attacking France through Belgium, is found the following startling revelation as to the part drink played in the conflict. The *Northwestern Christian Advocate* calls attention to the statement contained in the publication named, which is now translated into both French and English:

In telling the story of the forced march of the German army toward Paris, the author, supposedly upon the staff of von Moltke or von Kluck, says:

"Our soldiers are worn out. For four days they have been marching forty kilometers a day. The ground is difficult, the roads are torn up, trees felled, the fields pitted by shells like strainers. The soldiers stagger at every step, their faces are plastered with dust, their uniforms are in rags; one might call them living rag-bags. They march with closed eyes, and sing in chorus to keep from falling asleep as they march. The certainty of victory close at hand and of their triumphal entry into Paris sustains them and whips up their enthusiasm. Without this certainty of victory they would fall exhausted. They would lie down where they are, to sleep at last, no matter where, no matter how. Only the delirium of victory keeps our men going. And, to give their bodies a drunkenness like that of their souls, they drink enormously. But this drunkenness also helps to keep them up. Today, after an inspection, the general was furiously angry. He wanted to put a stop to this collective debauch. We have just persuaded him not to give severe orders. It is better not to be too strict, otherwise the army could not go on at all. For this abnormal weariness abnormal stimulants are needed. In Paris we shall remedy all this. We shall forbid the drinking of alcohol there. When our troops are at last able to rest on their laurels, order will be restored."

"Mark you, it is a German officer who states that German soldiers 'drank enormously' before the battle, and the carousal did not stop with the march," comments the *Advocate*. "In the French villages of Ile-de-France and Champagne the soldiers broke into the well filled cellars of the fled French and consumed their contents, leaving the main street of each town so strewn with wine bottles and broken glasses that the troops marching through later were forced to go by the neighboring fields.

"It would not be fair, perhaps, to say that the Battle of the Marne was lost through drink. It was lost to the Germans because people of heroic and splendid blood, aroused by the cruel thrust of a rapacious militarism, fought for their 'altars and their fires.' But when a German officer, writing a book on the battle, calls attention to the fact that German troops 'drank enormously' on the eve of battle, sensible people are permitted to draw their own conclusions."

STATE CONVENTION CALENDAR

Maryland—Towson, October 2-4.
Oregon—Albany, October 2-5.
Utah—Tremonton, October 3-5.
Pennsylvania — Greensburg, October 4-8.
Wyoming—Wheatland, October 4-8.
New York—Jamestown, October 5-9.
Montana—Havre, October 7-10.
Nebraska—Lincoln, October 8-11.
Washington (East)—Davenport, October 9-11.
Kansas—Topeka, October 9-12.
Delaware—Seaford, October 10-12.
Tennessee—Bristol, October 12-15.
California (North)—Santa Rosa, October 15-19.
Alabama—Montgomery, October 16-18.
New Hampshire—Franklin. October 16-18.
Illinois, Peoria, October 16-19.
Georgia—Dawson, October 16-19.
Washington (West).—Seattle, October 16-19.
Connecticut — Middletown, October 17-19.
South Carolina—Aiken, October 19-21.
South Dakota—Yankton, October 19-24.
Ohio—Springfield, October 22-25.
Massachusetts—Brockton, October 23-25.
Iowa—Waterloo, October 23-26.
District of Columbia—October 24-25.
Colorado—Boulder, October 24-26.
Vermont—Orleans, October 24-26.
West Virginia—Huntington, October 30-November 1.
New Jersey—Haddonfield, October 30-November 1.
North Carolina—Goldsboro, November 1-4.
Missouri—Warrensburg, November 6-9.
Florida—Lakeland, November 6-9.
Arkansas—Walnut Ridge, November 7-11.

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Our Washington Letter

(Continued from Page Two)

them from their constituents. A member told me he had spent the entire day seeing what he could do for a woman living in his district, whose first husband, a Union veteran, had died and she had married again. Now the second one is dead, and she is seeking to have her pension renewed because of the service of the first husband. He was tired and I think somewhat disgusted, but said, "She is an old woman, and I want to help her if I can."

Grand Jury Scores Prevailing Style of Woman's Dress

Word comes to Washington of a stinging rebuke on the part of the grand jury of Frederick, Md., in regard to the prevailing style of woman's dress. The report says: "It would be far better for society and our young men if some of the ladies of this city would attire themselves in a more becoming dress. The law forbids partly nude characters upon billboards, and the government prohibits the use of mails for obscene pictures. We do not question the motives of our young women attired in present costumes, but we do believe it would be far better for society and that young men would live in a realm of purer thought if some of the women of this city would attire themselves in a more becoming dress. Thus, sometimes the eyes of the young men are inveigled into friendlier relations with the perpetrators and exponents of evil, brought about by an exhibition of their semi-nude appearance."

So far as we can discover, this is the first time a grand jury has submitted such a rebuke, in criticising the prevailing style of woman's dress. Shame upon womanhood that it should be necessary for men to call attention to the lack of womanly modesty.

Recently "Damaged Goods" was shown in films at the National Theater in this city, as a part of a nation-wide campaign by the war service commission, in the interests of purity. It was hoped that by means of this particular picture from an educational standpoint, and as a moral sermon, great good might be accomplished. Admission was free, and fully 1,500 soldiers and sailors crowded the theater. There were marines and jackies and soldiers from a dozen different divisions of the Army, student officers from training camps and Army officers, from subaltern to general. Speeches were made by Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Surgeon General Braisted of the Navy and others. Surgeon General Gorgas said, "This film is both a lesson, and an appeal to the intelligence. the patriotism and the manhood of the individual soldier and sailor to safeguard his body for the nation now and for the coming generations."

National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Hotel Driscoll, Washington, D. C., September 28, 1917.

Why He Wouldn't Do

One of Chicago's old-time stock yards magnates, who was a philanthropist as well as a pork packer, had an intense dislike to cigarets, and would not allow anyone to smoke them in his office. One day, many years ago, a half-grown youth found him alone at his desk and asked for a job as an office boy. The packer looked him over kindly enough, but shook his head. "I'm afraid you won't do, son," he said. The lad, rather effeminate in appearance, had received several similar answers during the day and was somewhat discouraged. So now he said with some bitterness, "I suppose it's my yellow hair." "What is your name, my boy?" "John Harris." "Well, Johnnie," said the millionaire packer, "it isn't your yellow hair; it's your yellow fingers."—*The Youth's Companion.*

A Blow in the Face of the Liquor Traffic

Doubtless the military order forbidding the sale of liquor to soldiers and sailors in uniform, is the squarest blow in the face that the American liquor dealer ever felt. They can hardly look at the flag without "seeing stars" and "feeling stripes" that smart. They want that order revoked, and are going about in a thousand subtle ways to accomplish that end. They are not likely to succeed. The sobriety and orderliness which has marked the mustering of the troops has been an object lesson in prohibition which will not be lost upon the nation. The "drunken soldier" or "drunken sailor," who has figured in every former war, is practically an unknown figure in our streets and ports today. Of the thousands of uniformed men on leave, whom we have seen in the last seven months, not one has been visibly under the influence of liquor. Thank God, and thank Secretaries Baker and Daniels, and all others in authority who braved the odium of the liquor-capitalist press in the discharge of their duty.

Admiral Caperton was in the Plate River in July with the South Atlantic squadron, and some thousands of blue jackets had shore leave in the hospitable ports of Montenegro and Buenos Aires. They acquitted themselves like gentlemen. The chief of police wrote to the admiral that never had such a visit been accompanied with so little disorder, and an impartial observer, writing to a New York newspaper concerning the good behavior of our boys, confessed that the credit was due in large part to the anti-alcoholic policy of the present Secretary of the Navy. America thanks you, Mr. Josephus Daniels!—*Christian Advocate.*

I Can Brighten *Your Life!*

What would it be worth to have health—untiring energy, buoyant spirits, perfect figure, clear complexion and the *right weight* for one of your stature?

Think how it would brighten your life; enable you to work without fatigue; how your capacity for enjoyment would be multiplied; and what charm it would add to your personality!

This is my life work. I have done these very things for 80,000 other women, many of whom were weak, frail, depressed and discouraged. I have made them oh, so well! Leading physicians endorse my methods. Their wives and daughters are my pupils. Treatment in your own home—private and confidential.

Does it sound "too good to be true?" Tell me your difficulties and I will tell you, without cost, how you can overcome them — without drugs; without great expense or delay. I have had a wonderful experience and I want to tell you about it.

Susanna Cocroft
Dept. 37
624 S. Michigan Ave.
Chicago, Ill.

If you have any of the following derangements, run a line through it and send it to me:

Excess Flesh in any part of body
Thin Bust, Chest, Neck or Arms
Round Shoulders
Incorrect Standing
Incorrect Walking
Poor Complexion
Poor Circulation
Lame Back Headache
Sleeplessness
Lack of Reserve
Nervousness
Irritability
Constipation
Indigestion
Dizziness Weakness
Rheumatism Colds
Torpid Liver
Malassimilation

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Hail, Thou Blessed, Light Giving Union Signal!

For three weeks I have not seen the "letter from home," as Frances Willard called our blessed SIGNAL. A bunch has just arrived, but I thought I would give the white ribboners just a faint conception of my feelings before opening them.

It is impossible to tell the loss that I have felt—that is an intangible thing too deep for expression. In the first place I feel behind—far behind in things temperance. I can not discuss the latest issues of the reform. I can not answer the latest questions. There is a feeling of wanting to step aside and hide when people begin to talk prohibition. I know nothing as to the latest steps taken in Congress which I learn from Mrs. Ellis' weekly letter.

I don't know what our dear National president, Anna Gordon, is doing and thinking these days. I am blind as to relief work done by our women for the soldiers. I miss the letters from the superintendents. I am left in surmise as to what the states are doing. Worse still, I know nothing of the work around the world. Yes, my mind is a blank as to what the young people are doing in the Y. P. B. I feel "hungry" for the sight of THE SIGNAL as a dear friend—yea, more, as a loved one who has for almost thirty years filled the three-fold office of companion, servant, guide.

Yes, I want to use THE UNION SIGNAL—direct its use to others, and I want to follow its orders as I would the guiding hand of wisdom.

Now, who else feels as I have described? If you have these blind, groping, ignorant, lost and lonely feelings, I advise you, most solemnly, to subscribe for THE UNION SIGNAL and read it through each week. If you will, such a brightness, such a zest, such an insight and far-sight will be yours as will cause so great a transformation as to make you feel you hardly are the same person.

Now, I'll open the SIGNALS. Already my heart begins to beat with a faster pit-a-pat, and my eyes are beginning to see through the veil that has darkened them.

So much for THE UNION SIGNAL! Hail, thou blessed paper—the bearer of good news, high hopes and a promise of victory!—J. C. P. of Arkansas.

A New Book of Daily Devotions for Prison Inmates

White ribboners who are interested in prison reform work may be glad to know of the little volume of daily devotions for prison inmates; "Looking Forward Day by Day," by Judson Swift, D. D. The book contains a choice Scripture verse with inspiring illustration or explanation, a short prayer, and more extended Scripture reference for each morning and evening devotional hour for a month. Under "Prayers for Special Occasions" are prayers to be said on going to trial, before sentence, after sentence and on the day of release. The book is published by the American Tract Society, Park Avenue and 40th St., New York City.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
EVANSTON :: :: ILLINOIS

FLASHLIGHTS OF FUN

"I am delighted to meet you," said the father of the college student, shaking hands warmly with the professor. "My son took algebra from you last year, you know."

"Pardon me," said the professor, "he was exposed to it, but he did not take it."—*Christian Register.*

Female passenger in aeroplane some thousands of feet up—excitedly, "Please, O, please, won't you go down? I've just dropped my pearl cuff button—"

"Calm yourself, madam—that's not your cuff button, that's Lake Erie."—*The Epworth Herald.*

Absolute knowledge I have none,
But my aunt's charwoman's sister's son
Heard a policeman on his beat
Tell a housemaid in Downing Street,
That he had a brother who had a friend
Who knew when the war was going to end.
—*Christmas Card.*

Knicker—The crown prince calls the submarine the last argument of kings.

Bocker—Say rather the argument of the last kings.—*New York Sun.*

First Lady—Do you know I have the dearest little pig, and I call it Ink.

Second Lady—And why do you call your pig Ink?

First Lady—Sure, because it runs out of the pen.

Second Lady—Aw, bad cess to ye! But did ye know that I have a cow. I have that and I call her Kentucky.

First Lady—And why do you call your cow Kentucky?

Second Lady—Because she's going dry?
—*Exchange.*

$2.50 PER DAY SALARY PAID ONE PERSON in each town to distribute FREE circulars, and take orders for White Ribbon Concentrated Flavoring. Non-alcoholic. Big demand, steadily increasing. J. S. ZIEGLER CO., 7G, E. Harrison St., Chicago.

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Patriotic Shield

Motto, "A Saloonless Nation," relief map in white with "1920" in red figures, and the words, "By the will of God and our united efforts."

Decorate convention halls, churches, literature booths, etc., with the Patriotic Shield. Price, 25 cents.

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Evanston, Illinois

"He Would Not Advertise"

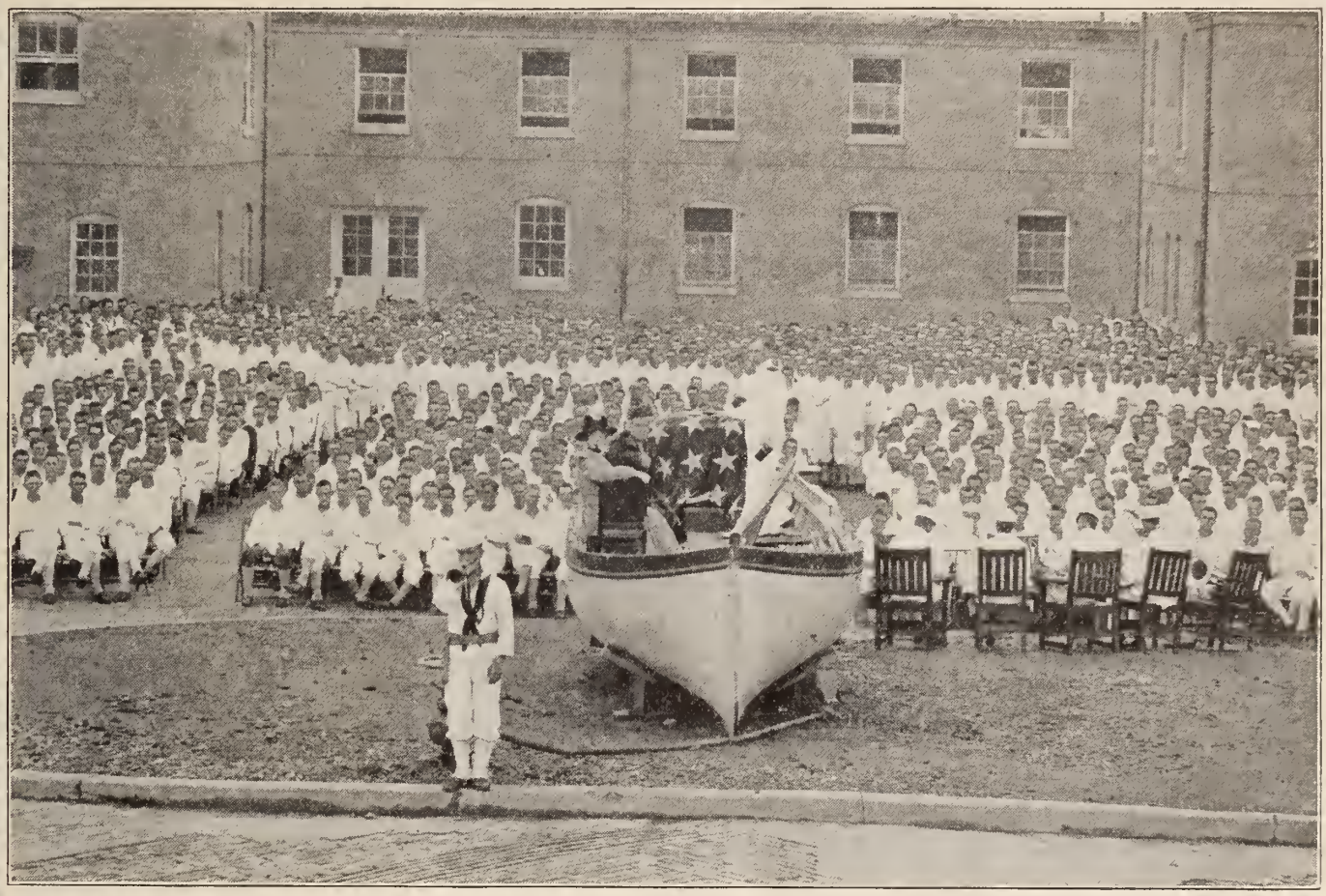
There was a man in our town
And he was wondrous wise,
He swore by all the dogs that be
He would not advertise.

At last one day he advertised,
And thereby hangs a tale;
The ad was set in nonpareil
And headed "Sheriff's Sale."
—*Midway Clipper.*

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLIII | EVANSTON, ILL., OCTOBER 11, 1917 | No. 39



Sailors Assembled in Front of Barracks at the Newport (R. I.) Naval Training Station, for Meeting Addressed by Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Work Among Soldiers, Sailors and Marines, and Mrs. Jennie L. W. Rooke, President Rhode Island W. C. T. U.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

There has been a demand by almost the entire House for an investigation of the accusations by Mr. Heflin which were mentioned in last week's UNION SIGNAL, viz., "That he could name thirteen or fourteen members of Congress who had been acting suspiciously," thereby implying they had been corrupted by German gold. A committee has been appointed to look into the matter, and make a report at the coming session in December.

The Senate, too, has had its dramatic moments this week, and the excitement, while not as intense as in the House, has been kept at almost fever heat by the insistent demand coming to the Vice-President and to individual Senators from all over the country, for the expulsion of certain Senators because of their treasonable utterances. Just what may be the outcome it is difficult to determine, but that Congress has been stirred to its depths is most apparent. It is a time to test men's souls.

Tax Legislation Completed

Monday, October 1, without a dissenting vote, the House accepted the conference report on the War Revenue bill, thus ending the tax legislation for this session of Congress in the House of Representatives. Representative Kitchin, leader of the Democratic side of the House, and chairman of the Ways and Means committee, held the floor for two hours discussing this bill, and much of the time was consumed in showing the changes made in conference. Mr. Kitchin said, "We had before us virtually all past bills of this country, and many of those drawn in foreign countries since the war began, and this is a better measure than any of them. . . . The burden is shifted around equitably between rich and poor, and while every one has to pay, none has to pay unfairly." He continued, "It is the first conference report on a big tax bill in half a century which all the conferees have signed in peace and harmony."

Later the Senate without a roll call and with only perfunctory consideration adopted the conference report. The bill was immediately signed by Speaker Champ Clark and Vice-President Marshall, and was at once dispatched to the White House to receive the signature of President Wilson. The Senate sponsors of the bill were apologetic for many of its provisions, admitting that it contained numerous features to which they were opposed, but that some kind of a bill had to be passed and this was the best they could do under the circumstances.

Postal cards will sell for two cents, letters will be three cents, and the tax of one cent on a parcel post package costing twenty-five cents or more, is retained. A tax will be charged each person attending a moving picture show if the admission is more than five cents. A host of stamp taxes designed to raise $30,000,000 will have very general application. Increased taxes on coffee, tea, and sugar were stricken from the bill. The new rate on whisky is $2.10 per gallon, on beer $2.50 per barrel. Wine taxes will be doubled, and grape juice will be taxed one cent a gallon. It is said that the high price of liquors and the decreased demand are responsible for the closing of several saloons during the present license year. "Many of the dealers in liquor will drop out of business before Washington goes dry," remarked a saloonkeeper recently. "People will not pay the prices dealers will have to charge."

Liquor Provisions of War Revenue Measure

Under the provisions of the War Revenue measure, it will be necessary for all dealers having fifty or more gallons of liquor in stock to make returns to the internal revenue collector, and the past week they have been engaged in that work. The authorities are keeping tab on some of those making large purchases of liquor, and will enforce the Sheppard law if attempts are made to serve liquor to patrons for a consideration. The temperance forces of the District of Columbia are watching the movements that are being made by the liquor men and others who favor the retention of intoxicants. It is possible that at the next session of Congress we will make an effort to have a law enacted which will prohibit the possession of liquor in the city. It is to be deplored that in conference the section prohibiting the exportation of distilled spirits to Africa was stricken out. The question, therefore, must go over until the next session, when every foreign missionary society should send a protest to the respective Congressmen against this elimination, and urge a measure prohibiting such exportation.

The increased taxation on liquor, also, fastens the incubus more securely upon us, and stands directly in the way of National Constitutional Prohibition.

Three Hundred Saloons in Hoboken, N. J., Must Observe Government Order

In harmony with the government order for the closing of all saloons within a half mile of government docks where our soldier boys embark, in the neighborhood of three hundred saloons will be summarily closed October 8 in the city of Hoboken, N. J. In consequence, there is dire consternation among the saloon fraternity of that beer flowing community. A hasty call of liquor leaders was made, with the result that a committee, headed by the mayor of the city, Patrick R. Griffen, was appointed to go immediately to Washington and appeal to the President to revoke the order, so far as Hoboken was concerned. Before starting on their quest, the mayor received a telegram saying the President had referred the entire question of saloon closing around points of army activity to Secretary of War Baker. The order states that "The sale, directly or indirectly, of any alcoholic liquors within one-half mile of the port of embarkation at Hoboken is contrary to law." That the Department of Justice is determined to close the saloons within the barred zone has been made plainly evident, it being announced unofficially that the order promulgated by United States District Attorney Lynch would be enforced by armed men if necessary. Mr. Lynch made it known that saloonkeepers and liquor dealers who come within the provisions of the decree, and violate them, will be severely dealt with by the Federal authorities. As yet, there seems to be no appeal from the decision to close the saloons, though the liquor interests of Hoboken are pinning their hopes to the efforts of the mayor, expecting that he may obtain at least some modification of the order.

The unusual honor of having his nomination confirmed in the open Senate was paid this week to Charles F. Johnson, of Waterville, Me., a former United States Senator named by President Wilson as a Federal circuit judge for the First judicial circuit. The motion was made by Senator Fernald of Maine, and the Senate agreed to the nomination by a unanimous vote.

The new wireless station at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, the most powerful in the world, was opened this week with a new world's record for long distance transmission. Messages exchanged between Secretary of the Navy Daniels and the naval commandant at Pearl Harbor were transmitted between Hawaii and Sayville, L. I., approximately five thousand miles, within thirty-three minutes.

Congress Glad to Adjourn

Today, Friday, October 5, Congress is working hard to finish its schedule and close this special session of the Sixty-fifth Congress tomorrow, Saturday, October 6. Each day many Senators and Representatives have gone away, making the number so small that it has been a difficult matter to secure a quorum. April 2 the session convened, and each day of the full six months has been filled with matters of the greatest importance. Immediately upon final adjournment train loads of Congressmen will leave for their homes. Eight weeks later the regular session will convene, and will probably continue for months.

National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Hotel Driscoll, Washington, D. C., October 5, 1917.

TAX EMBEZZLER BLAMES BOOZE

"Booze brought me where I am." Familiar words in a court room, and yet always used to explain the tragedy of another life gone wrong. This time they were uttered in a Pennsylvania court and by an officer of the law, Squire Robertson of Bridgeport, who was on trial in the Montgomery county criminal court for embezzlement of taxes. The *Philadelphia North American* describes the scene in the court room as follows:

"'Before he got into the political game and took the office of justice of the peace and then that of tax collector,' said his mother, Mrs. Jane Robertson, eighty-seven years old, 'he was as fine a man as ever lived in this country. He got down at the corner with that gang of drinking bums, and here he is today.'

"Robertson nodded his head in approval of what his aged mother said.

"'But I did not profit one cent myself,' said the ex-justice. 'I spent the money unwittingly, largely to make myself a good fellow by buying booze.'"

CITY OF QUEBEC VOTES FOR PROHIBITION BY 2,000 MAJORITY

On October 4, the city of Quebec voted for prohibition by a large majority. After a most remarkable campaign the historic, conservative city of the Dominion, where the liquor traffic has apparently been strongly entrenched, declared in unmistakable terms its desire to abolish the sale of liquors. As we go to press, the following communication is received from Mrs. Mary E. Sanderson, treasurer of the World's W. C. T. U., a resident of the province of Quebec: "Quebec City has gone dry by over 2,000 majority. It seems too good to be true. Montreal and Sherbrooke will now have to vote dry, and with these three liquor strongholds captured for prohibition, we shall have a free Canada."

As stated last week, a sweeping victory has just been won in Missisquoi county, making the province of Quebec nearly ninety per cent dry. Some time ago the *Montreal Witness* prophesied that if prohibition were victorious in the ancient capital of Canada, Quebec, it would virtually insure a dry dominion in the near future.

Portsmouth, N. H., Brewery In Operation Sixty Years —Closed!

The Eldredge Brewing Company, established in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1856, has recently closed its doors as a result of the Lewis prohibition law passed by the state legislature last April. For the last ten years or more the plant has employed three shifts and run twenty-four hours a day. To what use the plant will be put is a matter of conjecture. It is rumored that the Rockingham County Farmers' Alliance has a plan for taking over the ice vaults and the machinery and establishing a cold storage plant.

New "National Party" Formed

During the past week there has been held in Chicago a "get-together" conference of representatives of the Prohibition, Progressive, Social Democratic and Independent parties, resulting in the formation of a party to be known as the National party. Dr. Ira Landrith was elected permanent chairman of the new organization. Headquarters are to be maintained in Chicago. The plans outlined at the meeting are said to be merely temporary in their nature as they must await formal approval by the governing national bodies represented by the participants in the conference. The platform reported by the press to have been adopted unanimously after discussion included the following clause relating to prohibition:

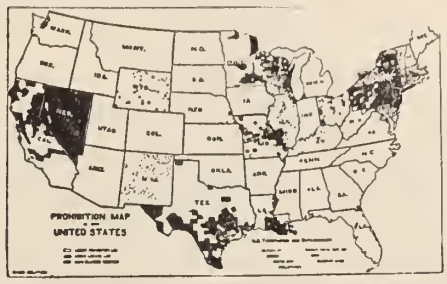
"Alcoholism is a deadly disease, destructive alike to health, happiness, the social order, industrial prosperity, and patriotism. It is an insurmountable barrier to the attainment of true democracy. . . . In order that the destruction of the traffic in alcoholic beverages may become complete and permanent we favor the immediate submission by Congress of a constitutional amendment to that end, urging upon the several state legislatures that they promptly approve this amendment as soon as it is submitted."

Des Moines Chamber of Commerce Favors Constitutional Prohibition

At a special meeting of the Des Moines (Ia.) Chamber of Commerce, called for the purpose of considering the advisability of state constitutional prohibition, resolutions were adopted urging an affirmative vote at the special election to be held October 15.

Connecticut Towns Vote for Prohibition

Connecticut has added materially to its white territory as a result of the "small town election" at which ten of the larger industrial centers, Griswold, Milford, Plainville, New Milford, Haddam, Manchester, Ellington, Windsor, Stratfield and Suffield, turned to no-license.



HONOR ROLL

—of—

PROHIBITION STATES AND TERRITORIES AND DATE OF GOING INTO EFFECT

Maine	1851
Kansas	1880
North Dakota	1889
Oklahoma	1907
Georgia	1908
North Carolina	1909
Mississippi	1909
Tennessee	1909
West Virginia	1914
Alabama	1915
Arizona	1915
Virginia	1916
Colorado	1916
Oregon	1916
Washington	1916
Arkansas	1916
Iowa	1916
Idaho	1916
South Carolina	1916
Nebraska	1917
South Dakota	1917
Utah	1917
Dist. of Columbia	†Nov. 1, 1917
Alaska	†Jan. 1, 1918
Indiana	†April 2, 1918
Michigan	*April 30, 1918
New Hampshire	†May 1, 1918
Montana	*Dec. 31, 1918
Porto Rico	†March 2, 1918
Canal Zone	

*Enacted 1916. †Enacted 1917.

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1917

Iowa†† Ohio New Mexico

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1918

Utah††	Missouri	Florida
Minnesota	Wyoming	Nevada

††Now have statutory prohibition. Will vote on constitutional amendment.

Russia Orders Alcohol Supplies Used for Vinegar

With a view to promoting temperance permanently, the Russian provisional government is reported to have ordered that all supplies of alcohol at distilleries and on licensed premises shall be used for the manufacture of vinegar and mineral waters. These products, it is specified, shall not contain more than one per cent alcohol.

Utah Bank Deposits Soar Under Prohibition

Salt Lake City bank deposits have increased three per cent, or more than $1,000,000, since Utah went dry, it is estimated. One bank alone reports an increase of $200,000 since August 1. The president of the Nord Clothing company of Salt Lake City told its employes at the semi-annual banquet, that prohibition had had a favorable effect on trade and had given a general impetus to business, as reflected in the volume of business transacted by the company. Financial conditions in every part of the state are reported greatly improved, banks almost without exception claiming largely increased deposits.

Dry Law Reduces Cost of Government

"It costs less to maintain county jails since the dry law took effect in this state," says the Tacoma (Wash.) *Ledger*. "Inmates are fewer. A study of the statistics of the principal counties convinces one that the dry law has effected a reduction in cost of government, to say nothing of moral improvement and bettered economic status of families.

"The dry law took effect the first of the year, 1916. In that year maintenance of jails, according to figures compiled by E. D. Cowan of Spokane, cost $97,344, whereas in 1915 the cost was $123,990. The reduction was 21.49 per cent. The overhead charges for the jails remained about the same, which means practically the same number of officials were retained. Presumably one of the largest savings was in the item of food for inmates.

"Mr. Cowan finds that in seven of the more populous counties of eastern Washington the average daily number of inmates in the jails was 228 in 1915 and 121 in 1916, a reduction of nearly 50 per cent, and that in seven of the more populous counties of western Washington the average daily number of inmates was 347 in 1915 and 252 in 1916.

"The population of the state was greater in 1916 than 1915, and it is a fair inference that the dry law brought about the reduction in number of jail prisoners.

"The per capita cost of keeping the inmates was larger in 1916 than 1915 because the jail population was smaller and the overhead charges were not reduced in proportion to reduction in number of jail inmates.

"Some time ago figures were made public showing a decrease in the number of inmates of the state prison and reform school. This is to be attributed also to the dry law.

"Loss of revenue from liquor licenses was used as one of the arguments against the dry bill in the 1914 campaign. Of course, there was such a loss, but the moral and economic benefits unquestionably more than offset it, while the statistics show a considerable saving in maintenance of prisoners. Within the next few years it will be possible to make a more complete statistical study of the effects of prohibition."

FOOD DESTROYERS AND MINE SWEEPERS

MARGARET WINTRINGER

While in England I heard much of the heroic efforts of the mine sweepers. Seldom did I read a morning paper which did not record the death of some of these unnamed heroes, who, to feed Great Britain, battle with the elements as well as with the enemy—with dangers overhead and under the sea. "In the whole world, where will you get other such brave men?" asks Sir Edward Carson.

What wonder that there is great indignation among patriotic Britons because the brewers would send these brave fellows out to death in the sea, and demand, and have thus far compelled the government to hand over for their use the sugar and grain brought safely through the enemies' mines—precious foodstuffs bought with the lives of these courageous men, and paid for by the mine sweepers' orphaned children; or that the brewers have been christened food destroyers, while in the British mind today, the much derided teetotallers and prohibitionists have become the mine sweepers, conserving the nation's food supply.

When I was in England the first morning—"Bread or Beer" was issued by Sir Alfred Booth, chairman of the Cunard steamship line, whom the war found neither a prohibitionist nor a teetotaller. Yet, early in 1916, at a Liverpool war savings meeting, the doughty shipbuilder and world's greatest authority on transportation startled the British world by declaring, "The transport problem demands prohibition till the war is over."

He bluntly said, "I am not thinking of the temperance side of the question,—we have got beyond that now. I am thinking of the demand which the trade makes upon the services of our ships, our railways and carts, and our labor." He denounced the use by the breweries and distilleries of thousands of tons of coal mined and sent to them every week, the barley and other produce carted and hauled by rail to the brewery, brought back again and distributed to the consumer. "If we are to maintain our armies in the field, we shall before very long have to choose between bread or beer," warned Sir Alfred Booth.

Beer Lessens Munitions Output and Delays Transports

But before this, the government had issued a most remarkable document, containing incontrovertible evidence that drink was rendering British war workers inefficient, and charging beer with equal complicity with spirits for a lessened munitions output and delay of transports until in the trenches it was written in letters of blood that the brewers of England were helping the Germans to win the war. Refusing to countenance an enemy-trade and anxious to hasten the time when British lads should no longer die by thousands at the front, George the Fifth signed the pledge and banished wine, spirits and beer—there was no exemption—from the royal household.

War prohibition confronted the trade. Six years before, Mr. Frederick W. Thompson, an English brewer, visited America and published in a book on high license his discovery that prohibition does prohibit. The volume was widely read by the trade, and it caused British brewers to have such a fear of prohibition that they besought the government to buy them out and submitted a proposition for the nationalization of the liquor traffic. Though the proposition never came before Parliament, it served its purpose and defeated war prohibition.

1,000,000 Acres Reserved for the Raising of Grains for Intoxicants

Yet it was so!—1,000,000 acres of the best land in the United Kingdom were still devoted to the production of drink, and beer claimed nine-tenths of the entire million acres for barley and hops! During those first days in England, I was not yet accustomed to the rapid calculation of billions demanded by war, and it was startling to learn that the grain destroyed in the manufacture of drink during a year of war and war saving would have made 1,000,000,000 loaves of bread, and that 440,000,000 pounds of sugar were demanded for the manufacture of beer, while children cried for sweets and sick soldiers asked in vain for sugar for their tea.

The biggest thing ever set up on earth is the Great Pyramid. It is 80,000,000 cubic feet. The food destroyed by drink during the war would make two Great Pyramids, both bigger than the Pyramid of Egypt.

The longest British railway is the Great Western; it is over 3,000 miles, but it would not hold the food destroyed by drink since war began. If every inch of it were crammed with wagons, the Great Western Railway would need hundreds of miles more line to hold the trainloads of food destroyed.

There are but 750,000 railway wagons in the United Kingdom, but if the Drink Trade had them all they would not hold the food it has destroyed; it would need hundreds of thousands more.

There are about 30,000 engines on our British railways, and if the food destroyed were made up in trains of 125 tons apiece, all our engines would not pull them; we should still want 10,000 more.

—"*The Fiddlers*," *by Arthur Mee.*

Sugar a Necessity to the Soldier

The knowledge that more than half the whole energy of the body is derived from the combustion of sugar; and of the provision which raises the proportion of sugar in the blood as much as thirty per cent immediately upon the sounding of an infantry charge; the supreme value of sugar in averting and mastering alike the fatigue of soldiers and munition workers undoubtedly influenced Germany to cut down her beer output seventy-five per cent and raise the proportion of sugar in the dietaries of her soldiers. The English brewer's demand for the conservation of sugar for brewing at the deprivation of the soldier may prove a national calamity.

No More Ship Space for Prunes, But Plenty of Room for the Brewers' Hops

With the Army and Navy near collapse, beer was having the time of its life, masquerading as "The Economical War Drink." The brewers' manifesto, which appeared in February, 1916, urged reduction of food expenditure and advised additional drinking of beer! It demanded that malt liquors "be reckoned among the necessities rather than the luxuries of war time." Upon such false pretenses, beer laid its toll of a million tonnage on the depleted resources of the mercantile marine and demanded the importation of hops as usual, when dried fruit was prohibited; though the same weight of the festive hops required five times the shipping space necessary for the somber prune.

While, without complaint, the grocers saw their stock depleted by war-time legislation, the people patriotically accepted drastic food control and the public unmurmuringly submitted to shortage of coal, the brewers demanded and won the right to continue the waste of food and fuel. In the first year of war this enemy-trade evaded the fair share of the nation's vast war expense, and not only made the consumer pay the extra war tax, but by raising the price of beer exacted a profit of five and a half million pounds on the twenty-two million war revenue they paid the government. And for the first time in history the British government entered the foreign money-market as borrower!

While I was in London, Dr. C. W. Saleeby, the noted surgeon, complained one day, "The real rulers of our so-called democracy are the brewers, who, with their dupes and hirelings, pursue unchecked their national function, surprising in peace, staggering in war, of turning foodstuffs into poison."

Can one wonder that with the beginning of the war so eminent a patriot as Mr. J. St. Loe Strachey, the genial editor of the *Spectator*, changed that paper's policy from opposition to teetotalism and prohibition to support of them? The United States is also a beer country and we may ponder well the warning parable in which Mr. Strachey recently spoke to a London audience:

Editor of *Spectator* Warns London Audience

"A city, though its armies were victorious, was in dire straits for food. Strict search was made to see that nothing that could be used for food should be wasted, and lo, a great store of barley and sugar was found. And the general thanked God that they were saved. There was enough barley and sugar to enable them to hold out till the re-victualling that was sure to come in a few months. The barley, mixed with corn, would make excellent bread and the sugar would save the children."

"'Alas,' said the civil authorities, 'all this barley and sugar must be turned into beer; we dare not touch it.'

"The general, who was a simple soldier and did not understand politics, was angry. 'This is a town of sane people, not a lunatic asylum, nobody can be allowed to turn into beer what might be made into bread and so save the people.'

"But it was even so. The city fell and the conquerors drank the beer!"

The tense silence that followed was broken by this declaration:

"The proper thing to do, the straight thing to do, the only honorable thing to do, is to stop the brewers and give the people bread. With famine facing the world, the government must stay the food destroyers on land as well as on sea, if we are to have victory."

THE CAPITAL CITY IN WAR TIME

WASHINGTON THE MEETING PLACE OF THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, DECEMBER 2-7

EARL GODWIN

The National Capitol Where During the Opening Days of the December Session of Congress the House of Representatives Will Consider the Amendment for National Constitutional Prohibition

There is an electricity in the air at Washington in war time. There is the feeling of a great force suddenly thrown into life, the consciousness that the motive power of an enormous organization is humming along, gathering itself into a position to make a greater leap and testing itself thoroughly before it gathers up its entire flood of energy for the final stroke.

Lucky indeed is the American who will be able to carry through life the memory of having seen the Capital City in war time. And more fortunate still will be the man or woman who can see Washington at this great and important time and comprehend the significance of the great throbbing now felt at the heart of the nation. Each throb sends the vitality of the nation coursing through its channels, carrying the new virility of a vigorous and pure people, destined, perhaps, to clear the earth of those forces which caused the great war. All this can be felt at Washington.

It is apparent upon the streets, where the fifty thousand new government employes have made the avenues and parkways the thoroughfares of a most cosmopolitan throng. Washington, chosen by the Fathers to be an isolated capital, favorable to neither northern nor southern manners and customs, gradually felt the warm glow of the hospitality of the Maryland manor houses and the charming customs of the Virginia planters until for all practical purposes the Capital became a southern city. But now, with the great influx of men and women who have rushed here to take part in the management of the war, there is probably no more complex population in any city on earth.

On Sixteenth street, which stretches northward from the White House, and is the conduit for the meridian of longitude on which navigators base their calculations, one can see these days the actual contact of the allied nations. Sixteenth street, the great afternoon driving and walking thoroughfare, taking precedence now over Connecticut avenue which was the great promenade of the diplomatic corps for years, is now almost a show window for the nations at war with Germany. On this great street one can see, almost any afternoon, the French Ambassador, M. Jusserand, whose most palpable eccentricity is that he persists in wearing a light summer straw hat nearly all winter. It gives him a most individual appearance, especially when he is bundled in furs on a very cold day. The Russian Embassy, a great mansion not a half mile from the White House, directly north, will give the visitor a hint of the majestic sweep of the Romanoff ideas. Walking or riding, at almost any hour of the day, one can see officers of the French, Belgian, English, Canadian, Italian and Japanese armies. Their uniforms are in every instance fancier than the plain business-like khaki of the United States Army, but the men are no finer. Of course the city of Washington is thronged with American soldiers, sailors and marines, and especially filled up with officers of the Navy, who are stationed at the great naval gun factory in the eastern end of the city, or at the Navy Department, where the big establishment of naval forces is administered.

Further up Sixteenth street are other embassies. M. Jusserand, the straw-hatted ambassador from France, lives in a beautiful mansion at the top of what is termed Meridian Hill, and not to be outdone, the Republic of Cuba is building as fine a home for its diplomatic representatives here as there is anywhere in the world. It will be a neighbor of the French Embassy. Across the street is the McVeigh home, a palace inside and plain as an old shoe without, except for its size. It was in this house that the first of the allied missions, the one from England, was entertained. In a little pocket directly off Sixteenth street is the home of Henry White, diplomat of long experience, having represented the United States in many courts and countries, his most famous assignment being that of Ambassador to France. It was in his house that General Joffre and the members of the French Mission were entertained while in Washington. Forty thousand children gathered in deep lanes along the upper part of Sixteenth street to give Joffre a welcome which made the iron soldier's heart jump for joy, and brought the tears to his clear, kind eyes.

On Sixteenth street, too, there are the embassies of Chile and Spain; and also a great brown stone castle, which no one can miss. This is the home of Mrs. John Henderson, widow of Senator Henderson of Missouri, friend of Lincoln, and the man who drafted the constitutional amendment for the freeing of the slaves. Herbert Hoover, the wizard who has gathered in his hands the control of the nation's food supply, has a house on this street; so also has Charles Evans Hughes.

In a white brick house, at the corner of Sixteenth and Q streets, lives Admiral Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N., not a naval fighter, but a doctor, who was recently promoted from a very low rank to his present very high one. His assignment during the present administration has been that of personal physician to the President, which accounts for his sudden rise. He now outranks many naval men of experience. Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi lives on this street. He will shortly retire from public life, and when he steps out there will be left scarcely one man of the old school Democrats who formed the minority party in the days when the Republicans were in overwhelming strength in the Senate and House.

On the corner of Sixteenth and M streets is the home of the National Geographic Society. This organization is the center of the geographical intelligence of the western world, and in addition, one of the largest publishers in the world. Under the auspices of the society expeditions are equipped and administered for the exploration of the farthest and most inaccessible corners. Roosevelt, Peary, McMillan—these and a hundred others have co-operated with the Geographic Society to add to the sum of human knowledge of the world in which we live. The publishing feature of the society is its magazine.

(Continued on Page Nine)

National General Secretary
MARY FRANCES WILLARD ANDERSON
79 Trowbridge St., Cambridge, Mass.

"Attempt Great Things for God. Expect Great Things from God."

National College Secretary
CHRISTINE I. TINLING
605 Westover Ave., Norfolk, Va.

LOYALTY!

MARY FRANCES WILLARD ANDERSON

One of the biggest and best words in the English language is LOYALTY. Loyalty expresses the essential virtue of every successful nation, community, business, organization, home or individual.

That nation is greatest, that organization is most successful, and that home is happiest when all its members are loyal to each other and to the whole body of which they form a part.

Loyalty is that quality which prompts a person to be true to the thing he undertakes. It means definite direction and fixity of purpose.

It has been my experience that wherever I have found an active, progressive, enthusiastic Young People's Branch I have found a group of members who were loyal to each other, to their officers, and to the great cause for which we stand.

These days of turmoil, anxiety and suspense tend to upset our usual trend of action and interfere with the prescribed methods of carrying forward the work of our Young People's Branch. Calls by the score for funds and for personal service —most of them legitimate and helpful— are being sent our members and our young men and women are undoubtedly responding heartily. The danger at present lies in the scattering of forces and in losing sight of our own organization and the great principles for which it stands. To aid in a material way our soldier and sailor boys is commendable and is an effort which has the hearty endorsement of every loyal American, but of greater importance is the moral and spiritual welfare of our nation's defenders. Along just this line our Y. P. B. members are especially trained for service.

A valuable lesson for us to learn is to put first things first, and so, dear coworkers, through thick and thin show your colors in this time of stress and as Young People's Branch members be LOYAL!

"O watch, and fight, and pray;
The battle ne'er give o'er;
Renew it boldly every day,
And help divine implore."

OUR WORLD'S Y. P. B. COMRADES

Over one hundred British Branches are maintaining refreshment rooms for the soldiers and many others are helping in the temperance buffets and distributing literature upon all possible occasions.

Pembroke (Canada) "Y's" sent beautifully filled scrap-books to a hospital in France, and one returned soldier told how the wounded were so glad to receive them, especially because of the familiar hymns and tunes found in each copy.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH NOTES

Our 1917 Pennsylvania Y. P. B. president, Mr. Claude Edgett, who attended our National W. C. T. U. convention at Indianapolis, is now at Allentown U. S. training camp. From every state our Y. P. B. officers and members are being called to the colors.

At the close of the New York state Y. P. B. convention in Ithaca, a Y. P. B. was organized. That gave the final touch to a wonderful gathering.

The Frances Willard Y. P. B. of Omaha, Neb., has furnished three hot water bottles for the hospital at Fort Crook, and the young men of the Branch are providing the yarn and needles for the young women to use in knitting various articles for the soldiers and sailors.

A TEMPERANCE CONUNDRUM

What is it that is right side up when it is upside down?

A wineglass.

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAM FOR OCTOBER Y. P. B. MEETINGS

FIRST MEETING

Song—"The Prohibition Chime," page 12.

Signs of Victory—"The Increased Sentiment in Favor of Woman Suffrage." "The Legal Status of Women in Our State." "Fruits of Equal Suffrage." Review of Suffrage Map.

(How many Y. P. B. members can name the suffrage states?)

SECOND MEETING

Medal Contest.

(Do not fail to have at least one medal contest this year.)

CHOOSING THE LEADERS

There is too much reference to *"the* leader" of this and that society. Nearly every society has several leaders, and, if you study deeply, you will find that its whole membership list is composed of leaders, each of whom is well nigh invaluable to the organization. Think of a few of them:

There is the leader of debates, the leader of parliamentary usage, the leader of music, the leader of social meetings, the leader of entertainment schemes, the leader of decorating, the leader who creates enthusiasm, the leader whose chief ability is to get new members, the leader who wins co-operation from other organizations—and many more. Is not each a leader? Which one has all the ability of all, or even of three or four?

The important thing is for each Young People's Branch to discover the many leaders which it contains, and set each at work along the line which offers the most opportunities for success. To discover these leaders it is necessary to get together often, and work hard. Frequent meetings and plenty of work will bring forward all the "flowers of individual ability."

SHE HAD A WORD FOR HIM!

A young man decided to make to a young lady a formal offer of his hand and heart—all he was worth—hoping for a cordial reception. He cautiously prefaced his declarations with a few questions, for he had no intention of "throwing himself away." Did she love him well enough to live in a cottage with him? Was she a good cook? Did she think it a wife's duty to make a home happy? Would she consult his tastes and wishes concerning her associates and pursuits in life? Was she economical? Could she make her own clothes? etc.

The young lady said that before she answered his questions she would assure him of some negative virtues she possessed. She never drank, smoked or chewed; never stayed out all night playing billiards; never lounged on the street corners; never "stood in" with the boys for cigars or wine suppers.

"Now," said she, rising indignantly, "I am assured, by those who know, that you do *all these things*, and it is rather absurd for you to expect all the virtues in me, while you do not possess any yourself. I can never be your wife." And she bowed him out and left him on the cold doorstep, a madder if not a wiser man.—*Health Journal.*

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA Y. P. B. CONVENTION

The Southern California Y. P. B. convention, held at Long Beach, was one of great interest and enthusiasm.

The reports, music, and addresses were of an exceptional nature, and a delegate to the National convention was appointed.

A large number of southern California's Y. P. B. young men are in training and their absence was keenly felt. One of the happy features of the convention was a sail on the Pacific ocean.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

SIDELIGHTS FROM SHAKESPEARE ON THE ALCOHOL PROBLEM

CHRISTINE I. TINLING

[This article is the second of a series by Miss Tinling. The first one, published in the September Y. P. B. number, considered the animal nature of man in its relation to alcohol as typified by Shakespeare's Caliban, a character in "The Tempest."—EDITOR.]

Let us now look a little more carefully at Stephano and inquire why he is so ready to share his precious liquor with the strange creature he has found upon the shore.

The ship's butler prides himself on not being easily frightened; no man can make him give ground. But he is considerably startled when he sees prone on the earth this four-legged animal in a man's clothing. "What's the matter?" he exclaims, "have we devils here?" Caliban has been quite scared at the sight of Trinculo, taking him, as we have seen, for one of his master's spirits come to punish him. Now, as the jester has crept under his gaberdine, his fears increase and he cries out in dread, "Do not torment me, O." Poor creature, he is trembling in every limb, and no wonder. He knows from experience how effectually Prospero can punish and how his invisible ministers can fill his skin with pinches.

Stephano concludes he is no devil but a monster of the isle with four legs. He can talk, too, and he speaks Italian. Wonder of wonders, that wrecked on a desert island Stephano should find someone who uses his own mother tongue. "I will give him relief," he says, "if it be but for that." But not for this reason alone does he apply the precious bottle to the monster's mouth. He begins to think, as Trinculo had done a few moments before, what a curiosity this creature would be in his own land. But the poor thing is evidently very sick; he is still shaking violently. He has a fit of some kind, probably the ague. "If I can recover him and keep him tame," soliloquizes the butler, "and get to Naples with him, he's a present for any emperor that ever trod on neat's leather."

Caliban's terror does not diminish. He knows not what this being is going to do next who has wormed himself into his gaberdine. "Do not torment me," he begs, "I'll bring my wood home faster."

"He's in his fit now," thinks Stephano, "and does not talk after the wisest. He shall taste of my bottle; if he have never drunk wine afore it will go near to remove his fit. Open your mouth," he says, with rough good-nature, "here is that which will give language to you. Open your mouth; this will shake your shaking, I can tell you, and that soundly. You cannot tell who's your friend," and as Caliban responds to the invitation, he continues to encourage him. "Open your chaps again."

But now Trinculo recognizes the voice of his old chum and cries out in fear and wonder. "Four legs and two voices," exclaims Stephano, "a most delicate monster. If all the wine in my bottle will recover him I will help his ague. Come, I will pour some in thy other mouth."

In short, Stephano is a firm believer in the efficacy of alcohol as a medicine. It will cure a fit, be it ague or what not, and by this panacea for the ills that flesh is heir to he will restore the monster and make his fortune.

It was inevitable that through the centuries mankind should look on alcohol as a help in sickness. It removes pain, lessens fatigue, and gives a sense of well-being. These effects, as we now understand, are delusive; they are simply due to the fact that it is an anesthetic. It is because it narcotizes the nerves that the sense of pain is diminished; the trouble remains the same, if indeed it is not increased.

STEPHANO PRACTICES MEDICINE

"He shall taste of my bottle; it will go near to remove his fit."

Until shortly before Shakespeare's time the science of medicine was in its age-long infancy. We obtain a faint idea of how great was the lack of scientific knowledge if we examine one of the statutes passed a few years before the poet's birth.

"In the parliament holden at Westminster in the thirde year of the King's most gracious reigne for the advoyding of sorceryes witchecraft and other inconveniences it was enacted that no persone within the Citie of London should take upon him to exercyse and occupie as Phisician and Surgeon except he be first examyned, approved and admytted by the Bishopp of London." That a cleric was the chief authority in matters of medicine and that sorcery and witchcraft were means used by many who called themselves doctors, are two facts sufficient in themselves to give us a picture of the ignorance of the time.

In the Dark Ages the monks had been the dispensers of physic. They had a few recipes which they prescribed for the most common diseases and if people did not recover on account of taking them, they often did so in spite of taking them and gave the monks the credit. Doubtless, too, they sometimes deserved it.

With the sixteenth century came the revival of learning in all European countries and among the many studies which received new impetus medicine was one of the most prominent. Men began to read the works of the ancient physicians in the original instead of trusting, as heretofore, to translations from the Latin and the Arabic. Better still, they began to explore nature's secrets for themselves. The brave Vesalius, in spite of derision and obloquy, dissected the human body and laid the foundation of the science of anatomy. Harvey, whose name marks an epoch in the history of medicine, was a contemporary of Shakespeare. He may be said to have instituted a scientific method in physiology, but his great discovery was not given to the world until after the poet's death.

This, then, was essentially a transition period. The light of science was indeed breaking, but the mists and vapors of ignorance had not been entirely dissipated. Great discoveries were being made and at the same moment men in high esteem in the medical world were writing the most utter rubbish.

The doctors were still to a large extent alchemists and would sell charms and philters that were supposed to possess mysterious power. They long believed in the medicinal value of gold; when it was acted upon by lemon juice, honey, salt and alcohol and repeatedly distilled, it was said to "heal every disease that is thought incurable in the space of seven daies at the furthest." We find "mummy" mentioned in Shakespeare. That was a magical mixture, whose name is suggestive of its source, and both long before and long after the poet's time it was used as a medicine. The charming and chatty writer, Sir Thomas Browne, says that Francis the First always carried "mummy" about with him and relied upon it as a standby in all disorders.

Shakespeare's medical knowledge was remarkable. His marvelous mind would appear to have assimilated practically all the learning of his age on this subject. We are even tempted now and then to wonder if he saw beyond his time, so scientifically true are some of his statements regarding matters which were then only partially understood.

Compared with the follies above mentioned, the use of alcohol as a medicine seems almost sensible and certainly it was entirely natural. Theoricus, a German writer of the sixteenth century, says: "It sloweth age, it strengtheneth youth, it helpeth digestion, it cureth the hydropsia, it keepeth the head from whirling, the teeth from chattering, the throat from rattling, the heart from swelling, the hands from shivering, the sinews from shrinking, the veins from crumbling and the bones from aching."

Long has alcohol held its place, but our own day has witnessed a remarkable change in medical opinion. Modern conviction is expressed in a nut-shell in the words of Dr. Norman Kerr: "Alcohol is the pathological fraud of frauds." Sir Victor Horsley says: "It is of no more use in disease than it is in health." No one pretends in these days that it will go near to remove a fit.

One of the things of prime importance in sickness is the elimination of poisons and the presence of alcohol retards this process because it reduces the amount of oxygen in the system. Add to this the fact that it is a depressant, interfering with all the vital functions and it will hardly seem necessary to mention in further detail the ways in which it acts as an ally of disease.

A canvass was recently made among American physicians in order to determine their present attitude toward alcohol and to compare the medical opinion of today with that of a few years ago. A number of hospital authorities replied that practically no alcohol is now used as a medicine in their institutions. Several said there had been a decrease of seventy-five per cent in the last five years and others put it as high as ninety per cent.

One somewhat amusing reply was to this effect: "Alcohol is sometimes valuable in fractional doses to allay the anxiety of patients and friends." That is, though the doctor knows it is worse than useless, he may feel obliged to prescribe it because the patient in his ignorance so desires.

The weighty words of Dr. Howard A. Kelly are a warning to all who in the medical faculty or out of it are inclined to tamper with this insidious poison: "It is clear, in the light of experience and of recent research work, that alcohol should be classed in the list of dangerous drugs, along with morphine, cocaine and chloral. On the basis of experience I appeal to my colleagues everywhere to abjure its use."

Alcohol will ere long be relegated to the same limbo as "mummy" and mentioned only as illustrating the follies of a bygone age.

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National W. C. T. U. Convention, Washington, D. C., December 2-7, 1917

NATIONAL PRESIDENT IN NEW MEXICO

The campaign for state-wide prohibition in New Mexico is in full swing. On October 4 a state council of representative prohibition workers met at Santa Fe, in the words of the local press, to "form an invincible line-up for the last month's drive of the campaign to carry the amendment November 6." Among the speakers of national reputation from outside the state was the National W. C. T. U. president, Miss Anna A. Gordon. Miss Gordon is the guest at the executive mansion in Santa Fe of Mrs. W. E. Lindsey, wife of the governor. Since her arrival in New Mexico, she has been kept very busy. By vote of the state Methodist Episcopal Conference she addressed that body in session at Las Vegas; as the guest of the governor's wife, she has attended and spoken before the State Federation of Women's Clubs at Gallup; and has participated in the meeting of the state council. She goes to Albuquerque for Patriotic Week, October 9-11, for the patriotic celebration which is to take the place of the state fair usually held at this time of the year. She will later speak at the state convention and at various rallies and mass meetings planned as a part of the campaign.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, 561 Thirty-third St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

FRANCES E. WILLARD DAY IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

There was no companionship that Frances Willard found more congenial than that of the child. It would have delighted her to know that when she had passed on to the other world her memory was to be kept fragrant in the minds of the little people through the observance one school day in the year of what should be known as Frances Willard Day; when through exercises and instruction the boys and girls should be told of her great life work and urged "to enact against the drink habit a prohibitory law for one—that one himself—and to declare that law constitutional in the supreme court of his own judgment and enforce it by the executive of his own will."

Already eight states have Temperance Days, all except two, North Dakota and Alabama, named after Frances E. Willard. In Tennessee, Kansas, Oregon, North Dakota, Missouri and South Dakota, this annual observance has been established by act of the legislature. Missouri is the only license state that has taken such action. In Alabama and New Mexico the state boards of education arranged for the observance of the day. The popular time of the year for this celebration is the fall, somewhere near Miss Willard's birthday in September. Kansas celebrated it last month. Oregon is planning for an enthusiastic observance on October 26. The current number of the Oregon *Teachers' Monthly* calls special attention to it by a life sketch of Miss Willard. Tennessee is to observe the fourth Friday in October and is securing the co-operation of all public school teachers to make it a notable occasion.

The October number of the *Temperance Educational Quarterly* contains an extended program for Temperance Day in the public schools, prepared by Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, World's and National superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction. It can be secured in leaflet form from the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill., at five cents a copy.

ACCIDENTAL TRUTH-TELLING

Not infrequently one comes across a bit of accidental truth-telling in the pages of the liquor journals. For instance, *Mida's Criterion*, in its latest issue, remarks, "The saloons of Chicago are keeping the fire and police departments in operation." This admission was of course intended to convey to the reader the idea that without the license money from the saloons the city could not maintain a police department, but, taken by itself, the sentence is a significant statement, the truth of which can be substantiated by the city records. The saloons of Chicago and of every other license city are largely responsible for keeping in operation the police departments of the respective cities in which they are located. The question long ago passed the argumentative stage, for the testimony from every large city that has gone dry shows a rapid decrease in drunkenness, disorder and crime as a result of the elimination of the saloons and consequent lessened work for the police department and diminution of expense to the taxpayers for the operation of the department.

A year after Colorado's prohibition law went into effect, the chief of police of Denver, Mr. Hamilton Armstrong, said of its results: "Prohibition has emptied our jails to a large extent. It has rid Denver of a considerable number of vags and petty crooks, who formerly made the saloons their hangouts; it has cut down the number of murders and suicides; it has done away, almost entirely, with the street fights that used to be daily occurrences and, likewise, it has operated to minimize the number of family quarrels that yearly come to the attention of the police department. Denver used to be considered the best city of its size in the country for police news. Now it is running a race for the distinction of being the worst."

Or take the record of the city of Portland, Oregon. Twelve months after the saloons were banished by state law, Mayor Albee made the statement through the *Oregonian* that "Police records show great reductions in crime, the number of arrests for drunks and vagrants from January 1, 1916, to December 1 of the following year, being 2,507, as compared with 9,008 for the same period of the previous year." Coming down to current history, the first month after Ogden, Utah, was bereft of its saloons by the state prohibitory law, there occurred a reduction of over 75 per cent in the amount paid for boarding prisoners in the city jail, according to figures taken from the office of the city auditor. The experience of Canadian cities is similar. The mayor of Winnipeg, Manitoba, recently stated that the first three months under the dry law showed that drunkenness had been reduced eighty per cent, while all crime throughout the province had been reduced fifty-eight per cent, as compared with the three previous months.

Even in the city in question—Chicago—according to Mayor Thompson, "The Monday morning police dockets show that since the saloons were closed on Sunday there has been one-third less crime."

The truth which the liquor journal accidentally told—that the saloon is the one institution that above all others keeps the police department in operation—deprives of all its force its later assertion that the finances of this same department are dependent upon the license money of the saloons.

A WORTH-WHILE INVESTMENT

"Oh, it does pay to get young people started right," remarked a W. C. T. U. worker of many years' service. The force of her fervid declaration lay in the discovery she had just made that the man to whom the credit was largely due for leading the Duluth (Minn.) dry campaign to victory had thirty years before been a member of the young people's society of the W. C. T. U. of which she had charge. Through it he had received the instruction and training that equipped him for successful leadership in the prohibition reform. A knowledge of the early life of the men and women who are making prohibition history today would disclose hundreds of similar cases, showing that through the Loyal Temperance Legion or the Young People's Branch, enthusiasm for the temperance cause awakened in the mind of many a young man or woman an ambition to champion it through life. Is there any work more important or that has in it the promise of greater and more permanent results than the organizing, instructing and training of the young people through the Young People's Branch? If you would insure the continued success of your work, make the young people's society in your community one of your chief and special interests, and do not be content until it is the most popular organization for the youth in your city.

OHIO CONFIDENT OF VICTORY

As the date for the vote on state-wide prohibition in Ohio draws near the campaign grows in intensity. October 7 was designated as Dry Ohio day in the Sunday schools. An appropriate program was prepared by the general secretary of the Ohio Sunday School association and the offerings received on that day were to be forwarded to the Ohio Sunday School association and will be used to help in the campaign to free Ohio from the liquor traffic. Many interesting occurrences, from time to time, show how the voters of the state are lining up on the prohibition question. In the Columbus Labor day parade the typographical union was not represented. Their reason for this was explained through the columns of the September *Typographical Journal:*

"It was decided at the August meeting of No. 5 not to participate in the Labor Day parade this year. It was learned that the brewery workers contemplated their usual stunt of 'packing' the parade and using it for their own propaganda. The dry amendment comes before the Ohio voters again this fall and the printers did not wish to go on record as favoring the various banners, floats, etc., that were in the parade."

The Ohio state board of administration has declared itself as opposed to the use of alcohol as a medicine, and it will be barred from all public institutions under state control. Dr. A. G. Hyde, superintendent of the state hospital of Cleveland, has been making some interesting experiments which led to this decision. In former years the state's bill for whisky for medicinal purposes has been approximately $1,000 a year.

The attitude of the general press of the state is one of the most encouraging features of the campaign. The false statements and foolish predictions of the liquor men are being ably answered by Ohio editors. Threats of increased taxes should the prohibition law go into effect are being brought to the people through liquor circulars in the vain hope that, through the "pocketbook nerve," votes may be won. One of the many replies being made to these circulars appeared in the *Ashtabula Beacon*, from which we quote:

"The circulars do not, of course, make any mention of the fact of the ruined manhood which is represented by the amount which comes to the state treasury as the result of saloons. There is no allusion to the mothers' tears, or wives' tears which every dollar of this revenue represents. There is no monetary equivalent to the sorrow which is brought to the homes of the men and boys whose money is spent in the saloons and a small part, a very small part, of which remains in the state as taxes.

"Even though it were necessary for the taxpayers of Ohio to go down into their pockets and pay every cent which is now paid by the saloons in the way of taxes, would they not be willing to do so, rather than have the destruction which saloons bring in the way of blasted manhood? But it will not be necessary to do anything of this sort, because what the state would lose in the way of revenue would be nearly, perhaps entirely, made up by the reduction in the cost of law enforcement and the expenses incident to court cases for which the saloons are responsible. The farmers of Ohio are too intelligent to be misled by reading matter such as is contained in the circulars being sent about the state, and this fact will be emphatically impressed when a vote is taken on November 6."

Leading men of the state who are in a position to understand the situation in all its details are prophesying victory for the dry cause. United States Congressman John G. Cooper, who last December attended the big W. C. T. U. rally in Washington and at that meeting became a life member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, speaking at the Ashtabula county W. C. T. U. convention held recently at Rock Creek, predicted victory for the Ohio dry cause, saying:

"If Ohio goes dry this fall, then we may look for the nation to follow, for Ohio is now the key to the national situation."

UNION SIGNAL QUIZ

Do you know the answers to these questions? They may be found in this number of THE UNION SIGNAL.

The use of these questions as a part of local union programs is suggested.

1. In how many states is Frances Willard or Temperance day observed in the public schools?
2. Explain how the beer interests of Great Britain have retarded the progress of the war.
3. The study of what Shakespearean character furnishes an interesting sidelight on medical temperance?
4. How are the police departments of big dry cities affected by prohibition?
5. Give the date of World's Temperance Sunday.
6. Name the subject to be considered and some of the methods suggested for the observance of the day.
7. What are some of the reasons that might be given for the deferred suffrage victory in Maine?
8. How has the cost of the maintenance of county jails of the state of Washington been reduced by the prohibitory law?
9. What indications point to victory for prohibition in the Ohio state-wide campaign?
10. Name some of the attractions of the city in which the National convention is to be held.

Many Oregon hop growers have been pulling up their hop vines and planting in their stead loganberry bushes, which prove a much better paying crop owing to the universal popularity of loganberries.

THE CAPITAL CITY IN WAR TIME

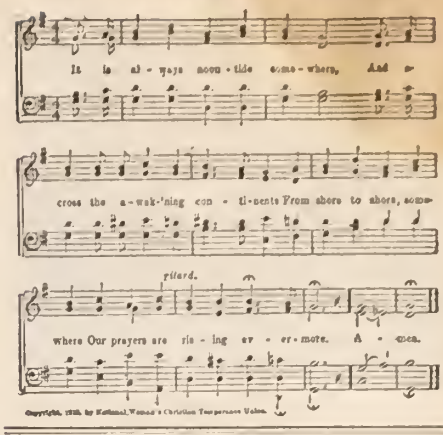
(Continued from Page Five)

On the other side of Sixteenth street, a few blocks north, is the splendid building of the Carnegie Endowment, an institution of the great iron king for the benefit of human knowledge. From this endowment flows a stream of gold to be used by men of undoubted scientific knowledge and skill who are spending their lives in the advancement of science.

Sixteenth street, to which everyone is drawn, has become the main artery of the town, not for traffic and business, but for the things which go to make up color and character. One would think that a street of this kind would be called by some name more indicative of its merit. The Congress of the United States once tried to change this street name. Three or four stiff-necked ladies, seeking for a name to equal some of the picturesque street names of Paris and Berlin, actually succeeded in getting the Senate of the United States to pass a bill changing the name to "The Avenue of the Presidents."

Immediately all of Sixteenth street rushed to the engravers to have their cards and stationery changed. When the House of Representatives received the bill Democratic gentlemen of that body swallowed the thing with a wry face—but in a later bill changed the name back to Sixteenth street, which the Senate accepted just as ungracefully. The engravers and stationers reaped another harvest, and the name now remains Sixteenth street. It is the cosmopolite thoroughfare of the Capital City, and no visitor will regret spending hours strolling or riding up and down its fine length.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE



THE GOOD TEACHER

The Lord is my teacher,
I shall not lose the way.

He leadeth me in the lowly path of learning,
He prepareth a lesson for me every day;
He bringeth me to the clear fountains of instruction,
Little by little he showeth me the beauty of truth.

The world is a great book he hath written,
He turneth the leaves for me slowly;
They are all inscribed with images and letters,
He poureth light on the pictures and the words.

He taketh me by the hand to the hill-top of vision,
And my soul is glad when I perceive his meaning;
In the valley also he walketh beside me,
In the dark places he whispereth to my heart.

Even though my lesson be hard, it is not hopeless,
For the Lord is patient with his slow scholar;
He will wait awhile for my weakness,
And help me to read the truth through tears.

—*Henry Van Dyke.*

STATE CONVENTION CALENDAR

Kansas—Topeka, October 9-12.
Delaware—Seaford, October 10-12.
Tennessee—Bristol, October 12-15.
Mississippi—Columbus, October 15-18.
California (North)—Santa Rosa, October 15-19.
Alabama—Montgomery, October 16-18.
New Hampshire—Franklin. October 16-18.
Illinois, Peoria, October 16-19.
Georgia—Dawson, October 16-19.
Washington (West).—Seattle, October 16-19.
Connecticut — Middletown, October 17-19.
South Carolina—Aiken, October 19-21.
Indiana—Anderson, October 19-22.
South Dakota—Yankton, October 19-24.
Ohio—Springfield, October 22-25.
Massachusetts—Brockton, October 23-25.
Iowa—Waterloo, October 23-26.
District of Columbia—October 24-25.
Colorado—Boulder, October 24-26.
Vermont—Orleans, October 24-26.
West Virginia—Huntington, October 30-November 1.
New Jersey—Haddonfield, October 30-November 1.
North Carolina—Goldsboro, Nov. 1-4.
Louisiana—Lake Charles, November 4-6.
Missouri—Warrensburg, November 6-9.
Florida—Lakeland, November 6-9.
Arkansas—Walnut Ridge, Nov. 7-11.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

WORLD'S TEMPERANCE SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 4

Dear Sunday School Workers:

World's Temperance Sunday draws near. The date is November 4. The International Lesson Committee could not have selected a better Temperance Lesson than the one scheduled for our coming World's Temperance Sunday. It is found in I Kings 20:1-21 and is entitled, "Defeat Through Drunkenness." The Golden Text is found in I Kings 20:11. The Syrian king with his invading, half-savage army, made an overpowering raid upon Israel, destroying villages, farms and orchards, ravaging homes and murdering women and children. The prime purpose of this enemy was to secure the gold and silver of Samaria, the wealthy capital city, to seize the bountiful harvests of grain and fruit, regardless of the fate of the people, and to make women and children their prey.

A careful study of the lesson will show that no better type of King Alcohol could be conceived than the wicked king of Syria. The power of the organized liquor traffic has been so great as to practically make it possible for King Alcohol to say, "Your gold and your silver is mine." Surely he has seized not only the gold and silver but also the harvests of grain and fruit. He has ravaged homes, made victims of women and innocent children and the desolation caused by the liquor traffic in our country may well be compared to the devastation of an invading army.

But the voice of the people is being heard today against King Alcohol and his invading army and God is giving victory to the forces of righteousness. The doom of the liquor traffic is sealed. It *must die.*

Sunday school workers have had a large part in the onward march of prohibition, and so on World's Temperance Sunday let the keynote of every temperance program be *"Victory."*

November 4 should be the one great temperance rally day of the year. To make it such there is need of special effort. *The first important work is publicity.* Announce the day through the press. Let the public know the origin of the movement to establish a World's Temperance Sunday. Let due credit be given to the Sunday School department of the National W. C. T. U. for advancing the movement in the United States and to the World's Sunday School department for securing the co-operation of Sunday school workers of foreign lands. All needed information for publicity work is found in the department leaflet entitled, "World's Temperance Sunday," a copy of which should be given to pastors, superintendents and teachers. (Price, 25 cents per 100).

Decorate for World's Temperance Sunday. Let the decorations be both beautiful and significant. Use flowers and birds for cheer. Use the Stars and Stripes to suggest the fact that true patriots will protect our country from the devastating army of the liquor traffic and write prohibition in the laws of our land. Use the conquest flag to suggest another fact that Christ is the Captain of the Temperance Army and because the battle is the Lord's, victory is certain. Let suitable posters be used in every department, to become silent teachers of truth concerning alcohol and the liquor traffic. Display pledge chains and pledge flags and let them emphasize the principle of total abstinence as the safeguard to our youth.

Plan an inspirational temperance program for each department of the school, or, if desired, the Junior or Intermediate department may give the temperance program before the entire school assembled. A Sunday school medal contest, given in one-half hour, with the awarding of the Sunday school medal, is always an interesting program. Our suggestive outline program for the Sunday school hour, if carried out, will also prove effective.

Have an impressive pledge signing exercise. Print upon the blackboard or print in motto form the following:

EVERY MEMBER A TOTAL ABSTAINER
TEMPERANCE WORKER.

TODAY IS THE TIME TO DECIDE AGAINST STRONG DRINK
DECLARE YOUR PRINCIPLES
DO SOMETHING FOR TEMPERANCE

The use of our patriotic temperance pledge is opportune. The pastor or superintendent can make much of the preamble of that pledge, which reads: "For Love of Christ and Country, In the Cause of Freedom from King Alcohol." The pledge is either single or triple. Begin to construct a pledge flag, either of the regular red, white and blue triple pledge cards or of the International single pledge cards in colors. A beautiful flag can be constructed of our pledge links, in colors, by pasting them together lengthwise and permitting each stripe thus made to hang loose. Let emphasis be given to Christian and patriotic citizenship by the circulation of the Christian citizenship pledge (and here again the pastor or superintendent could use the preamble as the basis of an exhortation. It reads: "I believe that the liquor traffic ought to be destroyed; that government ought to protect virtue, banish vice, and safely guard the homes and liberties of the people,") and the pledge is a promise to use the ballot in the interest of good citizenship and good government. (Price of Patriotic and Citizenship cards, 50 cents; the flag cards, triple pledge, 30 cents; the International pledge for flag, 40 cents; the pledge links, 35 cents per 100, postpaid).

Remember the Soldier Boys. Our department has issued a leaflet giving suggestions for Sunday school patriotic service, some of which might well be embodied in the plans for the observance of World's Temperance Sunday. Especially do we ask that every young man who has enlisted in the army and who was a member of the Sunday school shall, by vote of the school to which he belongs, receive a letter containing a pledge card, with the request that he will sign the same. A duplicate card might be enclosed to be signed and returned to his pastor or superintendent.

Hold a competitive Sunday school temperance rally on the afternoon or evening of World's Temperance Sunday. Invite all schools to participate. Let the schools compete for a flag to be presented by the local union or some generous friend of our work. The competition could be conducted as follows: Each school will have its own temperance program and then contribute one feature of it to the rally program. Judges will award the prize to the school furnishing the best exercise for the rally program. Points of merit may be decided upon, which will govern the judges in their decision.

A Temperance Day exercise may be given on Sunday evening by the Sunday school. The department publishes an attractive program for such a meeting or for a Temperance Day rally. It is entitled "Victory." (Price of program, including music, 5 cents. A supplement giving recitations, 5 cents.)

Finally, on World's Temperance Sunday, make one more plea for National Constitutional Prohibition. Let every Sunday school adopt the following, or a similar resolution, and forward a copy to each of the respective members of the House of Representatives, giving name of school, city and date, and signed by pastor, superintendent and secretary of the school:

"Resolved, That this Sunday school of ———— members, most earnestly pleads for National Constitutional Prohibition and begs our Representatives in Congress to vote in favor of the submisison of the prohibition amendment to the states for ratification."

Our great Sunday school petition will voice the plea of youth to the House of Representatives and will be on exhibition at our National W. C. T. U. convention in Washington.

The quarterly *Budget* for World's Temperance Sunday contains new illustrated leaflets and appropriate selected material for use in the Sunday school, samples of leaflets for general distribution, pledge cards. The special helps for teachers, aside from the lesson leaflet, are a geography exercise with the prohibition map brought down to date.

The *Budget* contains a sample of program and supplement entitled "Victory."

Price of *Budget* is 15 cents (in advance) or 50 cents per year. Send at once for the *Budget*, make selections, order supplies early and

Get ready for the observance of World's Temperance Sunday.

Yours in loyal service,
STELLA B. IRVINE.
115 Walnut St., Riverside, Cal.

MEMBERSHIP GAINS AND PATRIOTIC ACCOMPLISHMENTS GLADDEN VIRGINIA CONVENTION HOURS

HELEN H. GREEN

The thirty-fifth annual convention of the Virginia W. C. T. U., the most enthusiastic in the history of the organization, assembled at Charlottesville,—quaint, conservative, scholarly, old Charlottesville, nestling against the foothills of the Blue Ridge,—noted for its university, its fried chicken, and its hospitality.

Despite the fact, which all states recognize, that losses often occur and aggressive work sometimes lapses as the temporary, reactionary effect of a great prohibition campaign, Virginia W. C. T. U. membership has crept steadily up since the day the liquor traffic was voted out. Even this year, when the beloved president was ill and incapacitated for so many long months, the W. C. T. U. has grown and gained and flourished like a green bay tree. In praying for strength for our leader we have ourselves been strengthened for the work she loves, until today we start on the thirty-sixth year of our quest knowing that we shall live to see the fulfilment of all our hopes and prayers.

Every member of the state union feels an especial debt of gratitude and an increased love for the state corresponding secretary, Lilian A. Shepherd, for the satisfactory manner in which she has carried her double burden through the year, ably assisted by the outgoing treasurer, Mrs. E. B. Clement. In Mrs. Hoge's tender speech of acceptance of office she paid the highest possible tribute to these women and to their noble supporters, back in the counties, "behind the guns." "Every passing year," said Mrs. Hoge, "adds to my conviction that there are no women in this world more loyal and dependable than my own Virginia women."

Mrs. Hoge was elected for the twentieth time, the state proving thereby that its members appreciate, as well as render, splendid service. Mrs. Shepherd was also re-elected, and the fact that after seventeen years of service there was not a dissenting vote, speaks for the esteem in which she is held. Mrs. J. W. Strickler and Miss Lona Kern were elected treasurer and recording secretary, respectively, the former officers declining to be considered. Mrs. Clement was made editor of the official organ, *The Virginia Call*, and Mrs. Faith T. Parrott was made state superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction.

Rev. Sidney J. Peters, state commissioner of prohibition, in a fine address the closing night, gave some startling figures. Among many important facts he declared that the jails of the state today have 1,700 less prisoners than at any other time since statistics have been recorded, and that in a few months, when some of the long term prison sentences shall have run out, the state prisons of Virginia will hold less than one-half the number of inmates of any one of the years before the state went dry. He also said that, so far as revenue is concerned, not one dollar has been lost to the treasury of the state, and that if savings in court proceedings were considered, the commonwealth must own itself thousands of dollars to the good.

An immense amount of work has been done by the department of Work among Soldiers and Sailors under the direction of Miss Amelia Colgan, state superintendent. Much of the effort has been centralized at the port of Norfolk, where Mrs. Shepherd has purchased supplies and distributed comfort bags to the men on outgoing transports. Since the declaration of war the department has expended

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

THE MAINE SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN

DEBORAH KNOX LIVINGSTON, National W. C. T. U. Franchise Superintendent

The first great battle for the political enfranchisement of women has been waged in the state of Maine and, in spite of our deferred victory, it has been a battle worth while, from the most southerly line bordering on New Hampshire to the line on the far north that separates the state from Canada. Every city and town, every village and rural community was reached with the suffrage message.

Maine presented as difficult a field for the conducting of a suffrage campaign as has ever been faced by any group of women in any part of the country. Very little propaganda work had ever been done, and the State Suffrage Association, which had but a small membership, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union were the only organizations that had gone up regularly to the legislature, asking various forms of suffrage.

Last February, after a strenuous effort on the part of the Legislative committee, the legislature submitted to the people the referendum. About six months remained for the campaign, but during two of them, April and May, not much could be done on account of the almost impassable condition of the roads, and the heavy rains of June made effort worthless, so that but a little more than three months were left for active campaigning.

World War Held Attention of People

Early in the campaign our country entered the world war. The whole thought and attention of the people was given to securing support for the Liberty Bonds, Red Cross and Navy League work and other patriotic endeavors. This greatly hindered the raising of finances, and the creating of organizations, the two foundations upon which the structure of a successful campaign must be built, and which more than anything else the state of Maine needed.

After the referendum had been submitted the first effort was the formation of a campaign committee, consisting of representatives of the various organizations which had gone on record for woman suffrage—the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Suffrage Association, the Grange Referendum League, the Men's Suffrage League, the Civic League, and the Federation of Woman's Clubs. This committee carried on the work of the campaign from its headquarters in the Exchange Building, Bangor, your National superintendent acting as chairman and campaign manager.

During the campaign 285 committees were organized in the sixteen counties of the state. Each committee was given a plan of work, the most important feature of which was the securing of names on petition blanks especially prepared with the heading, "We, the women of Maine, of voting age, respectfully petition you to grant us the vote on September 10." Over 38,000 names were secured, classified by counties and sent in printed form just before election to over 100,000 voters in the state. The value of these petitions was four-fold:

Petition Work Systematically Pushed

First. It gave the committee something definite to do in securing the names and distributing literature.

Second. It answered the statement of the antis, that the women did not want to vote.

Third. It was the last printed appeal to the voters before election.

Fourth. It lined up the women for the next big drive, namely, the ratification of the Federal amendment.

There is no medium through which we can reach so many people in a campaign as the press. On the whole, the papers of the state were with us. There were a few notable exceptions.

During the last weeks of the campaign special supplements prepared by the campaign committee were issued by two of the largest papers of the state and used and distributed by twenty-two papers in the state.

Posters displayed in windows, tacked on trees and fences, and put up in every available space carried the message. The "movies" were used as an advertising medium. About a million and a half leaflets were distributed by the various organizations composing the campaign committee, and at least five hundred public meetings were held during the last three months. We were fortunate in having many distinguished men and women within and without the state to address great crowds both at outdoor and indoor meetings.

What were the causes of our defeat?

First, the natural conservatism of the people, due largely to a lack of knowledge of the issue.

Second, the light vote. There are at least 130,000 voters in the state of Maine, and only 57,000 cared enough about amending the state constitution to lay aside their own personal interests to go out and vote. A little more than 20,000 votes were cast in favor of suffrage and something more than 37,000 against it.

Third, the fact that in many sections of the state the machines of both parties united to defeat us. While the referendum was submitted by the Republican party, it was not supported at the polls by it.

Fourth, the picketing at the White House, an ever ready excuse given by many men as a reason why they were not favorable to the cause.

Fifth, the feeling among many women that all their time should be given to the service of the Red Cross, failing to see that women will be better patriots when they become citizens.

These and other conditions made possible the defeat.

Campaign of Great Educational Value

Every campaign has its educational value, and this campaign so stirred the state of Maine that its women will never again be the same. In suffrage campaigns we have nothing to lose but everything to gain. Every vote cast at the election was an added asset to our cause, every speech had its reward in converts, every community organized meant the kindling of the fire that is to burn with holy and consecrated enthusiasm until every prejudice and antagonism is consumed, and woman emerges free and unhampered to walk side by side with man in the affairs of government, making her contribution to the legislation that governs us all irrespective of sex.

The fate of Maine emphasizes anew the need of our determined effort to secure the passage of the Federal amendment. So far as the eastern states are concerned they will find it an easier task to influence legislatures to ratify the Federal amendment than to get the cause before the people.

WILLIAM THOMAS' NERVE TONIC

MARGARET BAIRD

"The heavens are telling the glory of God,
The wonder of His work displays the firmament.
The wonder of His work displays the firmament."

The song was wafted into the kitchen of the farmhouse from the barnyard. "Do you hear that, mother?" asked Farmer Mader, as he came in from the fields. "Do you think the angels in heaven will ever make sweeter music than that? Listen, now:"

"The day that is coming
Speaks it the day."

The boyish voice stopped and the couple, listening enraptured from the back porch, heard the accompanying interlude whistled through without one breach; then the voice again softly caught the strain:

"The night that is gone to following night.
The night that is gone to following night."

"Isn't that whistling more like the robin's morning song in the early springtime than anything else you know, mother?"

"Yes, yes, father; but you know William loses nerve when he sings in public. You know he lost his nerve, too, when he took the examination last fall to enter college; now he must spend the winter going over the same branches, and in associating with the cattle in the stable when Providence intended him for something better. I intend to lighten up that boy's work this winter and give him a chance to study; once he gets into college, and they discover that voice, it will earn him his way through. Why, that great singer from Boston, last year, can't touch him. Listen, father":

"In all the lands resounds the word,
Never unperceived,
Never understood."

The old man put his hand to his ear and listened till the singer entered the barn and the tones were lost to the enraptured audience of two, on the back porch.

"That one song, father, is worth the boy's board for a month; we must give the lad a chance."

An hour later the sturdy, red-cheeked, bright-eyed boy came in for supper. There was no mistaking his nationality; the bright brown eyes, the dark hair, the occasional brogue, told that he enjoyed the common inheritance of his people, the Welsh, in a great gift of song.

"What were you singing while you were feeding tonight, William?" asked the old man.

"It's called Hayden's 'Creation,'" replied William. "I heard it sung over in Wales two years ago. I sent for the music and picked out the air on the fiddle. You ought to hear the whole thing through."

"Do you know it all?"

"Yes, sir, the whole thing."

"Let's hear it, then."

"Why, Mr. Mader, it would take the whole evening to sing it through. Besides, it's intended to be sung by choruses and quartets and solos, and then there're instrumental accompaniments that give the voice a rest and sort of link the parts together and make the whole thing seem just like one long hymn."

"William, my boy, God has given you that voice for a purpose and you must not waste it singing to the cattle in the barn."

"But, you see, Mrs. Mader, I can sing here and in the barn and never make a mistake, but when I see the sea of faces before me I lose my nerve and flat."

"But you must not lose your nerve and flat, my boy. Maybe you need a nerve tonic. When Dr. Smith comes again, I'll ask him to fix up a tonic for you," continued Mrs. Mader.

William arose from the table with his irrepressible smile and sauntered back to finish up the chores.

"Guess Mrs. Mader is right about the singing. I know I will be able to sing sometime if only I can get up the nerve to face an audience. But there's no use fretting over it. I'll get ready for that examination."

William had a curious little study on the second floor of the granary. The broad-minded farmer had suggested that he fix up this place away from the house and the clatter of work. The light came in through a tiny window on the south side of the corner selected by William. A quaint old coverlet partitioned it from the rest of the second floor of the granary. An old cherry writing desk with great glass knobs, a wooden bottomed, stiff-backed chair, a worn deer-skin mat, and an old fashioned lamp made up the furnishings of the room.

A violin hung over the little window. A great low, square stove with its pipe thrust through the wall, occupied a large part of the study. "That stove's too big for the size of the study, my boy, but it's the best we can do. Just regulate the heat by the amount of wood you put in and you will pull through. Once the college professors hear that 'Never unperceived' song, they'll not ask what was the size of the stove that kept the toes of the boy warm while he was getting ready to come to their school."

When William went back to the barn that evening it was with the inspiration which comes of the determination for self mastery.

"If these good friends believe in me," he said to himself, "I must not disappoint them. And some day—some day—if I only had the nerve."

He patted the sides of the brown cow in the end stall, threw in another armful of hay to the horses, closed the doors and climbed the narrow, dusty stairway of the granary to the study. He set flaming a handful of the pitchpine shavings and thrust them into the great rusty stove, lighted the marble-based lamp and then very gently and tenderly took the violin from above the window.

"Seems this fiddle holds me back from my studies; but once I have a little visit with it the lessons seem clearer. Then it makes a fellow hustle through the geometry and arithmetic to get back to the music. And sometimes, as I play, I can see the low hills of dear old Welshland across the sea and hear father and mother again sing the evening hymn in the thatched home;—but, there I go again—that everlasting dreaming will never demonstrate a theorem." The last strain of "Thora" plaintively came from the violin, and it was again placed above the little south window.

He thrust a stick of wood on the embers of the pitch-pine shavings, took up a worn geometry from the desk. "If two parallel lines be cut by a third straight line the alternate interior angles are equal. Let AB and CD be two parallel lines—goodness, I'm feeling sleepy again. That fiddle must not come out first tomorrow night." He opened the door of the old desk and set out a jug. "I guess a drink of cider will waken me up." He tipped the jug from the edge of the desk and drank freely and put it back again in the "cubby." "We have to prove that the angle CDE equals the angle ABE," he continued. His mind rapidly followed the demonstration of the theorem to the end and also of the converse of it and of the next one and its converse.

Then he took up the little copy of "Macbeth" and read carefully for a half hour. His mind as expeditiously took up the chapter on sound and after another hour of mental concentration the fiddle was again taken from its ledge and the bow tenderly, caressingly swept the strings until a streak of light came across the lawn.

"Time to go to bed. I see by the streak of light from the window that Mrs. Mader has come to the kitchen to mix the cakes for breakfast. So-long, so-long, dear old fiddle."

"Must have studied too long, my head reels; think I'd better stop earlier tomorrow evening," he said to himself as he crossed the lawn.

The violin, the geometry, Shakespeare, the science of sound, the dark "cubby" and the stone jug, even the friend on the ledge of the south window, and the peculiar dizziness were soon all forgotten in that sound slumber which must follow all the days spent in the air, and which belongs to youth and health and a clear conscience the world over.

The next night's study was followed in the same way as that of the previous night. The fire and lamp were lighted, the geometry demonstrated, the jug taken from the "cubby" of the old desk, and the violin from the ledge of the south window.

And so winter settled upon the family at the farm. As the evenings grew longer and colder, the furnishings of the little study, including the desk with the "cubby," and the stone jug, were moved to the kitchen bed-room. The violin was hung over the mantel of the great fireplace of the sitting-room, where it could be picked up at odd moments and would not interfere with the study in the evenings.

"Well, for instance!" exclaimed Farmer Mader one evening, late in the winter, as he took up the country paper, "that famous band of Welsh singers is coming to the county seat this winter. I can't for the life of me see how a lot of singers who have sung before the king and who are wanted all over the world will sing in a little city like Clearfield. Oh, yes, I see, they are returning to Wales and come that way to take passage for home." William dropped the bow of his violin and hurried to the side of Mr. Mader to see, for himself, if it was really in the country paper. His eyes became suddenly brighter as he glanced over the great shoulders of his farmer friend.

"Yes, sir, and they're going to sing the 'Creation,' as sure as you live, Mr. Mader. That song that you say is the best of all I play or sing. The one you call the 'Never unperceived!' hymn, you know."

"Mother, look here," he called to the kitchen, "that band of Welshmen who are going all over the world singing are actually coming to Clearfield next month."

"What's the date, William?"

"December twenty-second."

"Well, my boy, we will celebrate Christmas this year by going to town and listening to those Welshmen glorifying God with their voices."

"But, Mr. Mader, it will cost, oh, I can't tell how much, but I know a lot more than I can afford with college ahead."

"Never mind, my boy, what it will cost. This will be my Christmas gift. We will get up early, hitch the bays to the sleigh, put in a basket of butter and eggs for my daughter in town, and take her and the boys with us to the song service in the evening. Mother will be ready to go with us and then, my lad, we will have a chance to hear that 'Creation' song through from start to finish, with the solos and all the little fiddle and horn flourishes thrown in."

"But, Mr. Mader—"

"Run up to your studies, my boy. When I sold that extra two hundred bushels of corn this fall, I said to myself, 'Now

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WILLIAM THOMAS' NERVE TONIC

(Continued from Page Twelve)

that'll go for the little extras this winter,' and so it will, every cent of it. I count the singing of the 'Creation' hymn by a band of Welshmen a little extra, and we'll be there, if Providence gives us strength to go, my boy, so climb to the kitchen bed-room and figure out that geometry. We want to see you entered in college this time next winter."

William climbed the kitchen stairway to the study, but the strains of the "Creation" floated through his mind, he saw the notes of the music mixed in with the lines and angles of the geometry, and the words of the song seemed to float between the lines of "Macbeth."

When at last the lessons were studied in their regular order and the little jug was taken from the dark "cubby" of the writing desk and tipped on its edge, the lad slept and dreamed he sang the "Creation" through before a great audience of expectant faces and never once lost nerve or flatted.

"Maybe some day I can," he thought, as he awoke. "That tonic of Dr. Smith's is building up my nerves, I know. I must succeed for the sake of my good friends, the Maders, as well as for myself."

The proposed trip to the county seat became the regular topic for fireside conversation from that evening.

"William, before you study tonight, play over that part of the 'Creation' hymn that goes down low and you sing—

"The night that is gone to following night,
The night that is gone to following night."

William never needed a second request to lift the violin from above the fireplace, resin his bow and hunt through the music until he came to the place where it went down low or up high as the request might be. But often it required several requests from his old friends before the violin was once more placed above the fireplace and he climbed the kitchen stairway to the lines, angles and circles of the geometry and figures of Shakespeare and the laws of philosophy.

Long before the day that the celebrated Welshmen were to sing at the county seat, the old friends of the red-cheeked, homeless, gifted little Welsh boy, on the farm, were well acquainted with every strain of the oratorio to which they were to listen.

And William, singing the same airs every evening, gained a new confidence and delicacy of expression that made him feel that the nerve would come in time.

The old couple, never doubting, sometimes joined the boyish treble and sometimes beat time with nodding heads or clicking needles to the violin as it wailed the plaintive strains of the masterpiece.

The bays were rubbed until their sides shone like satin on the evening of the twenty-first of December, the sleigh was brought to the middle of the stable floor early in the morning, and it, too, was rubbed and dusted until not a spot defaced the beauty of its polished surface. The silver of the buggy harness was also polished until it outrivaled the table ware of the farm house. The fur robes were taken from the granary loft to the kitchen to warm up a little, ready for the morning, and all to the tune of

"The day that is coming
Speaks it the day.
The day that is coming
Speaks it the day."

The same quiet preparation pervaded the household. The turkey, which was to join the butter and eggs for the daughter in town, was hung out to freeze early in the morning. The crock of cookies was placed beside the fresh bread in the pantry to be ready for the return of the travelers from the county seat. The Sunday suits of father and William were dusted and placed with their clean linen in their respective rooms, early in the morning. The old gray and lavender silk gown was carefully pressed and placed with the bonnet of violets and lace in their perfumed box and securely wedged beneath the back seat of the sleigh.

Very early in the morning of the twenty-second of December, the happiest trio in Clearfield county could have been seen seated in the family sleigh with the bays, dancing gaily toward the county seat.

Mr. Mader and William occupied the front seat, so as to take turns at driving, as Mr. Mader said. Mrs. Mader and the well filled basket and the great robes occupied the back seat.

At noon the bays were munching their oats contentedly at the end of their journey and the happy trio were as contentedly dining at the cozy home of the town daughter.

William, impatient to learn more of the famous Welshmen, was standing an hour later, gazing absorbedly at the bills advertising the great musical event of the year.

"If we could just find someone who could read and speak both English and Welsh we would be all right."

The words were spoken in a beautifully modulated Welsh that expressed culture as well as thought.

"There are plenty, no doubt, in the city," his companion continued, also in Welsh, "but it is too late to look them up. I am certainly sorry James got sick at this time. Getting some one to take his place in the chorus, of course, would be impossible. But just for giving the translation for the benefit of the audience—seems we ought to be able to secure some one for that."

William lost his interest in the bills in hearing his native tongue spoken and turning quickly saw, what he knew at a glance, to be two of the famous Welsh singers.

In his joy at hearing the language of the childhood home he gained courage, and asked, in Welsh, if he could serve them, as he spoke both Welsh and English.

The cultivated ear of the Welsh singers knew at the first tones of the boy's voice that he could indeed serve them.

"What we want is some one to translate the words of the song we sing into English, as we sing only in Welsh, and much of the pleasure is lost to our audience if the words are not translated before we sing. A number of our boys speak English, but it is with an accent, and they do not wish to do it. James, our one member who speaks beautiful English, is not able to speak tonight and we felt we would be compelled to sing without our interpreter."

"If I was only sure of my nerve," spoke William, "I could sing the choruses through, too, for I know you are to sing the 'Creation,' and I know that by heart."

"You!" exclaimed both of the singers, with an inflection that expressed doubt and surprise.

"Why not?" replied William, "I heard it sung two years ago, over in Wales by this same troupe that will sing it tonight. I sent at once and bought the music and picked it all out on my violin. I sing the soprano of the composition from beginning to end, but I think I could take the tenor, as well, if ever I get over the feeling of nervousness that overcomes me when I hear my own voice in a solo."

The Welshmen, on hearing that the boy's father had been a violinist of note, soon expressed a confidence in William's ability to sustain himself in the rendition of the choruses and in closing up the bargain for the evening said:

"And if you are sure you know the soprano part through we will be glad for your help on that, as well, as James' was one of the voices that could reach the high notes and we have but two others in the party who can do it."

Thus it was quickly arranged that William should read the composition throughout in English to the audience before it was sung, and if he was perfectly sure he could make the high notes, to join in the full choruses.

William was sure his nerve would stand the test in the chorus singing, but reading the composition to such a large and intelligent audience as he knew must welcome so distinguished a party of singers, was the ordeal he knew would require nerve.

When he reached home and explained the matter to Mr. and Mrs. Mader he had not the courage to add that he guessed he had better walk around to the Fallon and give it up.

"William, that suit you wear is not the cut of the ones I see men wear when they sing before large audiences. That man who came from Boston last year and sang in the church wore a white vest and tie, a coat cut off short in the front and left long in the back. And I tell you we expected something of a man that looked so spick and span. And we were not disappointed, either. Now, I don't propose to have our lad walk into that company of gentlemen looking run down at the heels."

"But, Mr. Mader, this is my very best and if I buy another suit for this one evening it will make a pretty big hole in the college fund, don't you think?"

"I certainly do, my lad, but that corn money that was put in the bank for the little extras this winter is not half spent yet, and how would mother feel togged out in her Sunday best and the boy that she mothers being picked out as the one with the black vest and round-about coat?

"No, my boy; you must be remembered as the lad who could sing that great 'Creation' hymn through from beginning to end, without one mistake, and reach those high notes without flatting, as you call it.

"What would the corn money be worth to mother or me if you should lose your nerve because you felt all eyes were upon you on account of your odd suit?

"Come along, my boy, we'll walk to the Fallon and ask those young men to let us see the kind of suit they wear and you shall have one like theirs if this city can supply it."

William and his friend spent the rest of the afternoon in securing the coveted outfit. They came in to supper with a satisfied expression.

Supper was quickly disposed of that evening, when William quietly slipped upstairs with the great package from the tailor's, and Mr. Mader as quietly went to the stable to hitch the bays.

"To be sure it's only a few blocks from the theater, but I want those singers to understand that our lad has a friend or two who is standing by him."

William forgot, in hearing his native tongue, the feeling of fright that generally preceded an appearance in public. When the time came for him to read the oratorio in English he read it through without one outward sign of his inward emotions.

And when the choruses appeared he came in with them, saying, "Well, gentlemen, I'll go in and fill up the vacant spot with my body, but I can't make any promise about singing until the time comes. I'll start out and if my nerves get the best of me, then mum's the word. It will be better, you know, than flatting."

A broad-shouldered farmer sat in the front seat at the Welsh concert that evening and next him sat his sweet-faced wife, gowned in gray and lavender. She wore no jewels, but when the high voices touched the upper notes like the tones of silver bells, diamonds fell from somewhere and settled among the point lace of the gray and lavender silk gown. And the old man never once lifted his eyes

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

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MEMBERSHIP GAINS AND PATRIOTIC ACCOMPLISHMENTS GLADDEN VIRGINIA CONVENTION HOURS

(Continued from Page Eleven)

over $1,300 for supplies. Seven hundred silk flags have been given to sick soldiers in the national home in Hampton, and knitted trench sets and many-tailed bandages have been furnished in great quantities. Over 800 separate Testaments have been distributed, and 61,441 pages of literature given out to enlisted men. To date over 1,200 filled bags have carried comfort to America's khaki-clad sons.

Norfolk county reported a novel essay contest, the demonstration of which took the form of a chain of postcards, 287 in all, each one containing an entire essay on the effects of cigaret smoking on the human system. In all there were 999 essays written in the state during the year.

The state union feels that it has had a valuable acquisition in the coming of Mrs. F. Page Thornhill from West Virginia to Charlottesville. Mrs. Thornhill will take charge of the work of the L. T. L. Branch.

At the grand gold medal contest, Miss Mildred Vaiden, of the state training school at Farmville, won the medal in competition with eight contestants, her selection being, "Is Intemperance Nothing to You?"

A purse was raised by the appreciative women, as a token of love to Mrs. Clement, and was presented a few moments before the close of the convention. The good treasurer, seeing money apparently about to flow into the state treasury, and obeying the habit of years, rose in her seat on the platform, pulling her successor up to help receive this last gift to the state. Her expression when she learned that she had risen to accept her own purse was well worth seeing, and the incident gave just the right amount of fun to carry us through our good-bys without tears.

WILLIAM THOMAS' NERVE TONIC

(Continued from Page Thirteen)

from the end of the line occupied by the high voices.

When the concert was over William at once sought his old friends. When he read his success in their faces, he was satisfied.

"The mayor will banquet the company at the Fallon after they are through here and they have asked me to join them. What do you think, Mr. Mader?"

"What do I think? I think you are prepared to accept, my boy, and we will wait around at the house until you return."

The banquet was the most elaborate the chef of the Fallon could devise. The singers ate the different courses with relish and William, after the excitement of the day, the long ride, the light supper, his victory of the evening, needed no urging to follow their example.

William had noticed that the company, the moment they were seated at the table, had turned the tiny wine glasses at each plate upside down, and again, fearing to be conspicuous, he had quickly followed their example and inverted the delicate cut glass at his plate.

When the waiter passed around the table with the bottle of choice wine there was not one glass ready to receive it, for the mayor, in honor of his guests, had also refused.

This little incident of the banquet set the active brain of William thinking more than any of the banqueters imagined.

When the trio arrived at the farm, next day, and the bays were once more settled in their cozy stall, the gray and lavender gown was again placed in the bureau drawer of the spare room, the Sunday suits were once more hung on their respective stretchers in the hall wardrobe. When Mr. Mader had walked over to Smith's to inquire after a sick child, when Mrs. Mader had slipped off into a quiet doze in her great chair beside the fireplace, William quickly and quietly climbed the stairway to the study.

His books were all in their places as he had left them, but his purpose this time was not to study. He opened the "cubby" of the old desk, took out the brown jug with its corncob cork; as quickly and as quietly as he had ascended, he descended the stairway with the jug, and never stopped until he had thrown it with terrific force against the stone fence of the garden.

The jug and the cider parted company; fragments of the jug to slowly disintegrate and return to the soil from which it came, and the cider to sink at once into its mother earth and become an element of growth when spring days required it.

William then returned to the sitting-room and, stealthily, lest he waken the sleeper in the great chair by the fireplace, took the violin from its place and returned to the kitchen bed-room.

When at last spring came, William was again at college ready to enter the class that was to take the examinations.

He showed no fear when the trying time arrived, but being sure of his subjects and sure of himself, entered the contest with a confidence that expressed victory.

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

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EVA C. LEWIS

The annual convention of the Wisconsin W. C. T. U. was held in Milwaukee, September 21-25. Over 240 voting delegates and many visitors were in attendance. The report of the secretary showed unusual activities during the past year, and an increase of 528 in membership. Mrs. Mary Harris Armor and Mrs. Florence D. Richard were the convention guests. Mrs. Richard brought to us from the firing line and trenches of the Ohio battlefields the spirit of conquest. Mrs. Armor's presence and addresses imbued us with visions of victory through "grace, grit and git."

Our superintendents' conference, as conducted last year and this, is a splendid departure and is proving a commendable method of instruction to our delegates.

Through the suggestion and efforts of Mrs. Ellen Copp, LL. D., a state board of fair inspectors was created by our legislature last winter, which will practically eliminate immoral shows from our fairs in the future.

Wisconsin unions are to take up the study of law as especially pertaining to women. Books compiled for this purpose were presented to our state unions by Mrs. Copp.

The meetings of the convention had the appearance of a knitting factory. The women knitted, prayed, or sang patriotic songs while the bells of the city rang and the whistles blew their "God speed" salute to the departing soldier boys.

The former state W. C. T. U. officers were re-elected, showing that Wisconsin white ribboners appreciate the faithful services of those who have led during the past months. They pledged continued co-operation in the work of the coming year.

To one who has attended the state conventions for nearly thirty years it seemed that never was the atmosphere of a convention so surcharged with optimism and determination of purpose.

"What is defeat? It's only a spur
To the one who receives it right,
And it makes the spirit within us stir
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RECIPE FOR GAINING NEW MEMBERS

VIDA IRENE THOMPSON, Circulation Manager

Our white ribboners are looking for recipes, and especially for those that will help solve the conservation problem. The following has been tried and proved excellent:

Recipe for Gaining New Members

The ingredients are:

Prospective member.

Several UNION SIGNALS (the number varies slightly).

A goodly amount of zeal.

One ounce of curiosity.

One pound of common sense.

Do not use the SIGNALS all at once. The effect is better when added one at a time, without allowing the resulting interest to cool. Combine seasoning of invitations to attend meetings, requests for help that can be given, and appreciation for what is done. Add spice of meetings made interesting through help of UNION SIGNAL and literature, and do not forget the leaven of prayer.

This recipe, with little, if anything, omitted, brought about the following result:

"I have secured a new member for our local union. In my effort to interest her in the work of the W. C. T. U., I placed some copies of THE UNION SIGNAL and *Young Crusader* in her hands for careful examination. She was so pleased with the papers that she at once said she would join our W. C. T. U. and subscribe for *The Young Crusader* for her three little daughters—bright, lovely children—and she is a lovable mother. She expects to take THE UNION SIGNAL a little later on. Oh, if I were physically able to walk to see the women, I could secure a large number of subscriptions."

Compendium of Temperance Truth

By Edith Smith Davis

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WILLIAM THOMAS' NERVE TONIC

(Continued from Page Fourteen)

A week after his return to the farm he received his entrance credentials with no apparent surprise.

"You see what Dr. Smith's tonic did for the lad, father," Mrs. Mader said to Mr. Mader when he came in to supper that evening.

William, overhearing the remark, recalled the banquet at the Fallon, the quiet visit to the little study and the little heap of broken crockery near the stone fence of the garden.

The next fall he entered college with enough money saved, mostly through the generosity of Mr. Mader, to see him safely through the first year. "For the second year," he said, "I must manage to earn something during the summer."

A letter reached him before he came to the final "exams" which at once lifted part of the burden of this expense of the second year from his mind. It bore a foreign stamp and was opened with nervous haste. It was written in London and in Welsh, and simply said:

"Friend William:—

"Remembering how well you helped us out when James Williams, our leading tenor, was taken ill last year in America, we again request your help, as finding a Welsh boy who can speak English and sing the 'Creation' is no easy task.

"James' continued ill health compels him to abandon the work for the summer. We are booked to sing in the large cities of the United States in June, July and August. Will you join us? Your expenses and the same salary as paid to James will be yours.

"Respectfully,
"John Cook."

"Will I join? Well, I guess," he said to himself, dancing a Welsh jig in joy at the prospect. "That dress suit is saved spick and span for a time like this."

A steamer carrying mail to London that same week took the boy's reply to John Cook, business manager of the famous Welsh Concert Company. It stated, in a business-like way, that William would be ready and willing to take the part in the concert company as requested and having discovered a cure for stage fright that had previously stood in his way, he would also promise that nervousness would not now interfere with success."

"Now I'll write Mr. and Mrs. Mader," said William, "and surprise them, and in due time they received the following:

"My Dearest Friends:

"What do you think of a boy like me singing in the famous Welsh Concert Company this summer? I send you the letter. Read it for yourself and throw up your hat.

"Of course I have accepted. I knew you would be satisfied. Won't I feel inflated when the company comes to Clearfield next summer and we manage to slip out to the farm and surprise you by singing the 'Creation' song, some moonlight night, under your window?

"The credit all belongs to you, who believed in my power to succeed, for when I knew you trusted in me I made up my mind not to disappoint you and began looking about to see what was standing in my way. I think I succeeded.

"Nerves, you all said, but before you give Dr. Smith all the credit for my present level head before a breathless audience, go out to the stone fence of the garden and you will see the fragments of a little brown jug which you will kindly let remain in their little heap and engrave, 'Sacred to the memory of the nerves of William Thomas, member of the Welsh Concert Company.'"

THE CHRISTIAN HERALD TAKES ITS PLACE IN THE HOMES OF AMERICA

THE *Christian Herald* is doing something more than merely placing interesting reading matter in the homes of its readers. It is giving them a part in great enterprises. It is giving them spiritual and material helpfulness. It is the one magazine that represents in the most vital way all of the interests of Protestant Christianity and of the on-marching Church of Christ.

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By Grace Livingston Hill Lutz

"The Witness," an instalment of which is appearing each week in the *Christian Herald*, is a truly notable story. It is big in its plot, vivid in characterizations, thrilling in episodes and continuous action, rich in incident, color and feeling, intensely inspiring in its moral motifs, and mellow with human interest.

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"The Mountain Peaks of Prophecy," Prof. Gray's first series of articles, which appeared recently in the *Christian Herald*, has brought forth such a number of inquiries from students and Bible readers all over the country, that this additional series has become a necessity.

They will be contributions of the most valuable character to the prophetic literature of the times in which we are now living—a period which in the opinion of all of the best Bible expositors, is one of tremendous prophetic fulfilment.

TRAVEL STORIES FROM RUSSIA

By Maynard Owen Williams

Mr. Williams, whose stories of the Orient have made clear so many things before so half understood, is now in Russia, right at the center of the turmoil and ferment of revolutionary plot and counter-plot. Mr. Williams' articles, which appear regularly in the *Christian Herald*, reveal the action of the forces within the nation which is today so wrapped in mystery.

THE GREATER UNITED STATES

By Frank G. Carpenter

In every Chautauqua Association and in nearly every town and village of the United States, Frank G. Carpenter is known as the man who can come back from some place and then tell about it so that you think you have been there. After going into all the odd corners of the world, Mr. Carpenter has now turned his steps toward the farms and factories of his native land.

HOWARD CHASE

A New Novel by Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, D. D.

"Howard Chase," Dr. Sheldon's new novel, seems to us to surpass all of his previous works in thrilling human interest and moral power. It is a story of a big man in a small town.

It is a church story, but intensely human and dealing unsparingly with the follies and foibles of church members in their church, community and domestic lives.

"Howard Chase" will be published serially in the *Christian Herald*.

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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLIII | EVANSTON, ILL., OCTOBER 18, 1917 | No. 40

CAMPAIGN EDITION

The Sisterhood of Prohibition States Expects to Welcome Two New Members November 6

IOWA REPORTED TO HAVE WON CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

As we go to press, telegraphic reports from the Allied Temperance Committee of Iowa indicate that the result of the special election, October 15, is a small majority for constitutional prohibition.

STATE OF UTAH

Executive Office

Salt Lake City, October 3, 1917.

Mrs. C. A. Walker,
President Utah W. C. T. U.,
Salt Lake City.

Dear Madam:

State-wide prohibition has benefited the state very much, even in the short period in which it has been in force. It is too early, perhaps, to give actual figures which will show in a statistical way the good it has accomplished morally and economically, but it is plainly evident that business has quickly adjusted itself to the change brought about by the reform. Buildings formerly occupied by saloons are now used by grocery stores, shoe stores, restaurants, furniture stores and clothing stores. The police courts are doing much less business. We now see no drunkenness. Business men tell me that they have already noted the effect of prohibition in increased collections and an increased amount of groceries and clothing sold to families where the wage earners were somewhat addicted to the use of liquor.

How many homes are happier, how many broken hearts are healed, how many souls are saved we shall never know! I have only an inkling of the great moral effect of the banishment of liquor in the scores of letters from wives and mothers that come to my desk, thanking heaven for the blessings of prohibition. The happiness reflected by these grateful missives is full compensation for the efforts made by the prohibitionists to secure the law.

On August 1, 1917, I should say that 75 per cent of the people of Utah were firm believers in prohibition. On October 1, 1917, I venture to say 98 per cent are ardent prohibitionists. Could we wish for a stronger endorsement?

Respectfully,

SIMON BAMBERGER,
Governor.

Utah Views Prohibition as a Godsend

MRS. C. A. WALKER, State W. C. T. U. President

During the short time that our state has been dry the prophecies of our enemies, the wets, have not been fulfilled. On the contrary, even the financial side of the question is satisfactory.

It may be that some who are engaged in the sale of liquor have left the state to conduct the same business elsewhere, but there is no distress apparent, and if any are out of employment it assuredly is their own fault, as it is difficult to secure sufficient help of any kind.

Possibly a few rooms formerly occupied by saloons are vacant, but the number is not noticeable, while in the downtown district, with hardly an exception, former saloon locations have been remodeled and are now being used for legitimate business.

Bank deposits have increased and merchants report that from actual experience the past two months from every viewpoint have shown healthier trade conditions. The managing director of one of the largest stores in Salt Lake City says, "The volume of sales during the months of August and September was by far the largest every enjoyed within corresponding months." Business investments in large numbers are being made, and houses for rent are scarce.

From the moral standpoint, there is absolutely no question as to the benefits derived. The testimony of mothers and children who suffered previous to the going into effect of the prohibition law is sufficient evidence to satisfy the most skeptical.

The minimum amount of drunkenness among the 6,500 soldiers quartered at Fort Douglas should convince anyone that prohibition is a good thing. While it is true our government has thrown safeguards around our soldier boys by stopping the sale of liquor to those in uniform, the fact that our state is dry has been of wonderful help in this direction.

Without knowing it, hundreds of persons in Salt Lake have saved daylight since prohibition became the law of the state.

Earl Baughman, proprietor of a downtown cafe, is authority for the statement published in the Salt Lake *Telegram*. He says that as a result of the cabaret night life having almost stopped since Utah became dry many of those who frequented the cafes more or less regularly are now paying attention to going to bed early.

The natural consequence, he comments, is that such persons now get up earlier than they did in the old days, when they often awoke with the "dark brown taste" and "turned over" for another "forty winks."

Mr. Baughman has observed that his breakfast customers are eating at a more regular hour. Other restaurant owners say practically the same thing. Prohibition, they declare, is providing more "early birds" than ever.

The few criminal cases appearing in the police courts of Salt Lake and Ogden are enough to convince any except the most stubborn that prohibition is eminently successful.

The attorney general of the state, the sheriff of the county of Salt Lake, the mayor of Salt Lake City, presidents of banks, and merchants generally, testify to the great benefits derived since our prohibition law became operative. In conclusion, I wish to say that all of the officers of our state, county and city are diligent and efficient in their efforts for the enforcement of the law.

The following letters from representative business men and city officials of Salt Lake City, tell more conclusively than could any words of mine the benefits which have resulted from prohibition:

Department Store Head Cites Record Sales as Result of Dry Law

"In response to your inquiry relative to the effect of the operation of the prohibition law, I have to say that in my opinion, based upon observation as well as actual trade experience of the past two months, the community is, from every viewpoint, healthier under prohibition.

"While a bit skeptical concerning the favorable reports relating to business from other large cities, which had adopted prohibition measures, I am now convinced that they were entirely truthful in their statements concerning improved conditions.

"The volume of sales of the Keith-O'Brien Company during August and September was by far the largest ever enjoyed within corresponding months.

"H. N. BYRNE,
"Managing Director, Keith-O'Brien Company Department Store."

Sheriff Says Success of Prohibition Far Exceeds Expectations

"In response to your letter of the 24th inst., asking for an expression from me as to the operation of the Utah prohibition law, I take pleasure in saying that the success of the prohibition law has far exceeded expectations. While I am not connected in any way with any business, I am inclined to think that the law has benefited the state in many ways, and as time passes, we shall more readily see and feel the benefits accruing from its enforcement.

"JOHN S. CORLESS, Sheriff,
"County of Salt Lake."

Prohibition an Economic, Social and Political Asset, Attorney General of Utah Proclaims

"I am glad to reply to your communication as to whether or not, in my opinion, the prohibition law has been a success in our state. During the short time it has been in force, and because of the effective manner in which its provisions have been administered, the results have been altogether beneficial. If the law continues to be as drastically enforced, I have no doubt that its value will become more and more marked.

"Inasmuch as it is an economic maxim that no law can be properly enforced that does not meet with the approval of the public, and as the sentiment in this state appears to be entirely favorable to the law, I have no doubt that the benefits and advantages accruing from it will be increasingly felt as time goes on.

"W. MONT FERRY,
"Mayor of Salt Lake City and Commissioner of Public Safety."

Mayor Gives Public Recognition to Beneficial Results of Dry Law

"Your letter received, inquiring if in our opinion the prohibition law has brought benefits to Utah. The merchants of Salt Lake City and elsewhere in the state answer that economically it has been most advantageous. The diminution of the number of criminal cases appearing in the police courts of Salt Lake City and Ogden each day, are convincing proof that prohibition has been a success viewed from the standpoint of criminology. The wives whose husbands had formerly dissipated their wages in saloons, returning penniless and abusive to their homes, testify that prohibition has been a wonderful success in the state socially.

"There is absolutely no doubt that prohibition is beneficial economically, socially and politically. The history of politics shows that wherever the liquor interests exist they have corrupted, or have a potential power to corrupt politics. Any such condition which may have existed heretofore, we believe, is now happily passed. "DAN B. SHIELDS,
"State's Attorney General."

Bank Deposits Show Increase

"Replying to your letter of the 24th, beg to advise that so far as the Merchants Bank is concerned we have noticed no particular difference since the dry law became effective, except that our deposits have increased somewhat. My personal opinion is that it is going to be a good thing for the community at large when the property owners are able to re-rent their property to their satisfaction.

"JOHN PINGREE,
"President Merchants Bank."

Satisfaction with Prohibition Almost Universal, Iowa Mayors Agree

More than one hundred mayors of Iowa cities have assured the allied temperance committee that they are in favor of prohibition and will work and vote for it.

"I do not believe there is one gallon of liquor used in our city where there were ten used under the old law," writes Mayor Albert R. Smith of Fort Madison. "Our police court records show about one case of intoxication to eighteen or twenty under old conditions. I think our city is much benefited by prohibition."

"I do not know what association of men David had in mind when in his anger he said: 'All men are liars,'" R. J. Andrews, mayor of Sioux City, says, "but I do know that those who are now saying that there is more liquor consumed in Iowa than in the days when we had the open saloon are direct descendants of the men referred to.

"In my opinion there was more than 1,000 times as much liquor used in Sioux City two years ago as now. We are looking forward to a clean docket—to a time when all of every man's wage will be spent by the man himself for the benefit of himself or his family."

D. Davenport, mayor of Creston, writes: "The enforcement of the bone dry law has been a great advantage to the city in every way. Bank deposits have increased, building and repairing of property has been done to an extent never before known in Creston. There are a number of people in Creston who have always been active wets who are now supporting the amendment."

"Closing saloons has greatly benefited us in every way," is the testimony of M. B. Snyder, mayor of Council Bluffs, which ten years ago was perhaps the widest open city in Iowa. "Business is much better, more money is in the banks, and more people are going to church.

"Council Bluffs would not have the saloons again. Our big booze sanatorium has gone out of business—nothing more to do."

"Our merchants are doing a much better business than when we had open saloons, as many of the people who spent their money at the saloons are now able to pay their legitimate bills," is the word from F. A. Osincup, mayor of Waverly. "There is more money in our banks than ever before. We do not want the saloon, as we are much better off without it."

"The merchants would never stand for saloons again," says C. E. Purdy, mayor of Independence.

Iowa Dry Law Cuts Charity Cases Sixty Percent

H. S. HOLLINGSWORTH, General Secretary Associated Charities, Des Moines, Iowa

It may be interesting to the public to know that about four years ago, when the eighty-six saloons in Des Moines were in operation, we made a study of the causes of poverty coming to us for consideration, and our analysis revealed the fact that twenty-six per cent of all such families coming under our observation came because of liquor drinking.

In the early part of 1916 we again studied the families with which we had had dealings during the year 1915, a full year without any legalized saloons in Des Moines, and less than ten per cent of these cases were impoverished because of drink. In other words, a sixty per cent reduction from this one cause followed the closing of the saloons.

HONOR ROLL

—of—

PROHIBITION STATES AND TERRITORIES AND DATE OF GOING INTO EFFECT

Maine	1851
Kansas	1880
North Dakota	1889
Oklahoma	1907
Georgia	1908
North Carolina	1909
Mississippi	1909
Tennessee	1909
West Virginia	1914
Alabama	1915
Arizona	1915
Virginia	1916
Colorado	1916
Oregon	1916
Washington	1916
Arkansas	1916
Iowa	1916
Idaho	1916
South Carolina	1916
Nebraska	1917
South Dakota	1917
Utah	1917
Dist. of Columbia	†Nov. 1, 1917
Alaska	†Jan. 1, 1918
Indiana	†April 2, 1918
Michigan	*April 30, 1918
New Hampshire	†May 1, 1918
Montana	*Dec. 31, 1918
Porto Rico	†March 2, 1918
Canal Zone	

*Enacted 1916. †Enacted 1917.

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1917

Ohio New Mexico

Canada's White Map

Provincial prohibition is now in operation in the provinces of Alberta, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick and British Columbia. At the time the above map was made the province of Quebec was 84 per cent dry. Since then Missisquoi county and the city of Quebec have voted dry. A proposal by Yukon territory to petition the Dominion Parliament for territorial prohibition was defeated by the narrow margin of three votes. In the remaining part of the Dominion of Canada, generally known as the Northwest Territories, the sale of liquor is prohibited, and strong drink may only be imported on special permits, specifying the kind and quantity of liquor which they cover.

Prohibition in Nebraska Converts Prominent Opponents

M. M. CLAFLIN, President Nebraska W. C. T. U.

The dry majority of 30,000 in November, 1916, would be swelled to twice or three times that number if the vote were to be taken one year later, or after six months of splendid law-enforcement. This is not the testimony of radicals, but the generally expressed opinion of men from all parts of the state who were heretofore hostile to the dry policy.

Omaha, the citadel of liquor, is believed by people of cool judgment to be sure to roll up a majority for prohibition, in case of a call. Mayor Dahlman, the kingbee of the hive, has publicly declared his refutation of the wet policy, and his gratification with the results under the new law. Rev. T. J. Mackey, the Omaha clergyman who became such an asset to the Prosperity League last year, has also joined the ranks of the converts, and admits he was on the wrong track in his opposition to prohibition.

One of the vice-presidents of the Prosperity League, a merchant of high standing in his community as well as of wide acquaintance in the state, recently said to the writer, "My county" (which, by the way, is strongly German) "sent in a majority of less than 100 last year for the wet side. If the vote could be taken this year, it would be 500 for the drys. I, myself, am willing to admit my error. It has been other than I expected. Not only are business conditions better, but homes are happier." A significant statement for a man to make, who last year was working with influence and money for the defeat of prohibition, and making the same dire predictions as to the disastrous effects of such a law that are being made in campaign states today.

The great state fair, held early in September in Lincoln, was a test of the limitations prohibition puts on criminal operations. With an attendance of 200,000—an attendance which broke all records—there were but two arrests for drunkenness both in the city and on the fair grounds.

The late report of the Social Welfare society of Lincoln gives prohibition the credit for eliminating the charity cases coming from drink, while at the county jail the number of meals served to prisoners has fallen off so much that it is not easy to provide for them by contract.

The record of Nebraska has been remarkable in the enforcement of the law. Officers in the counties, in the main, have been diligent and faithful. The governor, although elected on another issue, has been absolutely true to his pre-election promises to enforce the amendment if it were adopted. One of his first acts was to send a letter to all county officers whose duties included the enforcement of this law, outlining his policy and asking for their co-operation. A county attorney recently told the writer that of 30 cases which had come before him, he had, at that time, secured convictions in 27.

If no other good results had followed the enactment of this law, there has been a world of satisfaction in the fact that during the weeks and months of the mobilization of the Army, not a soldier in uniform, or without, has been tempted by the open saloon within the borders of his own state. And naturally, there has been a minimum of complaints of the dissipation of the soldier, in Nebraska. Would to God other camps where our Nebraska boys must go to train were as free.

Colorado's Dry Law a Panacea for Economic and Social Ills

LESLIE E. HUBBARD, Attorney General of Colorado

The child is no longer attracted by the red spot on the stove. There is a reason. Experience is our greatest teacher. The people of Colorado have satisfied themselves that "booze" is a monstrous stumbling block to progress and civilization. The highest courts of our state and nation have branded it an outlaw and it is being driven from shelter to shelter like a hunted fox, aware of its destiny.

Mr. Justice Field, in Crowley vs. Christensen, 137 U. S. 86, speaking on the subject says, "By the general concurrence of opinion of every civilized and Christian community, there are few sources of crime and misery to society equal to the dram shop." Mr. Justice Bailey of our own Supreme Court quotes this language approvingly in Schwartz vs. People, 46 Colorado, page 249, and says, "No citizen ever had a common law right in Colorado to carry on the business of dealing in intoxicating liquors."

No longer will intelligent people allow "booze" to cover its hideous forms of brutality, disease, misery, sham, poverty, immorality and crime with cloaks of respectability. It cannot be long until the people of this nation will carve this deadly cancer from the breast of its civilization by one deft and speedy stroke of their combined will.

Prohibition Enacted to Save Sons and Daughters from Peril

The first step toward prohibition was effected in this state in 1907, in the form of local option. By steady gains, the year 1915 found about half of our population in dry territory under local option rule. This condition, though a necessary step, was not at all satisfactory, for while the evil was not immediately present in the "dry spots," it was conveniently near. The people occupying the "wet spots" watched the battle patiently, observed the merits of the adversaries and marked the strength and valor of each. Conviction seized them, and at the general election in November, 1914, they voted into our state constitution a prohibition amendment, to become effective January 1, 1916. The majority consisted largely of people who had been converted by observation and experience. The victory was alike the work of moralist, scientist, philosopher, substantial business man, wife, mother and father, and a great number of those whose talent had been blighted by the scourge. Men and women determined to restore lost happiness. Fathers and mothers determined to save sons and daughters from the peril. Here and there a pitiful and homeless outcast, stricken down to degradation by his unconquerable foe, summoned all remaining power and joined the final assault. Business saw the deception to which it had previously submitted and took a fearless stand.

Prohibition Sentiment a Steady Growth

That prohibition is a victory of experience is conclusive from the figures at hand. In 1912 thirty per cent of the voters of this state voted for prohibition; in 1914 fifty-two per cent voted for it, and in 1916, when an amendment was offered to permit the manufacture of beer in the state, 67.9 per cent voted against it—virtually a vote for prohibition.

Colorado no longer has to weigh the arguments from sister states on one side and the other. She knows now; and it is not too much to say that were a question submitted to our voters to return again to the wet column it would be rejected by a majority of 175,000, or an approximate ratio of 3 to 1.

It can safely be asserted that there is less room for difference of opinion upon the highly beneficial results of state-wide prohibition to our commonwealth than upon any other of the various social, political and economic questions confronting its people. Social, political and economic powers combined for prohibition, and it has come to stay.

Who Pays the Bill?

Despite the fifty per cent increase in the cost of living and only ten per cent to 15 per cent increase in wages since 1915, the families of dry Colorado enjoy one-third more food, clothing and necessary comforts than did those of wet Colorado and the merchant's loss is reduced practically to a minimum. The grocer's collection of accounts has improved over fifty per cent and other retail collections twenty-one per cent. Speaking in round numbers, the total savings deposits in state banks throughout the state were $2,000,000 in 1915, $3,000,000 in 1916 and $8,000,000 in 1917. Bank deposits in general have practically doubled under prohibition and the number of persons placed by employment agencies has increased over 150 per cent.

The Jail-Keeper Is Lonesome.

Except for the bootlegger, the jailkeepers throughout the state have few cares. There was a 32 per cent to 40.5 per cent decrease in inmates of the county jails of this state in 1916, as compared with the five preceding years, and September, 1917, except for bootleggers, finds them comparatively empty. This latter fact has been definitely ascertained and is not a mere guess.

The Best Cure for Social Cancers

There is a decrease in offenses against our criminal laws of approximately 37 per cent in 1916 and 1917, as compared with 1908, 1912 and 1915, which latter years afford a comparative average of all years from 1907 to 1915, while homicide and suicide have decreased 62.2 per cent. Other offenses have decreased in this state under prohibition in the following percentages: Vagrancy, 69 per cent; disturbance, 31 per cent; gambling, 32.4 per cent; keeping gambling houses, 70.4 per cent; contributing to houses of prostitution, 92.3 per cent; keeping houses of prostitution, 85.3 per cent. The improvement in 1917, as compared with 1916, is very marked.

Effect on the Home.

The state's greatest power for might and righteousness has been conserved and increased. Under prohibition divorce decreased 30 per cent, non-support 33 per cent and juvenile delinquency 42 per cent. Colorado families have more food, clothing, pleasures and advantages under prohibition.

Church Bids for Surplus

Warden Tynan states that for every three prisoners received at the Colorado penitentiary in 1915 one prisoner is received in 1917. The institution had 827 inmates on March 1, 1916, now has 630, and thirty releases will be made next month. Of all prisoners formerly received at the penitentiary 70 per cent were non-residents. Reports from bordering wet states indicate that a large proportion of this class of trouble makers has moved. The number committed to the state reformatory has decreased an average of 11 per cent this year.

A 10 per cent comparative increase in Sunday school attendants is registered in state and church membership, attendance and contributions have increased, fairly estimated at 18 per cent.

Increase in Tourist Travel

Visitors spent $10,000,000 while enjoying Colorado's mountains and sunshine in 1916, which broke all previous records and, so far as estimates show at this time, the present year will exceed 1916 by $5,000,000, or 50 per cent. The increase in hotel and restaurant patronage corresponds.

Decrease In Liquor Consumption

It is estimated upon the Federal government's statistics that the consumption of intoxicating liquor in Colorado during 1913 was twenty-two gallons *per capita*. Figures for 1914 and 1915 are not at hand. In 1916 this *per capita* consumption decreased to five gallons and this figure is attributable largely to quantities shipped into the state in anticipation of state-wide prohibition. Recent laws have reduced the intoxicating liquor consumed in Colorado at the present time as a beverage to that unlawfully imported or sold or remaining on hand in private residences.

Denver Re-Born

It was the opinion of many that prohibition would prove harmful to business in cities throughout the state, and especially to Denver. Such is found not to be the case. The value of building permits increased 52.9 per cent in 1916 over 1915, and thus far in 1917 there is a substantial increase over 1916 despite the scarcity and high cost of building materials. The tenantable buildings in Denver are practically 97 per cent occupied under prohibition rule and at the present time, while 90 per cent occupancy of business property and 85 per cent occupancy of residence property are generally taken to indicate prosperity in a community. As to business property in the heart of the city, there were 178 vacancies on April 5, 1917, as compared with 242 on November 27, 1914, and 251 on August 24, 1915. Denver compares favorably upon all figures and estimates given for the state.

When Is a Man Drunk?

Denver's arrests for drunkenness averaged per month as follows: 1914-1915, 224; 1916-1917, 137, a decrease of 63 per cent, notwithstanding the fact that this year the police department has arrested all persons suspected of intoxication and when the state was wet it was the rule of the department not to arrest an intoxicated person until unable to walk. Cheyenne, one-twelfth as large as Denver, registered an average of arrests for drunkenness per month as follows: 1915, 104; 1916, 209, and the number for 1917, if at hand, would undoubtedly prove interesting.

Bootleggers Have Cause for Alarm

Experience has taught us that prohibition laws can be enforced, and the active enforcement of these laws throughout the state is gratifying. Colorado has profited by the mistakes and experience of other states and has speedily taken up the enforcement of her prohibition laws with an iron hand. As a result, violations of these laws have been reduced to a minimum. One indication of this is the fact that bootleggers ask five to ten dollars per quart and upward for whisky when obtainable.

The effectiveness of the new law is fast becoming felt. The number of convictions under it thus far is very satisfactory. This statute provides for commitment to the state penitentiary for sec-

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

DIFFICULT TO FIND AN ANTI IN SOUTH DAKOTA

HON. FRANK M. BYRNE, Former Governor

The people of South Dakota are well satisfied with state-wide prohibition, and have no doubt of its advantages and no thought of abandoning it.

The constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture, importation or sale of intoxicating liquors was adopted by the voters at the fall election in 1916 and went into effect July 1, 1917. The legislature enacted a very comprehensive and effective statute to carry the provisions of the amendment into effect.

The changes wrought by this amendment and law were not so extreme as though the licensed saloon had been in vogue in all parts of the state. When the constitutional amendment and the statute for its enforcement went into effect, July 1, three-quarters of the area of the state had already for varying lengths of time been dry territory. For some years, at the spring elections, increasing numbers of towns had refused to grant license and the dry territory was constantly extended and the number of saloons reduced. The campaigns for and against license in the spring of 1915, and again in 1916, were really preliminary to the final campaign for constitutional prohibition in the fall of 1916. In the spring of 1915 many of the larger towns of the state voted against license and banished the saloon. In the spring of 1916 numerous additions were made to the list of dry towns and none of those already dry voted wet. It is worthy of note that at each of the spring elections the dry area was considerably extended, and nowhere was there any indication of going backward. So the adoption of the constitutional amendment and the enactment of the statute to give it force and effect were but the final acts in a general anti-saloon campaign extending over a good many years. It was in no sense a sudden or impulsive action based on temporary enthusiasm, but was the deliberate, well considered determination of a great majority of our people.

Having thus deliberately adopted state-wide prohibition, after years of experience with local prohibition under our former local option law, there is no danger that the people of South Dakota will go back to the licensed saloon with all its attendant evils.

The improvement in conditions, morally, socially and economically is very marked, and is commented upon by all classes of people. In fact, it is now very difficult to find any one who will openly advocate the repeal of the prohibition law or the return of the saloon.

Crime and disorder are much lessened and the only activities curtailed by the prohibitive law are those of the courts, police officers and jails. The chief of police of the city of Sioux Falls, which until July always had saloons, recently reported six arrests last month, as against 172 in the corresponding month last year, and attributed the falling off largely, if not entirely, to the absence of saloons. This is typical of the changed conditions in other cities and towns that until recently had saloons. It is the universal experience of towns and cities as they have abandoned the saloon that decency and order take the place of crime and disorder.

Bank deposits have greatly increased in towns where the saloon has been put out, and all lines of business feel an impetus and improvement. Money that formerly went over the bar at the saloon now goes to purchase more and better clothing for the women and children, for groceries and family supplies, to make better living conditions, and into the bank as savings. This promotes business, and consequently the prosperity of merchants, banks and business men generally, and increases the comfort and happiness of the people.

In the interest of efficiency, in the interest of certain and speedy success in the war and especially in the interest of the welfare of the splendid young men who make up our Army, no intoxicating liquors should be permitted to be sold anywhere in this country during the period of the war.

SOUTH DAKOTA THROUGH WITH THE SALOON

EX-GOVERNOR FRANK M. BYRNE

In South Dakota we are done with the saloon because we know its every influence is bad—bad, morally, socially and economically; because it degrades manhood, dishonors womanhood and defrauds childhood, and never under any circumstances or in any place is it a benefit to any one. It fills jails, police courts, poorhouses and insane asylums; it empties churches and schools and wrecks homes. We know something of its work, but have now found the better way, and we are in no danger of turning back.

Liquor Menace Forever Banished from Arkansas

MINNIE RUTHERFORD FULLER, President Arkansas W. C. T. U.

Arkansas will never "revert" to the liquor traffic stage of civilization!

When a few years ago our battleships were in the Bay of Naples, I happened to be in that city. We Americans heard on every hand complaints on the part of Italians of the conduct of our drunken sailors until sometimes we feared that the serious dissatisfaction would result in international complications. This was nothing new, however, in the history of the sailors and liquor towns.

It has often been said that the conduct of drunken soldiers has always brought discredit upon the uniform of the United States Army; but I have not seen a single drunken soldier in all the months of their stay in Little Rock, either in the officers' training camp or at Camp Pike; and along with the absence of liquor there is a determined effort to keep the camp and environment free from vice, an effort in which soldier and civilian alike join and with success, relatively speaking.

In civil life the benefits of prohibition are everywhere apparent. There are violations, and in a few of the medium-sized places conditions are far from ideal. With these we are trying with might and main to deal, and are sure of ultimate success. In these few towns the better class of men are doing their best to enforce the law, while the violation is for the purpose of gain alone. On the other hand, the larger towns that always have been notoriously misgoverned have had a new vision and are steadily improving. As usual, the vice districts are rapidly disappearing from these towns.

Former Liquor Dealers Like Being Respectable Citizens

The prosecuting attorney of Pulaski county, in which Little Rock is situated, says that his business is materially "damaged" and he is correspondingly delighted. The head of the liquor traffic in the state has put his ill-gotten gains into up-to-date farm machinery and now conducts ably the "Southwestern Supply Company." Another liquor dealer of this city has an excellent coffee house and announces that he feels like a respectable citizen. Jails all over the state are in a sanitary condition for the first time in years, because there has been opportunity to air and clean them thoroughly in their "empty" state.

Men who have always "taken their toddy," yet claimed to be good citizens, have discontinued the practice, not wishing to be law violators.

Little Rock's municipal docket shows a decrease of at least fifty per cent in cases. Pulaski's grand jury, the first after the prohibition law went into effect, reported as follows: "It will be found by comparison with the reports of former grand juries that this grand jury has served less time, returned fewer indictments and incurred less expense than any preceding one for many years."

Our department of Public Education reports that with booze removed much "rural center" work is being done. This was never before possible of achievement.

Sheriff Hutton reported, for the first year of prohibition, a decrease in the number of persons in jail of over one-half. In other counties the number was reduced two-thirds. Figures such as these could be given at great length, but the best evidence that we are through with the liquor traffic is that when a repeal bill was voted upon at the last election it was completely "snowed under" at the polls and the last session of our general assembly passed without effort and with the hearty approval of the entire state a "bone dry" law and for the most part welcomed the Federal "bone dry" law with enthusiasm.

The officers of our Federation of Woman's Clubs, in a board meeting, unanimously adopted a resolution in support of the Federal prohibition measure.

GOVERNOR BROUGH OF ARKANSAS URGES SIGNING OF PLEDGE TO ABSTAIN FROM USE OF LIQUOR DURING WAR

"I believe strongly that the use of alcoholic beverages lessens the man power of the soldier and sailor, and equally the efficiency of those upon whom both Army and Navy are dependent for food, supplies and munitions, and also, that the grain consumed in their production should be conserved for food," says Governor Brough of Arkansas in a statement to the people of his state. "Early in the war I wired the President favoring the passage of a law by Congress prohibiting the use of food stuff for the manufacture of alcoholic beverages, and am gratified to know that Congress did take a long step in this direction by practically commandeering food stuffs used in the manufacture of liquor.

"I devoutly hope that the day is not far distant when we shall have nation-wide prohibition. State-wide prohibition in Arkansas has proven an unalloyed boon to our people, meaning a social, mental, economic and moral uplift. The efficiency of our man power has been greatly increased; our homes have been made happier and our firesides more cheerful by the abolition of the nefarious liquor traffic, which each year has demanded its tribute of American young men, even as the Minatour of Crete demanded its tribute of Athenian maidens.

"Since state-wide prohibition has proven so successful in the states where it has been tried, the argument for nation-wide prohibition has even greater potency and moral force. I sincerely trust that every patriot will sign a pledge, agreeing to abstain from the use of alcoholic beverages during the period of the war."

Four Vital Reasons for Prohibition

R. B. GRIFFITH, Proprietor of the Largest Department Store in North Dakota

First.—Prohibition helps the homes of the people. It brings to many mothers and children comforts that they would not have if the sale of liquor were permitted to debauch and pauperize the father and bread winner.

Second.—Prohibition creates a better moral atmosphere in which to rear a family. With booze banished we have less vice and crime.

Third.—Prohibition is an aid in the creating of wealth in any community. Under prohibition we have more thrift—laborers, mechanics, business men and farmers all have more earning ability and save more money.

Fourth.—Prohibition territory secured through local option is of value, but it is difficult to enforce the law when the sale of liquor is permitted in other nearby sections—the wider the prohibition area the better. State-wide prohibition is much better than local-wide prohibition and national prohibition is the only final satisfactory settlement of the liquor question.

Three Strong Arguments in Favor of Prohibition

MELVIN A. HILDRETH, United States District Attorney

I believe that the general happiness of the people, the healthy, well clothed children, the large amount of deposits in the savings banks, are strong arguments in favor of state-wide prohibition.

Governor, State and City Officials and Press of Tennessee Unanimous in Praise of Prohibition

MARY P. BANG, President Tennessee W. C. T. U.

Tennessee has had a prohibitory law since 1909, but for a number of years it was violated in the large cities, whose officials not only winked at but openly encouraged its non-observance. Many of these gentlemen have been ousted and law enforcement has become the order of the day. An intelligent observer with half an eye cannot fail to note the change for the better that has come to pass in the last two years.

"All the benefits foretold for prohibition have come to be a part of our experience in Tennessee," says Governor Tom C. Rye, "and none of the calamities predicted have come to pass. The public conscience is more acute and a higher standard of public service and efficiency is required. A new and more vigorous moral force has taken hold of our people individually, making for better citizenship. Public drunkenness has disappeared and the state is spending more money for free schools and charity and less for criminal prosecutions than ever before."

"I have been charged with the enforcement of the soft drink stand law, which was so enacted that it was possible through it to exterminate, to a very large extent, the sale of liquor," says Mr. Harry L. Eskew, state food and drug commissioner. "Perhaps I, more than others, have come in contact with the poverty and crime resulting from the use of whisky. Today, notwithstanding the short time since this law has been enforced, we are able to report greatly improved conditions among those who formerly were the victims, directly or indirectly, of liquor."

Mr. J. J. Keyes, superintendent of the Nashville schools, asserts: "Since the state-wide prohibition laws have been strictly enforced the children are better fed, better clothed and fewer requests are made for help from families that were formerly seriously handicapped because their heads were spending their money for drink."

Opinion of the Press

Mr. M. B. Morton, managing editor of the *Nashville Banner*, says: "There is a very great decrease in drunkenness since prohibition became effective. Whisky is hard to get and few boys are forming the drink habit. One of the greatest benefits of prohibition is that politics are no longer in the control of saloons and saloon hangers-on."

Mr. G. F. Milton, owner and publisher of the *Chattanooga News*, declares: "Evidences of the wisdom and justice of the prohibitory laws accumulate daily. We now have near here an army camp with 25,000 soldiers, who throng the streets of Chattanooga. I have yet to see a drunken soldier. If the question were submitted to the people of Tennessee now there would not be a corporal's guard in favor of whisky."

Mr. Ralph Runyon, editor of the *Nashville Tennessean and American*, sums up the situation as follows: "Our jails have fewer inmates and crime has steadily decreased. Prohibition has been a blessing to Tennessee, and the women are to be congratulated for what they have accomplished in its behalf. Tennessee is prospering under prohibition and her revenues are adequate to meet all expenses."

The good effect of the strict enforcement of the "bone dry" law in Nashville is evidenced in the falling off in the number of arrests, according to published police reports:

In May, 1917, before the bone dry law became effective the total number of arrests was 1,200; in August, the second month after it went into effect, the total number of arrests was 878. In September the total number of arrests was only 555, and this, too, when tens of thousands of people were crowding the streets during the week of the state fair. In all the crowds that thronged the fair grounds that week no intoxicated person was seen and the best of behavior prevailed.

In Knoxville, the difference has also been marked. In May, the number of arrests was 420. In August, the second month after the "bone dry" law went into effect, the total number of arrests was 242.

Mr. C. P. J. Mooney, in an editorial in the *Memphis Commerical-Appeal*, September 27, remarks: "This year we have not seen a drunken man upon the streets during the week of the fair. There is not a place in Memphis where a man can get a drink unless he is a forty-ninth degree adept. There is not a gambling house open. There is not a negro or a white dive operating. The killing record has been reduced. There are no drunks on the street cars. The red light district, in spite of the erroneous theory that such a place always will exist and might be necessary, is done for. Life is safer in Memphis today than it ever was before. Gambling as a system is done for. Liquor selling is a thing of the past. We submit conditions in Memphis as they exist today, in business, in sobriety, in order and obedience to the law, to the visitors to the tri-state fair and leave it to them to say how much has been the improvement in the last two years."

With a Christian man, unwavering in his advocacy of prohibition in the governor's chair, with a higher class of men being elected to office in our large cities, with our splendid press unanimously in favor of the strict enforcement of our "bone dry" law, Tennessee is forging to the front along all lines of progress, material and spiritual, and an era of undreamed prosperity is dawning for the Old Volunteer State.

PROHIBITION ALMOST TOTALLY ELIMINATES CRIME

WILLIAM LANGER, Attorney General, State of North Dakota

My experience in Morton county, which until recently was the largest county in the state of North Dakota, conclusively proved that the strongest argument for state-wide prohibition, if enforced, is the almost total elimination of crime. Since becoming attorney general of the state of North Dakota and consequently ex-officio a member of the pardon board, I have found that 95 per cent of the men applying for pardons got into the penitentiary because they committed their crimes while under the influence of liquor. Decrease of crime means decrease of expensive lawsuits and permits the money saved to be put into good schools. In my judgment the entire elimination of liquor has raised our citizenship to a much higher standard than I believe can be found in any wet state.

—*Liberty.*

The Educational Value of the Prohibition Law

W. C. MACDONALD, State Superintendent of Public Instruction for North Dakota

As a school man I consider the strongest arguments for state-wide prohibition are, first, that prohibition does prohibit as shown by the records of our state, and that in doing so, it makes for the health, wealth, and moral integrity of the people; and, second, that the very existence of a state-wide prohibition law is in and of itself a thing of highest importance, for it serves to develop in the minds of the young high ideals regarding clean and honorable living.

Conservation of Manliness, Character and Life Far Excels Conservation of Property

ANDREW A. BRUCE, Chief Justice of Supreme Court of North Dakota

The strongest, and it seems to me the only necessary argument for state-wide prohibition is, that a nation cannot be stronger or better than the sum of all of its individual parts or citizens, and that through the centuries the use of liquor has done no real good to anyone, but, on the contrary, incalculable harm to countless millions. The sum total of the strength and virility of its individual citizens is a nation's greatest natural asset, and the conservation of property is far less important than the conservation of manliness, character and life.

MIGHTY CHANGE WROUGHT BY PROHIBITION IN VIRGINIA

SARA H. HOGE, State W. C. T. U. President

The prohibitory law became effective in Virginia November 1, 1916, and its beneficial effects were apparent at once. From the mountains to the sea comes the same testimony: less drunkenness, fewer arrests, better business, happier homes.

In the capital city, Richmond, during the first eight days following November 1, the total number of arrests for drunkenness was eight, while in the eight days preceding November 1 there were 122 arrests for the same cause; in the eight days following November 1 the previous year the arrests for drunkenness were 103. Within a month after prohibition became effective the city jail in Richmond had lost 120 prisoners over and above the number received, and the Monday police court, which usually lasted for hours, disposed of the entire docket in less than an hour.

General Decrease of Crime Follows Prohibition

The total arrests for all causes in Richmond showed a decrease of over 300 in January, compared with the same period in 1916. In February there were 508 fewer arrests than the previous year and of this number 130 were arrested for violations of the prohibition law. In the first six months of prohibition the bank deposits of the city had increased more than $12,000,000.

Judge Hoge Ricks of the Domestic Relations and Juvenile court of Richmond gives us figures showing that in the first six months under prohibition, compared with the preceding six months, the cases before his court for non-support had decreased about one-third, while those for wife-beating had decreased about two-thirds. Under date of September 21 he says, "I might add that before prohibition went into effect the number of young boys (Juvenile division) taken up for drunkenness was becoming alarming. Since that time we have not had more than two or three cases."

A letter of inquiry addressed to John J. Crutchfield, police justice, concerning the effect of the prohibitory law on the police courts brought the following response:

Throws Safeguard Around Young Men

"In my opinion, gathered from the records in my office for the past year, the strongest argument for prohibition is the elimination of the open saloon. Such elimination takes the temptation to drink from young men, and prevents the gathering together of men who are made drunk by constant treating and 'setting them up.'

"With this temptation taken from them the rising generation has more opportunities for rising in the world, and I believe the next generation will disclose more bright minds, due largely to the elimination of strong drink.

"A glance over the records in the office of the police court, shows that a very small percentage of the 'drunks' registered are young men. The great majority are what are termed 'old stagers' or 'old soaks.' Nothing will prevent them from getting their drinks and the result is inevitable.

"While prohibition does not entirely prohibit, any more than the laws against murder and robbery stop the commission of those crimes, it does throw a safeguard around young men."

Vacant Saloons Soon Fill Up With Other Lines of Business

In Lynchburg, two days after the prohibition law went into effect, it was announced through the press that practically all of the places left vacant by the closing of saloons had been rented for mercantile stores or restaurants. The records of this city showed twenty-nine prisoners in the jail November 1 and at the end of four weeks but ten; three weeks later there were but five, the smallest number in seventeen years, "attributed chiefly to the effect of the prohibition law," said the Lynchburg *News*.

Passing on to July, 1917, the total arrests in this city numbered 330, as compared with 489 for the same month the previous year; the number of charges for drunkenness this year was seven, and last year seventy-one. In August, comparison showed six drunks in 1917, against 102 in *wet* August, 1916.

Newport News, a city with a large foreign population, has shown a marked decrease in the number of arrests. Concerning this the chief of police says, "There have been few serious criminal cases since the state went dry. Most of the murders, shootings and cuttings were the outgrowth of whisky, and with the going of whisky this class of crime has been lessened."

At the end of the first four months of prohibition the statement was made that the jail population in the one hundred counties and fifteen city jails had decreased 1,741.

Records recently published of prisoners received at the state penitentiary show a great decrease in crime. Prisoners received from January 1, 1916, to August 31, 1916 (before prohibition was in effect), 588; prisoners received from January 1, 1917, to August 31, 1917 (after the coming of prohibition), 288; decrease in 1917 from same period of 1916, 300.

The proportion of jail men sent to the roads has fallen off 730 during the past year. In a published interview, Major James B. Wood, superintendent of the Virginia penitentiary, gives his opinion that "state-wide prohibition is responsible for cutting nearly in half Virginia crime statistics in the last eight months."

Health Aspect Strong Argument for Prohibition

Mr. Harris Hart, superintendent of Roanoke city schools, and Democratic nominee for state superintendent of public instruction, in endorsing state prohibition, says, "The health aspect of the proposition is fundamentally the best argument for prohibition. We are simply bound to give more serious consideration to the question of raising strong, healthy men and women than we have ever given in the past. The unreasonable drinking of liquor and intemperance along all lines serves to leave a distinct hereditary trail in one form or another. The social aspects of this problem should appeal to one strongly. It is not only the business of one generation to live justly and correctly, but it is its further business to insure that the generation following will not be handicapped by its own intemperance or immorality."

Press Recognizes Benefits of Law

Newspapers of the state that opposed prohibition bitterly are speaking of the benefits of the law. The Richmond *Evening Journal*, one of the best known of these papers, stated in its issue of January 29: "Three months of prohibition in Virginia have done more to convince skeptics of the desirability of the measure than all the arguments put forth by the dry advocates for years prior to the passage of the Mapp law. We doubt if there is a newspaper in the state that remains unregenerated on the question. The beneficent workings of the prohibition statute are so marked that the stubbornest wet contender must perforce yield. . . . The state has made no mistake in banishing the menace of the open saloon, and that Virginia will never go back to the old regime cannot be questioned."

So declare we all. To states that have not yet adopted prohibition we say, hasten to drive out the legalized liquor traffic and see what a mighty change will be wrought within your borders.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
Bureau of Labor
Department of Weights and Measures
Samuel B. Montgomery,
Commissioner
Charleston, October 4, 1917.

Editor Union Signal,
Evanston, Ill.

West Virginia is dry and will be forever!

All classes are so well satisfied and so much in love with dry West Virginia that no effort worthy of notice will ever be made to resubmit the question. The wet influences outside of the state—there are none inside strong enough to be felt—know better than to undertake it. John Barleycorn is making a death struggle to keep a clutch-hold upon the remnant of states that are surely slipping away from him. He is in the last trench and about out of ammunition.

Certainly a number of West Virginians take a drink yet—when they can get it—which is seldom, but at the first opportunity these few drinkers will vote for national prohibition. They are convinced from what they see, feel and experience at home.

Since the state went dry West Virginia has built seventy-two new high school buildings at a total cost of approximately $2,800,000, the enrollment in high schools in the state has increased 131 per cent, and there are now nine colored high schools. Almost as many churches of the first class have been dedicated, and preachers' and teachers' salaries have been noticeably increased. A larger number of state and national banks have been organized than in the ten previous wet years. One lone bank in Fayette county has 800 more saving accounts than it had in the last year before prohibition.

The industrial centers would vote more solidly dry now than they did in 1912, when all industrial counties went dry except ONE.

On Labor Day I addressed a large mass of coal miners at Blaine (Mineral county, West Virginia), and Kitzmiller (Garrett county, Maryland), the two towns being separated by the north branch of the Potomac River. Westernport, the wettest town in Maryland, was only a few miles distant, special trains were run, three bands furnished music, there was a ball game and other sports and amusements, and NOT A DRUNKEN MAN WAS IN SIGHT. There was absolutely no drinking. When the long parade was reviewed, in which some two hundred school children carrying American flags was a feature, the president of the local union pointed out man after man in the parade who was NO GOOD when there were saloons in the two counties, but who now possessed savings accounts in the local banks. A few years back I addressed a similar meeting in the same locality, and it was a drunken carousal. It was a notable change—beautiful and inspiring. It made me feel that God is always good, and I thanked Him that West Virginia had cast her lot on the side of humanity.

Very truly yours,
SAMUEL B. MONTGOMERY,
Commissioner of Labor.

The Union Signal

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THE "SUCCESS" ARGUMENT

The "success" argument is the winning factor in present-day prohibition campaigns. Wherever and whenever proclaimed it effectually silences the liquorites; it makes the indifferent "sit up and take notice," and it stimulates the sluggish worker to activity. It is the final, conclusive and unanswerable word on the prohibition question. You have won your case with any jury when you have established your claim by a preponderance of evidence, and that is what the advocates of prohibition are doing in bringing to the attention of the public a great volume of first-hand testimony from governors, attorney generals, mayors, sheriffs, heads of big business, bankers, commissioners of labor, et al., virtually unanimous in their approval and praise of the no-saloon, no-brewery and no-distillery policy. This issue of THE UNION SIGNAL is packed from cover to cover with "success" arguments, secured directly from prominent residents of prohibition states. The articles or letters represent the time and effort of busy men or women of affairs. Yet so impressed have they been, in their own experience, with the value of prohibition to their business, their civic life, their social and moral interests, that they have promptly and even eagerly welcomed the opportunity to give publicity to their knowledge of what the dry law has done for them and their community. The "success" arguments given in this issue are not only authentic, they are comprehensive. Every phase of the wet and dry problem has been dealt with by experts.

We have assembled these communications from many different states in the hope and expectation that through them their authors may speak to doubtful, uninformed or indifferent voters in cities and states now in campaigns. We have done our part. Will you who are reading this page lend us your assistance in putting this accumulation of vote-making material in the places where it is most needed and where it will be of the greatest benefit to our cause. We shall count upon your help!

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Washington, D. C., December 2-7, 1917

Congress having adjourned the Washington Letter will be discontinued until it convenes again in December. Mrs. Margaret D. Ellis, National W. C. T. U. Legislative superintendent, has taken advantage of this release from her urgent duties at the Capital, and is spending with her daughters at Newark, N. J., the weeks intervening before the National W. C. T. U. Convention.

Unusually interesting reports of state conventions have been received and we regret that the limitations of space in this special number—a Campaign Edition—render it impossible to publish them this week. They will appear in the next issue.

STATES ON THE FIRING LINE

Before we go to press we expect to receive word by telegram of an overwhelming victory for constitutional prohibition in Iowa, which voted Monday, October 15. The testimony of mayors and prominent citizens of the big cities published in this number reflects the sentiment of the people on the prohibition question. Not even the unavoidable abandonment of the spectacular event of the campaign, the flight of the water-wagon airship, because of the machine being tampered with by enemies in a most suspicious manner, can prevent a victory at the polls.

Our National president, Miss Anna A. Gordon, writes from New Mexico that the outlook gives promise that the state will be white on the map after November 6. Having the official sanction of Governor Lindsey, the attorney general, secretary of state, United States Senators, supreme court judges, the dry cause is proving popular with the classes and the masses. At the annual meeting of the State Federation of Woman's Clubs, recently addressed by Miss Gordon, the president of the organization urged the women for the next few weeks to give secondary place, if necessary, to their war work, and devote themselves to efforts for state-wide prohibition as the most practical way of demonstrating their patriotism.

But one thing can prevent a landslide for prohibition in Ohio next month—a lack of interest on the part of its citizenry. With the evacuation of General Apathy, John Barleycorn's doom is assured. Only blindness or deafness can excuse any resident of the state for being ignorant of the merits of the issue to be voted on. The benefits of prohibition and the dangers of the license system have for months been advertised in the street cars, on billboard posters, by means of soap-box oratory and in a dozen other ways. And now Mary Harris Armor, the champion "disturber of consciences," is sweeping through the state and in her breezy, persuasive way carrying conviction to the hearts and intellects of her hearers. Judging from the reports, letters and press clippings that come from the Buckeye state, every worth-while individual and enterprise is lined up on the side of prohibition, and that in no half-hearted way. Unless all signs fail the liquor dealers will be purchasing tickets for some of the few moist sections of the country shortly after November 6. But where, oh where, can they go for permanent residence?

LET LABOR SPEAK FOR ITSELF

Someone asks, "Is organized labor really opposed to prohibition as the liquor interests insist?" The representatives of labor in the prohibition states seem not averse to answering that question with a decided negative. For instance, Otto R. Hartwig, president of the Oregon State Federation of Labor, a recent convert, by the way, says: "Since prohibition has become a law the benefits derived have been so great that I am a champion of prohibition from now on."

Listen to a voice from Idaho. Ernest Beckman of Wallace, Idaho, deputy organizer for the American Federation of Labor, and also business agent for the local union of the Carpenters and Joiners of America, speaking to his comrades in Ohio, urging them to vote dry, says: "My opinion of prohibition is that it is the best thing that ever happened in this district. The workingmen here now almost all have a bank account to fall back upon, and they do not have to take the first job that offers itself unless that job pays a living wage. The men dress themselves and their families better and are better fitted to bring up their children to be future citizens of this country."

A dozen champions of prohibition among labor representatives in Colorado could be cited, but it is sufficient to remind all whom it may concern that the special annual convention number of the Denver *Labor Bulletin* gave generous space to boosting prohibition as a valuable asset to the workingman.

The president of the Arizona State Federation of Labor is of the opinion, to quote his words, that "Arizona workers are certainly better morally and financially than they were before prohibition was adopted and are in shape to fight for better wages and better working conditions." Of the same purport is the statement of the president of the Washington State Federation of Labor, E. P. Marsh: "From a labor standpoint—an organized labor standpoint—let me say that the change has been noticeable in that we have had a different class of men to deal with right away—sober, a little money in their pockets, amenable to discipline and sound reasoning. It may be significant—I think it is—that the last twelve months have seen the task of organizing the working people of this state vastly easier than in the old saloon days. You can talk sense to sober men, men with a dollar in their pockets to pay their initiation fee."

The time is not far distant when every honest labor leader will be willing to declare his conviction, as did Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, "If I could I would inaugurate a strike that would drive the liquor traffic from the face of the earth."

Survey of Past Month of National W. C. T. U. Patriotic Service

"Sacrifice and Service" is suggested by the president of the North Dakota W. C. T. U., in her annual address, as the slogan for the coming year. It is as well a most apt rally cry for the white ribbon hosts of the nation, for it epitomizes not only the spirit they display but that which has actuated them ever since the announcement of the Patriotic Service Program of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Work Among Soldiers, Sailors and Marines of Broad Scope

Varied and numerous are the enterprises in behalf of the soldiers, sailors and marines. Recreation rooms and places of rest in the neighborhood of military camps, naval stations and cantonments are proving a real panacea for home-sickness among the enlisted boys and men. From ocean to ocean these little "homey" corners are being established by white ribboners. The Massachusetts W. C. T. U. home at Ayer is soon to be opened. A Washington state worker writes that a bungalow or lodge, to be "mothered" by a white ribboner, is being erected near Camp Lewis, in the neighborhood of Puget Sound.

Comfort bags or kits by the hundreds and thousands have been made by the W. C. T. U. members and distributed according to the plan heretofore outlined. The boys' appreciation of these gifts is unstinted. So popular have the W. C. T. U. bags become that requests for them are being made of Army officers and forwarded to the various state headquarters. As an example, the Fourteenth company, Coast Artillery, Camp Kearney, Linda Vista, California, sent in a petition to the Southern California W. C. T. U. headquarters, signed by thirty-two officers, asking for comfort bags for themselves and their men. "Do they care for the Testament?" someone asks. Let this note sent by the recipient of a Missouri bag answer: "I never had a Testament of my own and always wanted one." Another wrote, "I am following your advice and have nearly read the gospel of Matthew through."

Candy an Appreciated Gift

Many local unions and individual white ribboners are acting upon the "sweet suggestion" of our National superintendent of Work among Soldiers and Sailors, Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, and are making home-made candy to send to the American soldiers in France. Time is of the essence of this enterprise, for unless these packages are in the mails *before November 10* they will not reach France by Christmas. Mrs. Thacher instructs that the candy, especially chocolate, must be carefully wrapped in oiled paper, in order to insure its reaching its destination in good condition. Each package must be marked "Christmas Mail." The name and address of the sender should be placed in the upper left-hand corner. Give complete address of soldier, including company or regiment, etc. Packages must be mailed not later than November 10, and must be mailed direct from main office. They will not be accepted at branch offices or through mail boxes.

Not only the boys in France, but those in the camps and cantonments in America will appreciate sweets. Perhaps in no wiser way can we counteract the tobacco habit among them than by supplying them with wholesome confectionery. Let us economize on sugar in our homes if we must, but so far as possible "sugar coat" some of the hardships of camp life for our defenders by our gifts of candy.

Women Repair Soldiers' Clothing

That was a fine practical service that was rendered by twenty-five women of East Orange, N. J., who voluntarily undertook the task of keeping in repair the uniforms and other clothing of the New Jersey soldiers encamped at Sea Girt. No doubt similar kindnesses have been performed in other places.

If the many-tailed bandages that have been cut and rolled by white ribboners could be assembled they would make a fine showing of the work done by the devoted hands of our women. Mrs. Thacher recently visited Mrs. G. Mulliner of the British War Relief Association. In most enthusiastic terms she expressed her gratitude to the W. C. T. U. for its co-operation. Mrs. Thacher said that as she looked upon the more than 10,000 many-tailed bandages ready to be packed into boxes to be "shipped across" she felt that a great need had been supplied by the efforts of our workers.

"Bundle Day" Practical Form of Service

A form of practical war work which will appeal to every white ribboner is the collection and preparation of material for the National Surgical Dressings Association. The following community plan has been successful: Request is made through the press and church bulletins that the people of the town, on a certain day, to be known as "Bundle Day," will collect all the old clean cotton and linen they can spare, tie it up, and leave it on their porches, marked for the W. C. T. U. Arrangements are made for automobiles to call and collect these donations, some communities asking the Boy Scouts to help in the work. The bundles are then packed and sent to the state headquarters of the National Surgical Dressings Association, to be forwarded to hospitals in the war zone.

Relief Work at Home and Abroad

Recently the Oklahoma state council of defense asked every local council to secure a "soldier at home" for every soldier from the county who was in actual service. This voluntary substitute agreed to look after the family and business interests of the absent defender of the nation. Every one who is helping in the department of Relief is "a soldier at home." The W. C. T. U. is constituting itself a clearing house for the care of families of some of the men who have been drafted into the Army. The other day there came to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters a letter from the parents of a drafted man in Chicago, telling of the needy condition of the daughter-in-law, who was left without means of support, and asking help to have her brought to her husband's parents in a distant state where she could be taken care of. By addressing the proper authorities, transportation was arranged and the problem solved. Every day the adoption of French and Belgian orphans grows increasingly popular. The appearance in THE UNION SIGNAL of a picture of the French orphan adopted by the North Carolina W. C. T. U. so aroused the sympathy of a young man reader that he immediately sent in a contribution to the fund. Not infrequently during the past weeks one has seen in the columns of the state papers items like the following: "The La Mesa W. C. T. U. has arranged to adopt a French orphan."

Moral Education

It is suggested by the National superintendent of the department of Moral Education that the special work for October be to secure the co-operation of pastors, priests and rabbis in bringing to parents in their respective congregations the responsibility of urging upon their sons and daughters the maintenance of high standards of morality. Perhaps in no better way can the rank and file aid in this work than to help in the many recreational movements in the vicinity of camps and cantonments. Secretary Baker of the War Department has recently said, "The task of organizing towns and cities in the vicinity of camps along recreational and social lines is an opportunity for service which cannot be overlooked. There is so large a task before us in surrounding our troops with a healthy environment, that I trust all groups can co-operate in this work."

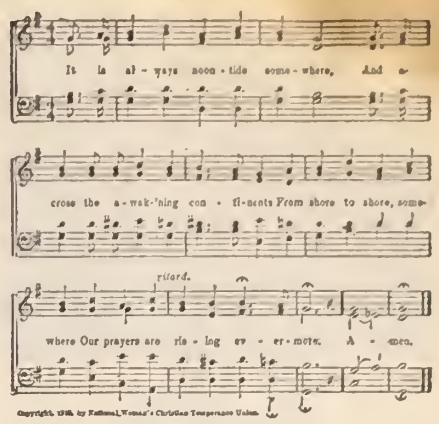
The bringing of the residents in these military centers into the environment of a Christian home will do much to fortify them against possible temptation. One Christian father and mother, whose only son is in France, have for months been inviting to their apartments in a family hotel, each week, ten young men from either the adjacent Great Lakes Naval Training Station, North Chicago, or from Fort Sheridan. They arrive on Saturday night in time for a family dinner, to which are invited a few carefully chosen young women; the evening is spent in sociability of some kind, the mothers of the young women being also present. Before retiring they are given cards with the names and locations of the churches in the neighborhood and are invited, if they care to do so, to accompany their host and hostess to service, or are made to feel free to stay at home and rest or read, as they see fit. The "boys" assemble with the family at dinner and after a quiet, homelike afternoon they leave for camp, refreshed and recreated in body and soul. Every woman who is so situated that she can thus entertain may well consider it a high and holy privilege.

Women in Industry

The demand in the labor market for women workers grows more insistent daily. It is reported by the press that thousands of women are to be employed in aircraft factories. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt is quoted as saying that the Navy department has given serious consideration to the question of employing women in government navy yards in every capacity where their

(Continued on Page Ten)

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE



AT THE NOONTIDE HOUR

At the sacred noontide hour let the white ribboners of the land unite in prayer daily for our country and all other countries, that all may come to see the true Christian and humanitarian point of view in this world crisis; for the protection of "our boys" from the physical and moral deterioration from drink and vice that follow in the wake of war; for our President and his advisers that divine wisdom may rule every decision, that lasting peace may speedily come and the will of the Father of all peoples be done throughout the earth.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

National W. C. T. U. Convention,
Washington, D. C.,
December 2-7, 1917

SURVEY OF PAST MONTH OF NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PATRIOTIC SERVICE

(Continued from Page Nine)

services can be used; the two big naval clothing factories are now virtually run by women. Women, wherever employed, should be safeguarded as to sanitary surroundings, proper hours of labor and fair wages.

In writing of the food conservation work that has been done by the women during the past few months, Mrs. Lucia F. Additon, National superintendent of Temperance and Labor, tells of an interesting patriotic hour at the close of the Oregon state convention, participated in by the six departments included in the National patriotic service plan. As the representatives of these departments marched down the aisles of the church they brought packages neatly wrapped and labeled for the emergency closet of the Oregon Labor department. Mrs. Additon urges the establishment in every local union of these closets, in which shall be placed the donations of members from time to time of dried fruit and vegetables, ready for the emergency calls that are certain to come this winter.

Americanization

The subject of Americanization is receiving attention at the state conventions and many states are planning for the definite work of visiting foreign speaking people in their community; arranging for classes to teach them the English language, and interesting them in other ways in patriotic enterprises.

Temperance Truths in Pictured Form

The stereomotorgraph fund is assuming large proportions. Some of the states have sent in their full apportionment. As heretofore stated, the truth concerning the liquor traffic is presented to the boys in a pictorial and very convincing and eloquent fashion. It is planned later to supplement this feature of the work by addresses by some of America's able temperance orators.

Money Making Enterprises

White ribboners are showing themselves very ingenious in planning for money-making entertainments to raise money for war work. Pantry sales, ten cent teas, H. C. L. socials have proven popular. Nothing, however, can rival the good old-fashioned way of giving outright from a cheerful heart.

Community Spirit Marked

The co-operation with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in patriotic service has been a gratification. A case in point is the request received from the Michigan Federation of Woman's Clubs for literature concerning the National W. C. T. U.'s Patriotic Service plans for distribution at its annual meeting.

Patriotic Service an Avenue of Introduction to the W. C. T. U.

Reports of membership gains received from the different state conventions indicate that enthusiasm for patriotic service has in no degree lessened zeal in W. C. T. U. organization work. On the contrary, there is much evidence to show that through it outsiders have been led to appreciate the white ribbon organization as never before. One state W. C. T. U. sent personal circular letters to every church woman's organization in the state, inviting them to make comfort bags for the W. C. T. U., stating that a Testament was always enclosed, and that certain objectionable articles found in other bags were omitted, thus enlisting their hearty interest and sympathy. Never was there such an opportunity for gathering into our Union the mothers of the boys "somewhere" in France and America! Let us not fail to take advantage of it.

UNION SIGNAL QUIZ

Do you know the answers to these questions? They may be found in this number of THE UNION SIGNAL.

The use of these questions as a part of local union programs is suggested.

1. Summarize the results of two months of prohibition in Utah, as given by Governor Bamberger.

2. Why will Arkansas never revert to the liquor traffic stage of civilization?

3. Tell how the dry law has lowered the cost of maintenance of penal institutions in the state of Washington. What can be said concerning increase in bank deposits in that state?

4. How has prohibition in Virginia thrown a safeguard around the young men of the state?

5. What percentage of crime does the attorney general of North Dakota attribute to the liquor traffic?

6. Why does ex-Governor Bryne say that South Dakota has severed for all time its partnership with the saloon?

7. What does the attorney general of Colorado say concerning the effects of prohibition?

8. Explain how prohibition has affected labor conditions in West Virginia, according to the statement of the labor commissioner of the state. What can you say concerning the labor situation in Oregon and other prohibition states?

9. What is the testimony from Tennessee and Georgia concerning the value of prohibition to states where training camps are located?

10. How has prohibition in Nebraska won to its support former prominent liquor advocates?

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR NATIONAL CONVENTION, WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 2-7

Hotel Powhatan, Pennsylvania Ave., 18th and H Sts., N. W. European plan: Rooms with running water, two persons, $4; with private bath, two persons, $5. Two rooms with bath between, two persons, $7 per day for the two. Three rooms with bath, suitable for four persons, $10 per day for the suite. Large front rooms with bath, $5, $6, $7 and $8 per day for two persons.

Hotel Bancroft, American plan. Can care for twenty to thirty at $2.50 per day. Will book now if requested.

The Oxford, 15th St. and Pennsylvania Ave. European plan. Can care for fifty to seventy-five. Will reserve rooms any time after November 1. Deposit of $1 per person required. Rates, $1 per day per person, two to six in a room.

Hotel Raleigh. Rates as follows: Rooms for one person, $2.50 per day and up; for two persons, $3 per day and up. Rooms with bath, one person, $3 per day and up; with bath, two persons, $4 per day and up.

The New Ebbitt. Rooms without bath, two or more in a room, $1.50 per day each; with bath, $2.50.

Hotel Continental. Rooms with running water and detached bath: One person, $1.50 per day and up; two persons, $2 per day and up; with private bath, one person, $2 per day and up; two persons, $3 per day and up.

Hotel National, Pennsylvania Ave. and 6th St. American plan: $2.50 and $3 per day, each person. Rooms with private bath attached, $3.50 up per day for one person, and $7 per day for two persons. European plan: Rooms, $1, $1.50 and $2 per day; with bath attached, $2 up for one person and $4 per day for two persons.

Hotel Harris. Rates, $1 to $3.50. One block from Union Station.

Congress Hotel, New Jersey Ave., S. E. European: $1.50 and $2 single; $3 double. American: $3.50 and $4 single; $7 double. Every bedroom has running hot and cold water. Room with private bath, $1 to $2 per day extra.

Capitol Park Hotel. Single room, $1.50 and $2; with bath, $2.50 up. Double room, $3 and $4; with bath, $5 and $6. Four in room, $6; with bath, $8.

Metropolitan, 615 Pennsylvania Ave. European plan. Rooms without bath, $1.50 per day and up; with bath, $2.50 per day and up.

The Cochran, 14th and K Sts., N. W. European plan: Rooms without bath, $2 per day and up; with bath, $2.50 per day and up. American plan: Rooms without bath, $4 per day and up; with bath, $5 per day and up.

Shoreham, 15th and H Sts., N. W. European plan: Rooms without bath, $2.50 per day and up; with bath, $3.50 per day and up.

Richmond, 17th and H Sts., N. W. European plan: Rooms without bath, $1.50 and up per day; with bath, $2.50 per day and up.

Harrington. European plan: Rooms without bath, $2 to $2.50 per day; with bath, $3 to $3.50 per day.

Hamilton, 14th and K Sts., N. W. American plan: Rooms without bath, $3 per day and up; with bath, $4 per day and up.

Bellevue, 15th and I Sts., N. W. European plan: Rooms without bath, $2 per day and up; with bath, $2.50 per day and up.

George Washington Hotel, 15th and New York Ave., N. W. European plan: Single rooms, $1 each; two to four in a room, 75 cents each. American plan: Single rooms, $2 each; two or more in a room, $1.75 each. Three baths on each floor, no private baths.

Lincoln, 10th and H Sts., N. W. European plan: Rooms without bath, $1 per day; with bath, $2 per day.

Rooms in private houses are being arranged for at the rate of $1.25 per day for lodging and breakfast.

For reservations in hotels apply to Mrs. Edwin S. Henry, 1320 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C., stating preference.

For private homes, apply to Mrs. N. M. Pollock, 13 R St., N. E., Washington, D. C.

BEER, THE WAR PROFITEER

MARGARET WINTRINGER

The story of the trade's requital of the generous consideration shown it at the beginning of the war, has been published by the British government as one of the official White Papers, entitled "Report and Statistics of Bad Times Kept in Shipbuilding, Munitions and Transport Areas." It forms an illuminating war tale.

First of all, the trade seized an unfortunate plea of Mr. Lloyd George and converted it into an advertisement, and when I was in Great Britain, billboards, posters and full page "ads" in the leading papers proclaimed that "Every man who took his half pint was helping to carry on the war."

Before war work was fairly under way, the trade enlarged facilities for drinking and made overtures to the very classes whose sobriety was most important to the nation. In the neighborhood of all works for war purposes, drinking places were erected with immense circular bars designed for quick service. I found one such place which boasted a capacity for serving at one time two thousand customers. Hardly was the war started before it became evident that drink was operating against industrial efficiency.

Liquor Causes Appalling Delays in Munition Work and Ship-building

Just when Great Britain needed ships, the drinking of workmen slowed down shipbuilding and repairs on the Clyde, congesting the docks, and delaying the sailing of transports carrying soldiers to the front twenty-four to thirty-six hours. With the call from the trenches for more shells, munition factories complained to the Ministry of Munitions that the "margin of lost time before the war has now to be doubled." Shipbuilding firms sent letters to the First Lord of Admiralty explaining failure to furnish ships as per contract,—"a considerable number of our men absent from duty today, drinking." It signified little that in some instances the trouble was with a minority of the workmen only, since "whole gangs are thrown out owing to the absence of three or four hands."

Appalling loss of time attended every industry upon which victory depended. The tables of lost time, which appear in the White Papers, include riveters, platers, caulkers, drillers, iron workers, carpenters and their helpers—all men whose work determined the war output.

Drink More Deadly Than Submarines

From the most unexpected quarters came the demand for prohibition. Glasgow iron masters ordered water instead of whisky with their mutton and urged prohibition. The *London Times*, the *Spectator*, the *Manchester Guardian* and other influential papers declared their readiness to support any prohibition measure the government might put forth. Mr. Lloyd George delivered a surprising war speech, charging to drinking workmen the loss of time which was hindering the war, with the historic declaration that "*Drink is doing us more damage than all the German submarines put together.*"

The drink evil grew with startling rapidity. Just four days after Mr. Lloyd George's speech, Captain Greaterox of the Royal Navy paid a visit of inspection to the shipbuilding district of the Clyde, as director of Naval Equipment. He found "the condition of labor so deplorable owing to drink, that at any time the whole of shipbuilding on the Tyne may come to a standstill," and wrote to the Third Sea Lord, urging the "*total closing of all public houses.*"

Within ten days the Munition's Department received the following warning from a works engaged in the manufacture of high explosives: "Unless drastic steps are taken to lessen the sale of drink before long we shall find it impossible to deliver anything like the quantities of trinitro-toluene we have undertaken to supply your department."

Adapted from Manchester Union.

What Uncle Sam Ought to Say!

Again and again in this startling government document, the *schooner of beer* is cited before the bar with the half gill of whisky as "an equally criminal creator of treasonable inefficiency."

"I am very uneasy about the situation on the Clyde," Admiral Sir John Jellicoe wrote a week later. And this was the reason for his anxiety: The German submarine warfare had just begun. It behooved the British Navy to act speedily. Yet the admiral writes, "My destroyer dockings and refits are delayed in every case by these labor difficulties and they take twice as long as they need to."

The situation was so serious that Admiral Jellicoe followed his letter with telegrams. The Directory of Transport's reply to these messages was, "To carry out operations with speed and efficiency it is necessary to withdraw all licenses to sell intoxicating liquors throughout the country."

Mr. T. Royden, member of Directory of Transports Advisory Committee, followed this report with a letter to the First Lord of the Admiralty stating that, "The most of all the trouble is drink." He, too, urged absolute prohibition, logically arguing, "If sailors can and do abstain from alcoholic refreshments while at sea, it does not seem unreasonable at a time of national urgency that those whose work keeps them at home should do likewise."

Drinking Habit, Not Drunkenness, Cause of Trouble

An important delegation from the Shipbuilders' Employers' Federation paid a historic visit to the government—a delegation in which there was not a total abstainer, but all willing to forego their liberties to obtain prohibition! The startling thing they emphasized was that "*It was the drinking habit rather than drunkenness that caused the trouble.*" They made no charges of excessive drunkenness against the workmen, but with statistics and evidence that was irrefutable, established the evil effect of the normal use of drink.

A brother of Lord Northcliffe was a member of this delegation which urged as an emergency war measure, total prohibition "that should apply not only to public houses, but to private clubs and other licensed premises so as to operate equally on all classes of the community."

In his reply Mr. Lloyd George said, "Having gone into the matter closely, I am convinced that *if we are to settle with German militarism, we must first of all settle with the drink.*"

While the visit of the Shipbuilders' Employers' Federation did not accomplish its purpose of immediate war prohibition, it called the attention of the whole country to the disastrous effect of drink and uncovered a foe greater than any foreign enemy. With the royal indictment that "The continuance of such a state of things must inevitably result in the prolongation of the horrors of this terrible war," the King closed his wine cellars, banished wine, spirits and beer from the royal households and for the first time in history, a teetotal king rules Great Britain.

Delayed Victory the Price of the Brewers' Gains

The speech of Sir John Ellerman, Baronet, head of a great Northeast Coast Brewery, affords very significant reading to American readers at the present time: Boasting that "brewers have substantially maintained their profits in the face of war," he explains, "This they have been able to do *by opening out new and extended fields of operations*, by making a considerable recovery of their bottle trade and by undertaking extensive military canteen contracts." Another reason why they have succeeded so well is that in addition to their bottled trade, "they have been able to get into other districts" (prohibition areas); "higher wages prevailed and the margin which the workmen had to spend had been greater than in former years." In other words, the trade had won out in the munitions, mining and shipbuilding areas, even at the price of victory.

Does not the exemption of beer in the United States threaten further prolongation of the war, and beer dividends paid for in the lives of thousands of our soldiers at the front?

"GOD'S COUNTRY"

JANE REDFIELD HOOVER

The Tale of a Symphony that was to Music what Jack London's "John Barleycorn" and De Quincy's "Confession" are to Literature.

"It is not enough that I leef Gott's only spot in this land of Philistia and condense myself to make tour to play to ox-boys and Indians—that even my soul's own—my violin—ach himmel! should suffer!"

Von Wehmeier was quite forgetting to thank the Almighty for the almost miraculous preservation of life from the railroad wreck near Cheyenne, in his grief over the havoc wrought to his Stradivarius. His soul's own, in very truth, it had come to be. It must lie near to inspire him, even when he was but wielding the baton before the fifty tried men and true who made up von Wehmeier's famous New York Symphony orchestra.

"It is that one should a violin-fixer find in the desert?" he scoffed, incredulous, to Smithers, the theater-manager, who had met him at the Montado station.

Smithers said it was indeed so. "And he's a cracker-jack! There ain't anything he *can't* do to a fiddle, believe me—when he's sober!"

So it was, that ten minutes after striking town, unshaven, tousled, nerve-racked and irascible, von Wehmeier, tucking the precious case under his arm, followed Smithers up an elm-arched street that seemed to lead straight into a far wall of opalescent foot-hills.

When they reached the sign of "Vallman: Violin-Maker," up a quiet side street, they found the dinky little shop shut and silent as a tomb.

Smithers raised a significant brow. "Pickled again!" he said.

"Was is das? Peekled?"

"Yepp, soused—stewed—just as I expected. You won't get any work out of him *this* week! Sorry, Professor!"

"Aber lieber Gott in himmel, I *must!* It is my soul's own that suffers! It possesses me—I cannot conduct, even, mit aus! Much less can I the solos play that your ox-boys and Indians expect from the divertisements of me! Come! Ve vill find and *render* him sober!"

In the squalid room back of the shop they found Vallman—prone.

Fortunately, the orchestra had from Saturday noon until the concert date Monday evening, in Montado.

As Herr von Wehmeier aided doctor and nurse in the complicated sobering up process to which they subjected the violin-maker during the next few hours, he chuckled reminiscently. "Ach ya! It is many times already yet have I the same in Leipzig done! I vonce have a friend. To him vas alcohol his devil. Yes, it is a good—'formal acquaintance, as you say?—a bad bed-fellow! Nicht wahr! I have helped to make sober Hallstein for many such a concert. Poor Hallstein! he might have been greatest of us all!"

It was done. By Sunday afternoon, a pale and wobbly but contrite and sobered Vallman took von Wehmeier's beloved as reverently in hand as even the master himself could desire.

Seeing that the instrument was with Vallman as a child with a tender foster-father, von Wehmeier did an unprecedented thing—left his "soul's own" at the shop, to be wrought upon all Sunday night, while he sought much needed rest against the demands of tomorrow.

Quite restored to his normal well-groomed and gracious habit, he looked in on Vallman from time to time on Monday. Rest, the good food, and best of all, the excellent coffee, at Montado's new hotel, had done their work. "This hostelry in the desert is civilized! Gott sei dank!"

By Monday afternoon he was feeling chatty—but not so, Vallman! His German accent had aroused pleasant anticipations in von Wehmeier's lonely alien breast, only to comfort them with the rebuff of a cold, impenetrable taciturnity: "No. I have never been in Germany. My parents, yes, German, but I was from—Milwaukee. No, I do not play the violin—that is, only enough to test the tone, after I have repaired one."

This being all that could be gotten out of him, von Wehmeier had to content himself with paying him well, giving him a concert-ticket and taking formal leave. Von Wehmeier was entirely unaccustomed to lack of response to his overtures. He was puzzled and he was a bit hurt—and more than a bit provoked at himself for caring.

Music-hungry, the best of Montado filled the opera-house—as "creative listeners" as the exacting orchestra-leader himself could have asked. The engagement, financially (and what was infinitely more to von Wehmeier) appreciatively, was far beyond the confines of his former concept of the west, and after the final number the audience refused to leave until he spoke to them.

"Friends of mine of the vest," he said, "I vill but only say that you have this night to us giffen the one great surprise of our lives and ve vill be happy to come again to Montado vonce again and effry time ve leef New York. We thank you! Auf wiedersehn!"

So it was a delightfully mellowed lion for whom the Penningtons, those indefatigable stalkers of big game, waited in the foyer, the concert ended.

From their exclusive supper-party wafted these bits of talk:

"With Oregon gone dry, it's getting very near, boys!"

"No more good old times like tonight when the wave hits us!"

"Eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow we thirst!"

"Bally dubs—can't take their liquor like gentlemen and then kick up a row for all the rest of us!"

"Well, *I'm* having a secret cell made in our basement. I wouldn't undertake to live with Billy Cruger, if he couldn't have his cocktails and Scotch when he wants them—no, not for a million worlds!" This last, from a smart young matron whose game attitude toward her bibulous but generous spouse, was much admired in the Pennington group.

For sheer materialism take him who has achieved it. Those born to it, being unaffectedly swinish, we can pity; and those who have materialism thrust upon them are endurable; but your cultured, highly specialized sensualist is an abnormality spurned of nature herself!

Brushing against the Pennington group there passed out into the night alone, a gaunt wreck of a man who walked as in a trance. He was of all that audience, richest—in largess received of von Wehmeier's marvelous orchestration.

This dream of purity and beauty sufficed him—lifted and strengthened him—tired soul—struggling alone and unaided against his arch enemy—until the time came again inexorably, when the devils invaded his blood, and the devils' markets lured him—and again Vallman lay prone, in the squalid little room back of his workshop—and this time there came no von Wehmeier. Vallman was alone.

And Montado was a merry place! Traveling-men came out of their way to cross the Oregon line and spend week-ends in Montado's new hotel. For Montado, you see, was "wet" and proportionately merry, and the Pennington set had as yet no use for their secret basement vaults.

Yes, Montado was a merry place—but the wave was creeping on—and Vallman lay prone.

Three years—and again von Wehmeier's orchestra was booked for Montado.

His eyes opened, on his former tour, to the many beauties and astounding amenities of the West, the meister this time was not rebellious; he was even complaisant over the prospect.

Many an alien had been pilloried for less of criticism of the west in general and of Montado in particular than von Wehmeier had voiced during his visit of three years before. What had saved him was his sweet readiness to change his point of view—his absolutely ingenuous astonishment at finding urbanities and musical appreciation, way out here in Montado. To have genuinely surprised someone with a revelation of our importance is so perfect a joy that we are ready to forget former attitudes, preening in self satisfaction over this! Once shown, once really won, von Wehmeier offered libations full and running over, his praises being ungrudging and spontaneous as a child's. For this, much had been forgiven him, all his life.

No wreck this time, and it was in fine fettle that the orchestra came out of the sage-brush wastes into the grateful verdancy of Montado Valley, and on to the pleasant hospitality of Hotel Montado.

His "soul's own" being in immediate need of a little minor surgery, the orchestra leader, recalling Vallman, once more set out upon that elm-arched street that seemed to end afar off in a wall of opalescent foot-hills.

If you have never been in Montado early in May, you have one more dream of beauty before you. In every home yard bloomed peach, apple and cherry trees and varied early fragrant shrubs; linnets and robins fraternized tunefully overhead in the maples and elms; the sky's blue matched the wings of the bluebirds in the blossoming trees.

And the air was warm and ineffably sweet, yet tangy with the ozone of altitudes. Its clarity worked a miracle, the snow summits o'ertopping those cloud-shadowed foot-hills, seeming only a little way ahead, down the tree plumed vista of the shady street, though, in reality, many miles away.

"It is that someone should a symphony compose of all this," reflected von Wehmeier, on his way to the violin maker's. "There is much, much of beauty, and I doubt not, much of passion and pathos in the heart of such a community—a metropolis evolved in a little fifty years from a trading post, already."

The pleasing transformation that Vallman's place had undergone, the last year or two, was well nigh incredible: The shop was entirely renovated; the back room was now an attractive pupil studio. A good looking bungalow was going up alongside the building, and von Wehmeier found a regenerated Vallman whom he recognized only after prolonged scrutiny consulting with the carpenters, with evident proprietorship in the bungalow.

This new Vallman quickened again that illusive, tantalizing memory that had troubled the orchestra leader's mind whenever he viewed the scars on his beloved's side and contemplated the expert surgery that had made her whole.

"Is it that I could this man have known before? Aber nicht, it could not be—he

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

"If You Try It Once You Will Never Be Without It"

JENNIE M. KEMP, President Oregon W. C. T. U.

Sidney Lanier has said: "It is idle to argue from prophecy when we may argue from history." The general and continued satisfaction expressed by Oregon press and Oregon people with our prohibition law is a matter of great encouragement to those who worked so hard to secure it. Governor Withycombe never misses an opportunity to tell of the benefits prohibition has brought to the state. Other officers of state, counties and cities tell the same story. The hopgrowers found prices better than usual this year, and there was no discrimination against Oregon hops in spite of their apprehension of evil results that might come to them when the state voted dry.

January 1, 1916, when the Oregon saloons closed, there were 588 persons in our state penitentiary. Twenty months later, September 1, 1917, there were but 335, a decrease of over 43 per cent. During July, 1917, but three prisoners were received, the smallest number admitted in any one month in the sixty or more years since the penitentiary was established. During the same time prohibition has reduced the number of boys in the state reform school one-third.

In 1914 but two Oregon counties, Multnomah and Clatsop, failed to record a prohibition majority. The results of prohibition in Portland and Multnomah county caused it to give a good majority at the last election against re-opening of the breweries. Business men are a unit in favor of prohibition conditions. Its result to the laboring man is given by Arthur W. Jones, director of the Portland Municipal Employment Bureau for Men. He said recently to a conference of employers: "You will have to pay more than $3 a day to common labor if you want men. There are at this moment not less than 5,000 men in the North End district waiting to select their jobs. They will wait as long as they have a dollar in their pocket and that is a lot longer than they used to when we had booze in Portland."

And what of Clatsop county? A newspaper writer, who recently wrote of the great financial prosperity of Astoria, said: "The old grog days are gone and there's not an Astoria business man who would have them return. There's as much difference in the city under dry rule when compared with the whisky days as between a baby's rattle and a rattlesnake."

A leading Astoria citizen told this reporter: "I used to like a glass of beer or a drink of wine every day, and I thought the world was coming to an end when the 'prohi's' won, but let me tell you, we wouldn't let the saloons come back here again if they tried to break in with dynamite."

Oh, yes, we certainly approve of prohibition in Oregon—the "bone dry" variety, too. We confidently recommend it to other states and the nation. As the advertisements say: "If you try it once, you will never be without it."

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Prohibition a Boon to Washington

HARRIET B. DUNLAP, President W. Washington W. C. T. U.

Prohibition in the state of Washington has become a settled policy, if we may judge by the attitude of the business world, the press and the expression of sentiment generally. After a little more than twenty months' experience we find the calamities predicted, should prohibition prevail, have not come to pass, but that reverse conditions obtain.

Figures are a most convincing argument. Spokane, with a population of 105,000, had 160 saloons when the state went dry. In January, 1917, after one year of prohibition, the *Spokesman-Review*, the leading daily of the city, had this headline, "Bankers, Merchants, Realty Men and Amusement Men Tell the Same Story, 'BUSINESS IS BETTER.'" Another heading read, "Four Million Dollars Saved for Spokane Pockets by Dryness."

In 1915 Spokane spent for booze $4,800,000. In 1916 approximately $700,000 was spent for liquor illegally. Deducting this from the sum spent the year previous we have $4,100,000 flowing into legitimate business channels, or about $35 per capita or $100 for the head of each family; or enough to operate the city one whole year.

The average number of inmates in the county farm of Spokane county was reduced from 172 in 1915 to 117 in 1916, a net saving to the county of $6,000. The county physician treated 120 cases of delirium tremens in the county jail in 1915 and 11 cases in 1916 under prohibition.

It cost $35,000 less to administer the jails, courts, infirmary and indigent relief in 1916 than in 1915.

This same county shows 439 arrests in 1915 for burglaries, forgeries and robberies, compared with 166 for the same offenses in 1916.

Yakima county, the next county of importance in East Washington, shows a saving of $18,446 in operating the superior court, justice court, prosecuting attorney's office, county jails, constable's office, indigent and relief, county physician's office and county farm under prohibition during the first year.

Other large counties of the state report no inmates in the county jails many times during the same period.

Naturally interest centers around Seattle, the largest dry city in the United States during the period under consideration, a seaport city of 350,000 population. The police blotter of the city shows the total number of arrests to be about 37 per cent of those under the saloon regime, while arrests directly traceable to liquor have fallen off from 33 per cent to 73 per cent. In 1915, 2,978 persons applied at police headquarters for a place to sleep, while in 1916 but 1,644 made application, 40 per cent of these in the first month, while prohibition was coming into operation; only three applied in October, nine months after the law had been in effect. It cost $16,000 less for the board for prisoners in the city jail of Seattle the first year under prohibition than the year previous. Comparison of police records for the last year under license and the first year of prohibition in Seattle shows a decrease in arrests for sleeping in box-cars, 54 to 2; begging, 708 to 72; vagrancy, 70 to 25; fighting, 386 to 101; manslaughter, 9 to 1; general disorderliness, 2,621 to 887; disorderly conduct, 1,719 to 602; abandonment of family, 15 to 2.

Dr. Kellner of the hospital for the insane at Stillacome reports 308 less patients admitted during the first year of prohibition than the year previous under license.

Mrs. Blanch Mason, head of the woman's division of the police department of Seattle, says, "No greater factor has entered into the sum total of human happiness in Seattle than the prohibition law. The destitution and poverty formerly dealt with in this division have greatly decreased owing to the fact that heads of families are now able to hold steady jobs and spend their money for legitimate needs of the home."

The state budget for the operation of penal institutions was reduced $500,000 by the last legislature, made possible by the decrease in the number of inmates committed. The state bank examiner has just issued a statement showing an increase of $18,371,960 in bank deposits during the past year and despite the heavy drains due to liberty loan and Red Cross appeals, the savings accounts show a gain of $155,743 for the year.

The result of prohibition is: Happier citizens, increase in riches, decrease in crime, less insanity, fewer broken homes and fewer delinquent children. During the first year Seattle has gained in population, bank deposits have increased, new industries have sprung up, tourist travel has increased, delinquent taxes have been reduced, savings bank accounts have increased and merchants have sold more and better goods.

Business men have learned that you cannot spend money for booze and still have it to spend for groceries, clothes, and shoes, or to build homes.

"God's Country"

(Continued from Page Twelve)

said he was never in Germany—that he does not play. If he had but said that he plays. Poor Hallstein! He was incomparably the greatest of us all!"

The violin maker this time, freed of shame, was frank and upstanding as one man to another. But he was non-committal as before. It was not until he had again taken the Stradivarius in his reverent hand that secrecy dropped from him as a cumbering mantle; his face all at once lighted in unmistakable restoration to his former likeness, and he lifted the Stradivarius—and played!

Montado will never forget von Wehmeier's second concert.

The program, naturally enough, had aroused no slightest suspicion of the surprise in store. The name, "Otto von Hallstein," only indicated to Montado a new solo violinist, who, appearing under such auspices, would, no doubt, be worth hearing. The seventh number, "A New Symphony," also conveyed little; probably a new composition of the great orchestra leader himself, which he purposed "trying on the dog" before essaying its performance in New York.

When "Otto von Hallstein", came forward for his solo, an excited murmuring rustled through the crowd like a light breeze stirring. Vallman, degenerate—Vallman, regenerate—both were familiar figures in Montado, so that this sudden transfiguration to immaculate evening dress was, though startling, by no means an effectual disguise.

Kreisler and Mischa Elman—yes, and Paganini, we doubt not, were one with Hallstein that night, as he held von Wehmeier's "soul's own," and played as never Montado had dreamed violin could be played!

Certain supreme achievements of the bow—mysterious, magic, tones that had instantly identified to von Wehmeier his derelict genius comrade of the old Leipzig days, now held the audience entranced.

Such an ovation has never been known, before or since, in the annals of the Montado Opera House.

The great orchestra leader came forward after Hallstein had played his third encore, and the house awaited his word in strained silence.

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

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"God's Country"

(Continued from Page Thirteen)

"My friends," began von Wehmeier, "I see you understand how I haf introduced to you my old friend und compeer, von Hallstein, whose enemy haf vonce laid him so low he felt he must efen his name renounce—und I see how you velcome and appreciate this supreme chenius you haf so long unknownst among you had.

"I haf this night to Herr von Hallstein offered a place by my side—at the top—in New York—und he has—refused!

"Ladies und shentl:men, do you realize for one moment what this may to your beautiful city be, to keep this chenius in your community? I know you do—und that you vill to him giff all your backings, to make of Montado the great musical center of this vonderful vestern country. Und let me say but vonce—I now see that your proud phrase, 'Gott's Country,' has on itself a beautiful new meaning taken, since I was here before und beheld my old friend laid so low by his inberited enemy und no vone to help him up. He vas too proud to tell me then—even me, bis old friend, Fritz! You haf giffen to 'Gott's Country' a new meaning—it is where I *am* 'my brudder's keeper!' 'Gott's Country' is dry!"

There was not a stir—not a smile at this. Von Wehmeier's intensity held the house taut, as he went on: "Und ven you hear the new symphony tonight, know that you are first to baf the honor of hearing an immortal work of von Hallstein. Es ist wunderschön! It is big as all of life itself is big and deep, und sad, und beautiful und bappy! He has it not yet named. I do not know what we will call it, but it is—how sball I say?—it is to music what London's great book, 'John Barleycorn,' wbat De Quincy's 'Confession' are to literature—do you see? Hallstein could not speak to you tonight—he is feeling too mucb for words—but ·he will to you und to all men speak forever, in this symphony!

"It tells the story of a man's life struggle with bis arch enemy, his inherited devil, und then it ends—wunderschön!—in a movement of heffenly calm und beauty—man's humanity to man, triumphant—und peace—peace after pain—und serenity und love, after torment—!"

And so the world's incomparable violinist remained in a western city, which now boasts of sight-seeing autos and a megaphone-man to call out the famous citizen's home as you ride past.

Von Wehmeier received this word from Montado, a few months after the memorable concert: "... and best of all, old friend, you vill rejoice with me! Minna and the kinder have come back to me! I have a home again! It is for her I am so glad of good fame. She shall now be proud and bappy again. We are happy indeed, and here we stay. Many are the kind friends in Montado since you told them, Fritz! Is not all the unkindness in the world only because—like those who clamored for His crucifixion,—*they do not know?*

"And the Pennington—you will remember her—she is most kind and generous with backing of my orchestra. We start on our Oregon tour next month.

"I have just bought me, with your kind help from the symphony, a real violin of some age and mellowness—not like your 'soul's own,' but very good .... Ya wohn; Fritz, this is indeed Gott's Country!"

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(See list on page 15)

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District of Columbia—October 24-25.
Colorado—Boulder, October 24-26.
Vermont—Orleans, October 24-26.
West Virginia—Huntington, October 30-November 1.
New Jersey—Haddonfield, October 30-November 1.
North Carolina—Goldsboro, Nov. 1-4.
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Exit John Barleycorn; Enter the Humble Bovine!

MARGARET B. PLATT

Women who in former days, half-starved, went every week to their husbands' employers to get their pay checks, now live in comfort and bless the dry law. Husband brings home his pay check and wife spends it for the support of the family.

Teachers tell of the improved condition of their pupils. Children come to school better clothed, better shod, better fed and in every way bear witness to the good that has been wrought in their homes by the absence of strong drink. So marked is the change that former enemies of prohibition, even saloon people themselves, willingly admit it. A prominent physician who had a large practice among saloon people said that they themselves would not return to the former conditions if they could.

The jail matron in one of Washington's largest cities reported that formerly it was not unusual to have from twenty-five to thirty women inmates. Under prohibition the number is reduced usually to one or two.

A gentleman for years employed in Seattle and having wide observation of conditions among laboring men was questioned as to the sentiment prevailing concerning prohibition. "Would the men vote to bring back the saloon if they could?" "Emphatically no," he replied. "They realize that the absence of the saloon and its temptations has been a great blessing to them and their families. The only danger there could ever be in voting again on prohibition would be that the people as a whole would be too sure of the success of prohibition and fail to vote. Prohibition has proved its value. The people are satisfied with it. The liquor traffic is dead."

One of the institutions which has reason to note the advent of prohibition is the public library. There is an increase in the number of books loaned, the users of the reference library, and the number of visitors. Enlargements and improvements of buildings and additions to the number of volumes, do not indicate any loss of interest on the part of the people in the opportunities afforded by the public library. Increased patronage of libraries followed the closing of the saloons. Doubtless of those who drifted there in search of physical comfort a good proportion became constant patrons, as their minds, freed from the benumbing influence of drink, became able to grasp the opportunities for self-improvement offered by the library.

Seattle Shipbuilders Great Drinkers of Milk

It is said that the 12,000 men employed in the Seattle ship yards are hard drinkers. Every noon there is a mighty rush for bottled goods and dealers say they have hard work to keep up with the demand. Exit John Barleycorn, enter the humble bovine to satisfy with health-giving milk the thirst of myriad workers. And let us note in passing that the glass factories which formerly made beer bottles may now divert their attention to the manufacture of milk bottles and thus circumvent the ruin which was declared ready to swoop upon them with the advent of prohibition.

Before prohibition prevailed the brewers asserted that the farmers were dependent upon them for a market for their barley. But prohibition came and the amount of acreage in barley in Washington is greater this year than ever before. But the barley is not being used for beer. The ex-saloonkeeper cannot understand the business boom that came with prohibition. Nothing about it so very hard to fathom if one thinks it over. Money spent for booze cannot be spent for rent, fuel, clothing, food, books, amusements, etc.—can it? Store rooms used as saloons cannot be used for shoe stores, dry goods emporiums, factories, hardware shops, markets, etc.—can they? It is the universal experience, repeated over and over, that when strong drink goes out better business comes in. When people stop spending money for booze they have it to use for constructive articles of trade, do they not? The man who for years hands his money over the bar to help the brewer build a mansion and buy a yacht seldom lives to see his own family established even in a four-room cottage of his own and his vacations are usually taken in the "cooler," instead of on a luxurious seagoing boat. Hard to understand? No, it is but the stern logic of fact, cause and effect, patent to any observer who will seek with open vision the truth. And in this case the truth is so plain that the wayfaring man, though a fool or a United States Senator, need not err.

Georgia's "Bone Dry" Law a Protection for Soldiers

LELLA A. DILLARD, President Georgia W. C. T. U.

Georgia seems to have run the whole gamut of prohibition. She has tried high license, local option, the dispensary, and experimented with "near beer, not containing more than two per cent," that made violation an easy matter. Then, for nearly one year, the prohibition law was modified to allow each person, under certain restrictions, to order for personal use "two quarts of whisky, or three gallons of wine, or five gallons of beer a month." This law occasioned much criticism from other states and proved so unsatisfactory to Georgia itself that the general discontent brought about the extra session which resulted in the passage March 28, 1917, of our present "bone dry" law.

The fact that only a feeble effort was made at the regular session of the legislature this summer—and unsuccessfully—to legalize the making of domestic wines, proved the general satisfaction of the people of the state. One incident shows how far Georgia has progressed. There was a legacy of wine, valued at $40,000, left the state university by Mr. Hand of Pelham. Under our present law, it could not be sold nor given away, so after much debate in the last legislature over the several bills for its disposal, it was decided that nothing could be done with it but to destroy it. This summer, an open sewer was made from the cellar of the Hand residence at Pelham and flushed with 20,000 gallons of wine made from Georgia "scuppernongs."

The placing of the big cantonments and training camps in the state has doubtless had great influence in producing the state-wide satisfaction. Even lukewarm prohibitionists realize the serious problems that might occur outside the "five mile zone" were it not for the "bone dry" law. We who wear the white ribbon see the guiding hand of our God leading us, before we dreamed that war would be declared, to besiege Governor Harris with petitions signed by prominent voters asking that the extra session be called; for it is a fact that the session would not have been called but for the concerted activity of the W. C. T. U.

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Round Shoulders	Constipation
Incorrect Standing	Indigestion
Incorrect Walking	Dizziness
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Poor Circulation	Rheumatism
Lame Back	Colds
Headache	Torpid Liver
Sleeplessness	Malassimilation

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VIDA IRENE THOMPSON, Manager of Circulation Department

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WHY NEW MEXICO IS GOING DRY

"New Mexico is going to vote herself into the dry column this fall," predicts the Santa Fe *New Mexican*, the oldest newspaper in the state. There seems abundant foundation on which to base this prophecy. As the paper above quoted asserts, the prohibition forces are better organized than ever before, the publicity campaign they have in view cannot be excelled, and they will have the assistance of able and gifted national speakers who are coming to the state during the last weeks before the election. They are also most fortunate in having a governor who is heart and soul in favor of a constitutional prohibition amendment. In a recent letter given out through the press Governor Lindsey said:

"Booze and business efficiency cannot occupy the same ground. I believe in the redemption of mankind on earth and right here in New Mexico. If we abolish the saloon, banish graft from our politics, purchase from our elections, enforce the laws and go to work, our salvation is as inevitable and will be as glorious as our mountain sunrise. Booze and business efficiency cannot occupy the same ground. Business efficiency, the dread of economic waste, the gospel of hope for the salvation of mankind on earth, each and all militate for the prohibition of whisky. On November 6 next, opportunity knocks at our door. Heaven help us to be ready to open the door and let it in."

The entire supreme court of the state has declared unequivocally for prohibition.

The secretary of state, Antonio Lucero, and Attorney General H. L. Patton have both publicly endorsed prohibition. "The closing of the saloons in New Mexico will mean, in my opinion, the opening of more school houses and a considerable decrease in the number of unfortunates in the penitentiary," says Secretary Lucero. "A man who has the welfare of the state at heart ought not to have any trouble in deciding how to vote upon the prohibition question on November 6."

"I am heartily in accord with the cause of state-wide prohibition in New Mexico, and from expressions I hear from all parts of the state," says Attorney General Patton, "I am confident that the saloons will be banished at the coming election in November."

As the *New Mexican* well sizes up the situation: "The dry forces will have the benefit of a growing national sentiment against booze; of an educational conservation campaign, the aim of which is the elimination of waste and luxuries, and of an educated business sentiment against alcohol which has entirely supplanted the alleged 'crank' opposition of years ago. In addition, the flat statement of New Mexico's United States Senators that they will favor and will vote for the dry amendment will not in any degree retard the campaign."

COLORADO'S DRY LAW A PANACEA FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ILLS

(Continued from Page Four)

ond offenses, and it has been the policy on the part of the authorities in most sections of the state to accept the culprit's plea of guilty and a small fine for the first offense. The person offending a second time must stand trial for a felony. Because of these facts, it will require a little more time to carry the law to its fullest extent of enforcement. The outlook is encouraging.

Colorado: The Land of Prohibition and Prosperity

Colorado! Boundless treasure lies in the rugged folds of her wonderful mountains; vast wealth springs from her broad plains and fertile valleys; gracious gifts of nature bless and nourish her abundantly; opportunity welcomes all her children and success crowns their honest effort and endeavor. Prosperity woos her, and she is quick with life of cities to be born. Since the advent of prohibition she has suffered less crime, less poverty, less misery, less debauchery and shame. Her families enjoy more necessities, comforts and luxuries of life—more happiness and health. She will never return to the old order, for Colorado has found that prohibition is a public necessity, paying liberal returns to the people in good government. The churches are filled with people, the avenues of commerce with business and the homes with happiness. The dinner pail, once filled with booze, is now filled with food.

God placed Colorado on the crest of the continent; prohibition placed her on the crest of morality, made her the storehouse of prosperity, the haven of peace, the mecca of happiness and the paradise of contented homes.

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Vol. XLIII | EVANSTON, ILL., OCTOBER 25, 1917 | No. 41

One of the Interesting Groups of Statuary in Washington
The Capitol in the Distance

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Washington, D. C.
December 2-7, 1917

OUR NATIONAL CONVENTION CITY

WASHINGTON'S FAMOUS PARK SYSTEM

EARL GODWIN, Washington, D. C.

The national capital is famous the world over for its park system, which though incomplete is almost the equal of the famous Paris and Berlin systems. When the Federal government park plan for Washington has been completed there will be nothing like it in all the world. The system is the result of the work of the nation's foremost city planners, engineers, artists, architects and statesmen. It contemplates a capital greater in architectural beauty and artistic wonder than anything the Romans or Greeks dreamed of for their boasted civilization, and outdoes in boldness the schemes of French and German landscape authorities.

The American idea is seen in the remarkable strip of virgin forest, running squarely through the city on the steep slope of Rock Creek. From the Capitol to the depths of an oak and hickory forest is but a matter of eighteen minutes by taxicab or automobile running at the extremely cautious rate allowed by the Washington traffic authorities. No city has included within its busiest area such a bold forest conservation scheme as this one, and inasmuch as there are no forests left in our cities, there probably will never be just such another sight.

Rock Creek is one of the prettiest streams in America, although it is but a few miles long. In Switzerland, in England, or in any storied and overdone tourists' section of the globe Rock Creek would be the subject of poems, postcards and rhapsodies. It flows turbulently and madly through the District of Columbia into the Potomac River, through a little valley of its own making, and on the sides of the hills through which this brave little stream runs there are some of the most gorgeous oak and hickory trees in the entire temperate zone.

Before Washington grew up, and became a real city, the government set aside that whole valley, spent millions of dollars to build roads through it, and then left the forest just as it was made by nature. The result is a perfect woods, as wild as any you will see in any mountain region, traversed by some of the best roads in America. Careful artists and army engineers planned those roads so that the visitor, afoot, on horseback or in an automobile gets the benefit of the best views and the most exhilarating air.

Along the hillsides are footpaths, cut by order of ex-President Roosevelt, who was the premier pedestrian of the city when he was here; also there are roads especially for horseback riding, and it is here that the biggest men in the city and nation's life take their morning exercise.

Adjoining the park is the Zoological Collection, another federal government institution. Some of the animals now on exhibition were brought here alive from Africa by ex-President Roosevelt.

"PROHIBITION WORKS OUT ALL RIGHT," SAYS MAYOR OF OMAHA NOW

"I Can't Make Speeches for Saloons Again and Be Honest; My Arguments Are Shot to Pieces; the City Was Never in a Better Condition," He Tells Visitor

From the Omaha Daily News

The mayor of Omaha, one-time leader of the wets and determined opponent of prohibition, has deserted his former allies and now is lined up with the men who believe prohibition is a good thing.

For years the mayor opposed closing the saloons on the ground that their abolition would mean ruin to a city and that taking away a man's right to freely buy intoxicating liquor would mean taking away his personal liberty.

The mayor's municipal campaigns were made chiefly upon the "personal liberty" issue.

During the existence of the eight o'clock closing law, the mayor on various occasions denounced that measure and took no active steps to enforce the law.

In those days the mayor stood for a "wide open" town.

He led the fight against prohibition last November, lined up the Democratic machine against the drys, formed political alliance with the wets and did everything one man could do to defeat prohibition.

Mayor Has Changed Front

But the mayor has changed front. Confronted by the facts demonstrated by five months of prohibition in Omaha, he now acknowledges that Omaha has benefited by the abolition of saloons.

He explained his changed attitude in a recent interview with William J. Johnson, associate secretary of the Presbyterian board of temperance.

So strongly did the mayor present the virtues of prohibition in Omaha that Mr. Johnson uses his statements as an argument for a "dry Chicago." He is quoting Omaha's mayor as follows:

"I found the mayor to be very approachable, genial and frank in his discussion of the prohibition question.

"I said to him, 'Mayor, we are getting ready for a big fight on the saloon question in Chicago and I have come here to see how prohibition has hurt Omaha.'

"He said: **'Prohibition has not hurt Omaha; everything is all right.'**

"What effect has it had on crime, on the number of arrests?

" 'There is not so much crime, not nearly so many arrests. There is not so much quarreling between husbands and wives, not so many cases of non-support, and not so many divorce cases.'

"Of course it has hurt business?

"He said: 'It has helped business. People are able to buy more and collections are much better. It is easy to understand that when we had saloons a man would stop in a saloon and spend half of his week's pay before he went home. Now, he takes the money home to his family. In the evening he will clean up, eat his supper and come down town with his wife to buy groceries.'

"There must be a great many vacant buildings, which were formerly occupied by saloons?

" 'There has not been time for a complete readjustment, but most of the property is rented.'

"The rentals can't be as good?

" 'They are about the same and in some cases better.'

"I have been walking all about the business section and have seen only two vacant buildings which were formerly rented to saloons, but I suppose there are a great many more farther out?

" 'No, there are very few. Nearly all of the saloon property is rented. The rentals are about the same as before, and in some cases better.'

"I assume that there are many men who were bartenders and workers in the breweries who are out of employment?

" 'No, there are no unemployed; there is plenty of work. You know I used to be wet and used to make speeches on the wet side, tell how many people would be thrown out of employment, how many millions of dollars of business would be lost, and the lot of vacant houses there would be, but it has not panned out that way. Arguments, outside of that of personal liberty, so generally used by anti-prohibitionists, are shot to pieces so far as our city is concerned, as they have not materialized.'

"What about the confiscation of the breweries?

" 'Oh, they are all busy making soft drinks and other things, and are employing as many people as before.'

"As we walked toward the elevator I took him by the arm and said: 'Mayor, would you make speeches for the saloon again?'

" 'I couldn't, and be honest, and I wouldn't be dishonest. I used to think prohibition would be a bad thing, but it has not turned out that way.'

"As I grasped his hand to say good-by I said, 'Mayor, I am glad you are converted.' He smilingly replied, 'I cannot go against the facts.' "

Result of Iowa's Special Election to Be Decided by Official Count

IDA B. WISE SMITH, President Iowa W. C. T. U

The prohibitionists of Iowa do not confess defeat in the election October 15. We will accept no result save that to be announced by the official canvass of the returns by the executive council of the state, some days hence. The unofficial returns of the counties seem to give a wet majority of 887. The official count now in progress is reducing this in some instances.

Whatever be the result, deferred amending of the constitution, or passage by a small majority, one great reason for either stands out very clearly—the 100,000 Iowa voters who failed to register their opinion on election day. There were just that many that failed to vote. There is no doubt that every wet voter cast his ballot. This vote is much larger than any ever cast before on any question that could be counted wet and dry. But even the great wet vote would have been as nothing had every man in favor of prohibition cast his ballot.

This was the slogan of the campaign—"Get out the vote."

Why did they stay home? Over confidence! General Apathy led his slackers to shameful defeat. They said, "We have prohibition, why trouble further?" The liquor papers fostered this idea. They trusted in state and national "bone dry" legislation, refusing to see that these are as unstable as statutory prohibition. Everywhere men scoffed at the idea that there was any danger.

The liquorites' campaign was most subtle and covered. Their workers went about so quietly but persistently; their literature was so filled with patriotic appeal for "Liberty" and "Democracy" and the state was so flooded the last days with the old tax argument and "Don't tinker with the constitution" that again men were deceived. But how could they be when every piece of literature but one bore the imprint of the United Brewery workers of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Iowa still has statutory prohibition but the problem of law enforcement will now be harder. We shall rise to the occasion to the best of our ability. No prohibition worker in this state will do less than his or her best to rid the world of the liquor traffic.

Dry Zone Requested for Mare Island

A dispatch from the West coast states that Capt. Harry George, commandant at the Mare Island Navy Yard, informed a committee of Vallejo's citizens, October 1, that a presidential order creating a five-mile dry zone around the Mare Island Yard, as a war necessity and to "maintain the perfect efficiency" of the enlisted men, had been requested.

Hotel Bar Unnecessary to Success

A group of business men of Dubois, Pennsylvania, recently purchased the Commercial Hotel, the best in the city, closed up the bar, kicked the license out of the door, and will run the place as a temperance house, according to the *North American* of Philadelphia. These business men are convinced that a first-class hotel can be conducted successfully without a booze attachment.

President Wilson Appoints Day of Prayer for Nation

Pursuant to a resolution adopted by Congress October 4, asking the President to name a day for supplication and prayer, President Wilson has issued a proclamation fixing Sunday, October 28. The resolution reads:

"I earnestly exhort all my countrymen to observe the day according to their separate faith in solemn prayer that God's blessing may rest upon the high task which is laid upon us, to the end that the cause for which we give our lives and treasure may triumph and our efforts be blessed with high achievements."

HONOR ROLL

—of—

PROHIBITION STATES AND TERRITORIES AND DATE OF GOING INTO EFFECT

Maine		1851
Kansas		1880
North Dakota		1889
Oklahoma		1907
Georgia		1908
North Carolina		1909
Mississippi		1909
Tennessee		1909
West Virginia		1914
Alabama		1915
Arizona		1915
Virginia		1916
Colorado		1916
Oregon		1916
Washington		1916
Arkansas		1916
Iowa		1916
Idaho		1916
South Carolina		1916
Nebraska		1917
South Dakota		1917
Utah		1917
Dist. of Columbia	†Nov.	1, 1917
Alaska	†Jan.	1, 1918
Indiana	†April	2, 1918
Michigan	*April	30, 1918
New Hampshire	†May	1, 1918
Montana	*Dec.	31, 1918
Porto Rico	†March	2, 1918
Canal Zone		

*Enacted 1916. †Enacted 1917.

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1917

Ohio New Mexico

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1918

Utah††	Missouri	Florida
Minnesota	Wyoming	Nevada

††Now have statutory prohibition. Will vote on constitutional amendment.

No "Morning After" Effects for Circus Men in Dry Territory

A circus manager is reported by a Kansas paper to have said that in dry territory the canvasmen are always able to get out early in the morning and "set up" the show, while in wet territory it is a task to get the big top up in time for the afternoon performance.

National Prohibition Expedient as a War Measure

MAJOR GENERAL EDWARD H. PLUMMER, U. S. A.

A successful general was asked why he was always successful. He replied, because he took every possible precaution, neglected nothing, no matter how trifling it seemed, in his preparation for a battle or campaign. We should now take every possible precaution, neglect nothing, no matter how trifling it may seem, if it may help in any way to make sure success in the great world war. It is not a time now to consider our personal views and feelings in regard to prohibition. We know that accidents of all kinds have occurred through drunkenness. The drunkenness of one general, one officer, one sentinel, one single soldier, might cause the loss of victory in war.

Improper use of alcoholic liquor is dangerous to the health, and every man in the United States should be willing to support and to enforce prohibition, forever, in order to prevent the possibility of the health of one single soldier being impaired now. Aside from all question of expediency from other reasons, the expediency of prohibition, as a measure to insure success in war, is unquestionable, and paramount, at this time, and should be loyally supported by every citizen in the United States.

Prohibition in Des Moines Responsible for Completion of Cantonment on Time

The fact that Des Moines, Iowa, is a prohibition city is cited by Mr. Fred Weitz, who had charge of the erection of the cantonment at Camp Dodge, as the one circumstance responsible for the completion of the work in time to receive the troops.

"If we had had saloons in Des Moines the past three months, Camp Dodge cantonment would never have been completed ready to receive the various allotments of men as directed by Secretary of War Baker," says Mr. Weitz.

"The lack of one week's training of 45,000 men might be a very serious matter. This statement is no reflection on the thousands of loyal workmen who participated in the building of this cantonment.

"At no time during the work of construction have we been able to obtain a sufficient number of men, this largely because of the fact that all workingmen within a radius of 200 miles of Des Moines were well employed previous to the beginning of the work. Because of the shortage of labor the men work ten hours instead of the customary eight hours per day.

"It is, therefore, apparent that the highest grade of efficiency of each man was at all times necessary. Had we had saloons in Des Moines, or in the vicinity of Des Moines, efficiency would have been seriously impaired and the work would have been delayed accordingly."

Vancouver Policemen Idle

Twenty-four hours after prohibition became effective in Vancouver, B. C., police headquarters reported that not a single arrest had been made during that period. "Not even a hangover was captured by the police." Certainly an immediate and gratifying result following John Barleycorn's dismissal.

EVERY LINE OF BUSINESS IN COLORADO TESTIFIES TO THE BENEFICENT EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

MRS. ADRIANNA HUNGERFORD, State W. C. T. U. President

Every line of business, except that of pawnbrokers, testifies to the benefits of prohibition. Savings bank accounts in Denver increased by $19,975 during the first four months and a bank in Ouray, a small metal mining town, had two hundred new depositors and one hundred savings accounts in six months. Bills and taxes are paid more promptly and there has not been one serious strike with the rioting and bloodshed which used to occur under the liquor régime.

Miners Make Large Contribution to Red Cross

The employers of men are acceptable witnesses and we are privileged to quote some of them: J. F. Welborn, president of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, writes: "The benefits of prohibition are evidenced in the camps and at the steel plant, where some 6,000 men are employed, by fewer idle men following pay days. . . . Many wives of employes, who had previously spent much money for liquor, express themselves as having more money for setting the table and buying wearing apparel."

H. L. Littell operates mines in Crested Butte, a town of 1,000 inhabitants, that formerly supported fifteen saloons. Mr. Littell reports that under the saloon régime there was a shortage of workmen following pay day. Under prohibition the men report promptly and are in good condition, so the operators are benefited as well as the miners. Crested Butte with its thousand people, a majority of whom are foreigners, many being Austrians, contributed $3,000 to the Red Cross fund and have asked their employers to deduct additional amounts from their pay checks for the same purpose.

"Bone Dry" Law Speeds up Convention Business

The Denver *Labor Bulletin*, in commenting on the recent convention of the International Typographical Union held in Colorado Springs and the completing of business in an exceptionally short time, states, "It was the first convention held in a 'bone dry' state and that may or may not have had something to do with expediting business because every delegate was on the job all the time and there were no 'dark brown' mornings. This alone saved the I. T. U. and the delegates thousands of dollars. Since the state went 'dry' there have been more and better national conventions than before during a like period. Every hotel in the state has been crowded to capacity this summer. Convention delegates prefer to go where they can meet up with decent people under decent conditions."

Miss Emily Griffith, principal Opportunity School, Denver, observes great benefits from prohibition. This school during the last year has handled 2,300 pupils, old and young, married and single, male and female, at least one-third being foreigners. She says prohibition has practically solved the problem of the foreigner, as the first thing he used to learn was to drink. There is a marked increase of men at night school, many of whom used to spend their time drinking liquor. The number of girls who work days and attend school at night has decreased by two-thirds, since their fathers are supporting their families instead of saloons.

Married Many Years Wife Receives First Dress from Husband

Many women tell Miss Griffith that she does not need to supply them with groceries and clothes at holiday time, as their husbands receive good wages and are spending them on the home. Soon after prohibition went into effect a woman exhibited, with great pride, the first dress that her husband had ever purchased for her, although they had been married long enough to have a child in the eighth grade, and she added that he had a new suit, too.

Warden Tynan of the state penitentiary reports that institution 200 "short" on prisoners as a result of prohibition and one cell house closed.

UTAH ON HIGH ROAD TO PROSPERITY

Notwithstanding a supposed plot on the part of the liquor interests to injure his business by tampering with the mails, Mr. George A. Startup, president of the Startup Candy company of Provo, Utah, continues to champion the prohibition cause. In a letter of recent date, addressed to the state W. C. T. U. president, Mrs. C. A. Walker, in response to one from her, he says:

"Answering your inquiry as to whether, in my opinion, the prohibition law has injured or benefited the state, I will say that even casual observation in the formerly wet places of the state will convince the most antagonistic individuals that the closing of the saloons and cabarets has worked wonders in a business, social and moral way. I spent two days in Salt Lake City recently and saw only one drunken person, a Chinaman, while the odor of liquor could not be detected in any of the saloons which are now trying to exist as temperance stores.

"One merchant, a stranger to me, while chatting on a street car, said he had always voted wet for business reasons, but after a month of prohibition he had discovered that his business had increased as much as 35 per cent; young men who formerly had been drinking heavily were now buying better clothes from him. Many other merchants said business had increased very materially.

"Anent this phase of the question, please note the following figures which I obtained recently from the court records in Salt Lake, brought to light in a divorce proceeding, wherein the saloonkeeper was compelled to reveal his deposits in one bank for a month: $734, $317, $42, $397, $2,400, $503, $1,998, $533, $290, $330, $2,769, $661, $302, $1,282, $153, $268, $2,611, $874, $24, $1,876, $1,520, $185, $2,399, $526. Total, $22,994 deposits for one month for one saloon. And this saloon was not in the best location, being nearly two blocks off main street. These figures show the immense profits in the sale of liquors. That money diverted to kiddies' shoes, groceries, clothing, home building, etc., spells happiness, contentment, good citizenship, improved morals, as against heartaches, bad health, vice and crime, not to mention gnawing poverty.

"Utah is on the high road to prosperity, so far as the banishment of booze is concerned; and the politics of our state stand a better chance of serving the people instead of the domination of the liquor crowd which has for a decade held by the throat powerful political parties.

"GEORGE A. STARTUP."

New York Faces Loss of Saloons

The outlook for John Barleycorn in New York state is not promising. The press is reporting a reduction of 2,000 saloons in the state, owing partly to the going into effect of a law limiting the number of saloons in cities having less than 55,000 inhabitants, to one for each 500. Many saloon-keepers are being driven out of business because the heavy internal revenue taxes are preventing brewers and distillers from giving them credit, as heretofore. In forty counties the rural communities will vote this fall on no-license and under the Hill-Wheeler bill, which passed the legislature last winter, it will be possible next spring to inaugurate campaigns in all the cities of the state, with the possible exception of New York City.

Paragraph from a Letter from Dad to His Boy

I would be mighty wary in those play hours of the wines of France. A man never needs alcohol in his being, and he never needs it so little as when he is up against the "trick" that you and your fellows are going to "put over" in France. You will need every bit of real vitality; of strength; of clear-eyed vision that you can muster, and not one of these comes from alcohol, which, after all has been said of it, for and against, is the chief mantrap in the world. You will want and have your convivial intervals. They will be welcome from the tension of camp and trench life. But convivial times can be had without playing the mischief with your head and your body.—*Ladies' Home Journal* for October.

300 San Francisco Saloons Closed This Year

Since the first of the year 300 San Francisco saloons have closed their doors, and the indications are that many more of the small saloons will be compelled to close as a result of the war tax on whisky. A prominent liquor dealer of the city is reported to have predicted that prices of drinks will soon be double the old charge.

"The smaller saloons, where a slug of whisky has cost a dime, will be forced to demand 20 cents," continued the dealer, "and in those places where walls are covered with rich tapestries and floors are tiled or of hardwood, two bits will be the fee. Inevitably patronage will fall off, and the little fellows will be driven out of business."

CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN CANADA SOLID FOR PROHIBITION

DOMINION-WIDE PROHIBITION THE ONE THING MORE DESIRABLE THAN PROVINCE-WIDE

An investigation to ascertain the results of prohibition in the Dominion of Canada has recently been conducted by the Council for Social Service of the Church of England in Canada. In the main the clergymen who responded to the questions of the Council for Social Service agreed that prohibition had accomplished untold good. We quote briefly from *The Pioneer*, Toronto, which reviews at some length the evidence collected by this organization:

Prohibition in Toronto Far Exceeds Expectations

"The figures from Ontario are remarkable, nearly 87 per cent out of a very large number of papers pronouncing the law a distinct and unqualified success. The evidence from Toronto is highly gratifying, and unequivocal in its testimony to the success of the act. Without exception, every clergyman asked has replied that the difference is marked, and that the act is efficiently enforced. The figures with regard to the number of cases tried for drunkenness in Toronto during the first five months of 1916 and 1917 are interesting in this connection.

"Month—	1916	1917
January	747	289
February	803	366
March	861	437
April	869	410
May	1,034	411

"At the end of 1916 the chief of police of the city made the following statement: 'The abolition of the bar has, in my opinion, based on well ascertained and unquestionably accurate facts, been beyond the most sanguine expectation successful in accomplishing precisely what the advocates of bar abolition aimed at. The outstanding fact and incontrovertible proof is that, while there were in the past six weeks only 214 arrests for drunkenness, there were 1,059 in the corresponding six weeks in 1915.'

"Evidence from others of the larger cities of Ontario, such as London and Ottawa, is of the same nature, and the conclusion is irresistible that prohibition has worked as efficaciously in the urban centers as in the country districts.

Drunkenness in Manitoba Drops 85 Per Cent

"The evidence from Manitoba is nothing short of astonishing, it being practically unanimous in favor of prohibition, only an inconsiderable minority saying that it is only partially successful, while in not one single instance was an answer received indicating that the act is a failure. Here again the evidence of the authorities is striking. Prohibition reduced drunkenness in Manitoba more than 85 per cent during the first half year that the act was in operation, according to a statement by Mr. J. N. McLean, chief inspector of the provincial license department. In the city of Brandon there were during the six months, January to June, 1916, 455 cases of drunkenness. In June, 1916, the law came into operation, and during the next six months, July to December, 1916, there were only 46 cases, an almost astounding decrease."

Benefits Almost Incalculable

The Council of Social Service sums up its findings in the following paragraph which declares that the Church of England is wholeheartedly in favor of province-wide prohibition until it can be strengthened by a dominion-wide measure:

"Prohibition laws in the six provinces that have enacted them are working well; but the measure of their success is in exact ratio to the determination of the authorities to enforce them. While provincial prohibition is good, dominion prohibition would be infinitely preferable. The benefits gained from these laws are almost incalculable, and the very thought of going back to the old system is out of the question. In a word, the Church of England in Canada is solid for prohibition."

PROHIBITION A FIXTURE

MAYOR FISHER of Ottawa, Ontario

"The longest step ever taken towards bettering social conditions was made a year ago when prohibition was introduced," said Mayor Fisher of Ottawa, Ontario, recently in welcoming to the capital city the Canadian Conference of Charities and Correction. "Whatever view prevailed when the measure came into force, I do not believe, if a vote were taken today, five per cent of the people would vote for a repeal of this legislation."

MONEY IS SPENT FOR "EATS," NOT "DRINKS," UNDER PROHIBITION

MARGARET B. PLATT

As a state is made up of towns, cities and counties it follows that whatever affects the smallest unit, either for good or ill, must affect in some degree the welfare of the entire state. Therefore, the summing up of the effects of prohibition upon a state is largely a rehearsal of its working out in smaller units. While occasionally there may be here and there lax enforcement of the law, the evidence is overwhelming that in the main prohibition is proving itself all that its friends claimed, and disproving all the calamitous prognostications of its enemies. Nowhere is this more obvious than in the state of Washington, which but a few years ago was considered one of the most impregnable strongholds of the liquor traffic and one which would be among the last to bid adieu to Alcohol, Booze & Co.

Prison Population on the Wane

Apropos of the effect of prohibition upon crime, an illuminating and interesting paragraph comes to our attention in the Seattle *Daily Times* relating to affairs in King county, which embraces the city of Seattle, a number of smaller cities and considerable rural territory. Having under discussion the matter of suitable jail quarters for county prisoners the statement is made that "Since the enforcement of the dry law became effective the number of county prisoners has been materially reduced. There are sixty-six now under lock and key and the sheriff is of the opinion that two 'tanks' will hold all that are committed for several years to his care or that of his successor." Formerly under liquor license laws the problem was how to provide sufficient storage room for a constantly increasing grist of prisoners.

Unequalled Attendance at Dry County and State Fairs

County fairs constitute no mean factor in the growth and development of a state. Previous to the enactment of the prohibitory law large displays of intoxicating beverages were made at these fairs. The officials in charge having granted to brewers *et al.* the privilege of exhibiting their wares, it was hardly in keeping to maintain too close a supervision over the distribution of the wet goods. It was maintained, too, when protest was made against any exhibit of brewery or liquor products, that the traffic was licensed by law, therefore legal, and besides it paid a goodly sum into the treasury of the fair association for choice situations on the ground, which doubtless included also unnamed privileges, though this could not always be proven!

However, the fair season of 1917 has demonstrated that the state was in no wise dependent upon liquor products for its prosperity. From all quarters come reports of unequalled attendance at both the state and county fairs, exhibits unsurpassed in any previous year in volume and quality, and in the state fair an increase of $10,000 in receipts over the previous high record. Prosperity was evidenced in all the surroundings and happiness shone in the faces of the people. No one wept over John Barleycorn's absence or wished for his return. So far as might be ascertained, amid all the festivities he was as one forgotten. If given a passing thought it was to rejoice that he was no more present.

If any fear the effect of prohibition upon general business, the experience of Seattle should be proof conclusive that their fears are unfounded. The following paragraph from a Seattle journal is authoritative and sets forth the facts:

Seattle Bank Deposits Still Climbing

"The increase in bank clearings for the first nine months of 1917, as compared with a similar period in 1916, shows an advance of more than a quarter million dollars. Perhaps some may say that this is not due to prohibition! Perhaps! But at least prohibition has in no wise hindered the forward movement. The reports of business houses dealing in food products, household supplies, clothing, shoes, hardware, etc., are staggering in their totals. How could it be otherwise since the saloon is no longer emptying the pockets of the workers? People now spend their money for 'eats' instead of drinks!"

SHALL WE DEADEN THE SOLDIER'S PAIN OR THE CIVILIAN'S BRAIN?

MARGARET WINTRINGER

Alliance with the world's greatest republic has changed Britain. Nowhere is this more apparent than in the battle for prohibition which has been on ever since the war began. A year ago I attended many dignified convocations of temperance leaders in London and other British cities, and humble petitions to the throne or the ministry against the abuse of alcohol were the order of the day. But at the great temperance rallies now held throughout Great Britain a new and dominant note is struck. There are no prayers to the throne—one great meeting actually convened and adjourned without singing, "God Save the King!" Demands are made upon the government for a more efficient handling of the drink problem.

Paid Dry Advertisements in Great London Papers

Today Great Britain has no politics and no parties. The one object is to help the government win the war. The British temperance movement has sought the man on the street. Millions who never go to temperance meetings have been reached with pungent advertisements in the columns of the *London Times and Telegraph* and the *Daily News*, paid for at regular rates and as chock full of convincing argument, sane reasoning and hard facts as the "ads" that bring a new business enterprise before the public. Every man and woman has been given the chance to examine the cold hard facts and weigh the trade against national needs, and the profits of the brewers and distillers against the losses of the nation in the time of national peril.

Hence, after three years of war, public opinion has come to be overwhelmingly in favor of immediate and absolute prohibition. The demand is not alone supported by Britain's most eminent statesmen, men of letters, scientists and business men, soldiers and wearers of the Victoria Cross. The Labor party has never angled for the liquor vote; its club rooms are largely free from the sale of drink; and labor representatives in Parliament are counted the best friends of temperance legislation. Mr. Robert Stewart, a representative of the working classes, who has behind him an organization of 500,000 members in Scotland, largely working men in the Clyde Valley and the mining and steel districts, has recently declared that "It is an unjust stigma to place on the working man, that he would lay down his tools upon the enactment of a measure to hasten the end of the war." "British workmen favor prohibition twenty to one," says Mr. Stewart.

Not Enough Food to go Around

Another prominent labor leader writes: "If Mr. Lloyd George will take his courage in both hands and go for prohibition, he will have the country behind him and the support of the working men."

In Great Britain, as throughout all Europe, the workmen have learned that inevitably the suffering and privation of war fall chiefly upon those least able to bear it; that despite the abnormally high wages of war times, prices climb higher still. They are confronted by the fact that there "isn't enough to go around." And they have Sir Alfred Booth's recent declaration that "The tragedy lies in the fact that the suffering and privation which confronts Great Britain could have been avoided if the government had bravely faced the situation two years ago, or even a year ago, and prepared to meet the famine of the U-boats by protecting her people against the destruction of foodstuffs through their conversion into what was at best an entirely unnecessary form of consumption, and forbidden the use of their depleted transport facilities by land and sea for the same useless purpose."

They have listened to the great shipbuilder's latest message, "With our sunken ships lying at the bottom of the sea, we must sacrifice every non-essential, for in so far as we do not, we shall simply be taking the bread out of our children's mouths."

That is why, today, the British people are demanding that the first non-essential which must go, root and branch, is alcohol.

Men of business have been won by the discovery that prohibition no longer means financial loss to trade, and does not seek to close the brewery and distillery. As Major McAdam Eccles, of the British Army, recently pointed out, "Prohibition is simply the up-to-date demand of world progress that alcohol be taken out of the criminal ranks and converted into a beneficent agent." In other words, as this British Army surgeon pointed out in a late talk to the brewers and distillers, "Alcohol is in a thousand ways so at the root of modern industry, both in war and peace, that there is an honest use for every drop of alcohol that is prepared at the present time, and so valuable a compound should not be diverted from its industrial use into a curse to humanity."

Honor Demands Enactment of Prohibition as Aid to Soldiers

Thus far in Great Britain, the strongest arguments advanced for prohibition have been on behalf of the soldiers. Who that heard it will ever forget Mr. Lloyd George's appeal in the House for power necessary to increase the output of munitions, "Their" (the soldiers') "gallantry is beyond description. They are constantly appealing to us to send them more munitions, more material, to enable them to cope with their terrible task. . . . They ask us to help them get through without unnecessary loss. . . . Their appeal is for a fair chance in the fight. Honor demands that, whatever it costs, we shall give them it."

British hearts were stirred and I was assured that following that appeal the government could have done what it would. Since that burning appeal 7,000,000 have been killed in battle; there have been over 47,000,000 wounded. The terrific demands on surgery and medicine have created a shortage of anaesthetics. The alcohol necessary for the manufacture of chloroform and ether goes to the distiller and the brewer. In Great Britain the medical profession are urging that "so long as we are unable to supply in sufficient quantities the anaesthetics needed to lessen the agony of the dying and the suffering of our wounded heroes at the front, not a drop of alcohol should go into the digestive tract of human beings." What wonder that audiences have listened with tense, tear-wet faces to that plea, and mothers of soldiers have thanked God at the arousement of Britain's heart?

WHY I AM FOR PROHIBITION

JUDGE W. H. McHENRY, Former District Judge of Des Moines, Iowa

I have recently been asked this question, "Why are you for prohibition?" and as I answered it then, I will answer it now. Thirty-five years ago I began to practice law and from that time to the present I have spent my life in an environment where I have constantly been face to face with the cruel and cursed consequences of drunkenness. I have seen my neighbor boys of school days ruined by liquor, convicted of crime, their families disgraced and pauperized; I have seen them rotten with disease and insane as the result of drunkenness.

I was judge of the district court of Polk county for fifteen years and in the discharge of my duty was compelled to send my playmates of childhood days to penitentiaries, inebriate asylums and to the jails as a consequence of saloons in Des Moines. During that fifteen years on the bench, I spent four years in the criminal division. I sent more than a thousand men to penitentiaries and jails for criminal offenses committed by them and I know that ninety per cent of these crimes were caused by drunkenness originating in saloons.

I granted more than 1,000 divorces and I know that ninety per cent of them were the consequences of drunkenness, and the drunkenness was due to the saloon. I have taken thousands of children from the homes of drunkards and placed them in state institutions for public protection and education. I have seen and know the moral depravity, the poverty, the disgrace, the ruined hopes of mothers and children, the insane asylums and poorhouses crowded until the accumulated curses that I have seen springing from the presence of the saloon condemn that institution as the vilest influence that infests this world today.

PRESENT CRISIS DEMANDS PROHIBITION

GOVERNOR CHARLES S. WHITMAN of New York

A clean body usually goes with a clean mind. Physical vigor superinduces the mental vigor. During the years in which I served as district attorney of the city of New York, and also when I sat upon the judicial bench, nothing came so clear to my mind as that idleness, drink and flabbiness were back of the crimes.

As a magistrate I found, by actual tabulation, that 72 per cent of the offenses that came before me were directly traceable to drink. In fact, in the great percentage of cases intoxication was urged as a defense. How far it influenced the remainder I have no means of knowing, but it is safe to say that, in one way or another, it was responsible for many of them.

Out of an experience which has touched all classes and conditions of men, I am willing to state my belief that in this present crisis the United States would be better able to meet the high duties before it if prohibition were general and absolute.—*Hearst's Magazine*

Maine W. C. T. U. to Continue Campaign for Woman Suffrage

Special Correspondence

A large attendance, hearty enthusiasm and keen interest characterized the entire proceedings of the recent annual convention of the Maine Woman's Christian Temperance Union held at Calais, September 19-21. The state president, Mrs. Althea G. Quimby, presided over all deliberations with ability and grace. Her annual address was a storehouse of helpful suggestions and information. Mrs. Quimby accomplished a large amount of work in the recent suffrage campaign and her efforts are thoroughly appreciated. Miss Anna A. Gordon, National president, has been for years a much prized visitor at our conventions and we greatly regretted that she could not come to us this year. We, however, received a greeting from her to which we sent a response. Several well known women were on the list of convention speakers—Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, and Mrs. Effie Lambert Lawrence, all of whom delivered eloquent addresses. Mrs. Edna Rowan Harvey had charge of the children's hour and Mrs. Ellen R. Richardson, president of the New Hampshire W. C. T. U., was present during part of the convention.

On Welcome Night Mrs. Jennie McAndrews, president of the Calais W. C. T. U., Hon. Ashley St. Clair and Rev. R. A. MacDonald gave cordial addresses. Governor G. W. Ganong of the province of New Brunswick, which is adjacent to Maine, welcomed us. At the time of our meeting the provincial W. C. T. U. was in session at St. Stephens, just across the river from Calais. One afternoon it took a recess and the officers, led by Mrs. McWha, president, and several delegates, paid our convention a visit. Later, Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt visited the provincial convention as a fraternal delegate from the Maine W. C. T. U. Mrs. Frederick Abbott of Saco, Maine, representing food conservation interests, urged upon our organization the necessity of wise household administration.

On every hand one heard expressions of appreciation of the wonderful aid given by Governor Carl E. Milliken to the cause we represent.

Aside from national prohibition, perhaps the two subjects receiving the most attention were suffrage and war relief work. Under the capable direction of Mrs. Quimby and Mrs. M. K. House, state superintendent of the Franchise department, the women of our organization have done noble work to bring about the enfranchisement of Maine women. It goes without saying that Mrs. Livingston, National superintendent of Franchise, and campaign manager of the Suffrage Association, has worked arduously in the interests of suffrage. That we did not succeed in winning what we sought at the last election is not recognized as defeat. The Maine W. C. T. U. will go steadily forward, feeling sure that before long victory will come. We shall work for the Federal amendment and in all other legitimate ways to bring the desired end.

During the summer our local unions have been busy making comfort bags and hospital supplies and are still hard at work.

The election of officers resulted in returning the same board which has served for some time. When Mrs. Quimby was re-elected beautiful flowers were presented to her and our musical director, Mrs. Vaill, voiced our love in the following brief song:

"Our hearts give thanks for our leader brave and true,
We pledge our love and consecrate anew
Our hearts, our hands, our time, our talents too—
God bless and guard and guide our leader long years through!"

The People's Prayer

God bless our dear United States,
Preserve the land from evil fates,
Lift high her banner fair and free,
And guard her bounds from sea to sea.

From foe without and foe within,
From open shame and hidden sin,
From boastful pride and greedy store,
God keep our nation evermore.

Forever may her friendly hands
Receive the poor of other lands
In kindliness of sisterhood,
And fill their arms with ample good.

Assailed by battle hosts of wrong,
God help our country to be strong.
Assailed by falsehood's crafty crew,
God help our country to be true.

God hold the nation's aim sincere,
God save her heart from coward fear,
God prosper her in true success,
And crown her head with worthiness.

God bless our dear United States,
Preserve the land from evil fates,
Lift high her banner fair and free,
And ever guard her liberty.

—Amos R. Wells, in *Christian Endeavor World.*

"State-wide Prohibition for Kentucky," Slogan of State Convention

Special Correspondence

With the question of prohibition constantly before the people of this and other nations, with the passage of the food bill closing the distilleries of the United States for the period of the war, with a national prohibition amendment before Congress for consideration at the next session, and with the issue sure to come up at the next meeting of the state legislature, the thirty-fourth convention of the Kentucky W. C. T. U., which closed October 2, was, in many respects, the greatest in the history of the organization.

The work of the year was shown in the reports of the manifold departments, that of Work Among Soldiers and Sailors, perhaps, taking precedence of others at this time. The enormous amount of work done by the white ribboners in cooperation with the Red Cross was a revelation to many. The thousands of comfort bags made, the bandages and clothing furnished the "boys," the articles knitted, the contributions to the National W. C. T. U. Ambulance Fund, the entertainment and recreation provided for the young defenders of our country, all were the quiet, unobtrusive work of our splendid women.

The little city of Dawson Springs held open house for the delegates, and the fact of its being a dry town gave it a just pride in the entertainment of its guests. The New Century Hotel courteously offered its ball room for the use of the organization during its day sessions, as well as its parlors for committee rooms. The evening meetings were held in the Presbyterian church and in the auditorium with a capacity of five hundred.

The furnishing and equipment of the new machine, the stereomotorgraph, has been accomplished and it will be shipped at once to Camp Zachery Taylor. Believing that if we are to win, the soldiers must be shown that alcohol makes for poor marksmanship, lowers resistance to disease and exposure, and increases the shock from wounds, the women are using the war as an opportunity to educate the young men of America on the subject of the drink problem. Temperance charts and pictures will be shown steadily several hours every day in the "huts" in each cantonment. They are prepared by a special committee and will also teach the effects of venereal diseases upon the body and mind. Mrs. Kate Shaw of Ft. Thomas has charge of this work and gave an excellent report.

On the opening night, the convention was welcomed by leading citizens of the county, whose addresses were graciously responded to by Mrs. Shaw of Ft. Thomas and Mrs. Dr. Pearson of Wilmore, secretary of the Young People's Branch of the state. The annual address by the president of the state W. C. T. U., Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, was given at this session. Mrs. Beauchamp's appeal that the women lift their standard in demanding that our government give us prohibition for the war was received with great applause. "To ask women who turn their dresses upside down and inside out and make them over time and time again, to save, and at the same time permit men to use the soil of God's green acres to produce tobacco with which to poison the blood of future generations, is, to put it mildly, but false economy. Cigars and cigarets will lower vitality and lessen power of resistance to disease, yet the government raises no protest and calls upon self-denying mothers to eat less for economy's sake.

"If, instead of asking our men, our women and our children to eat less, we simply refused to allow our grains and foodstuffs to be used for the production of liquor, we would not only avert the destruction which commonly results from its consumption, but we would save enough grain to supply continuously the bread rations for our own army and for the combined armies of our allies."

The spirit of the president's address was embodied in the resolutions unanimously adopted by the convention, namely, that all efforts be concentrated in securing the submission by the state legislature to the voters of Kentucky of an amendment which will forever prohibit the manufacture, sale, and importation of all alcoholic liquors. Further, that petitions be sent each Senator and Member of Congress from Kentucky calling upon them to stand for the national constitutional amendment including beer and wine, and for the striking out of the clause limiting to a term of six years the ratification by the states.

Strong protest was entered by the delegates in regard to the giving of tobacco to the soldiers by other organizations, and a cheer went up when it was announced that the Red Cross bags would contain no more cigarets.

The first diamond medal contest ever given in the state was held in connection with the convention. Most of the contestants were from Allen county. Miss Lois Neal of Scottsville was the proud winner of the medal.

On Sunday a large mass meeting was held, at which Mrs. Beauchamp spoke on "The Sabbath," giving many helpful and beautiful illustrations in regard to the observance of the Lord's day.

The addresses Sunday afternoon and evening by Dr. W. A. Ganfield drew large audiences and contained a direct and powerful message. Dr. Ganfield always has something to say and says it in a way one cannot fail to remember.

One of the most enjoyable speakers of the convention was Mrs. Post of Paducah, who brought fraternal greetings from the Kentucky Equal Rights Association. Mrs. Post charmed her hearers with the bright and breezy speech she made, in which she told of the progress made by suffrage in the state and throughout the world. Mrs. Addie Boileau Parsels of Philadelphia made two great speeches.

The convention was one of the most successful and enthusiastic ever held. The state officers were re-elected.

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National W. C. T. U. Convention,
Washington, D. C.,
December 2-7, 1917

ALL GOING WELL WITH NEW MEXICO

While declining to assume the role of a prophet, Miss Anna A. Gordon, National W. C. T. U. president, after a month spent in helping the prohibition campaign in New Mexico, speaks hopefully of the outlook for victory November 6. "The last person I talked with before leaving the state," said Miss Gordon, "was the sheriff of Santa Fe county. As his parting word, he guaranteed to see that his county rolled up a good majority for our side on election day. On every hand one meets prominent men and women who seem equally confident that the battle of the ballots next month will result in an overwhelming triumph for righteousness."

PRESERVE FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

Valuable information concerning the National W. C. T. U. convention at Washington is given on this and the next page. We suggest that all who expect to attend that great meeting preserve these parts of the paper for future reference.

The National W. C. T. U. Publishing House would appreciate receiving orders for literature and supplies sufficiently early to allow a little extra margin of time for delivery. Owing to war conditions, the U. S. Postoffice Department and the express companies are working under somewhat unusual conditions and delays are occasionally unavoidable.

How many Union Signals are you going to use World's Temperance Sunday?

Order at once or we may not be able to fill your order.

OFFICIAL CALL FOR THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 2-7, 1917

"On to Washington" should be the W. C. T. U. watchword for December 2-7, 1917. This is the year of all years for a record-breaking convention in numbers, in enthusiasm and in spiritual power. Numbers will impress Congress, enthusiasm will generate enthusiasm, and spiritual power will enthrone the golden rule of Christ. The pressure for war prohibition and for the passage by the House of Representatives of the Sheppard-Webb resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition must be unprecedented and powerful.

In an especial manner our organization was prepared to meet the vicissitudes of the extraordinary world crisis in which our nation is an important factor. For four decades, in the spirit of our motto, "For God and Home and Every Land," we have been educated as patriots. For four decades members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union have counted it joy to save, serve and sacrifice. Today we can render our beloved country no better service than to maintain the high efficiency of our own units, local, state and national, while in co-operation with other organizations we render all forms of emergency service.

Let us make this convention, to be held in our capital city, large in numbers, strong in action, and Christ-like in spirit.

Article V of the National W. C. T. U. constitution defines the membership of the annual convention as follows:

Section 1. The annual or biennial meeting shall be composed of the executive committee, chairmen of standing committees, one delegate-at-large from each auxiliary state union, one delegate for every five hundred paying members of auxiliary state unions, state vice-presidents-at-large, state corresponding and recording secretaries and treasurers, the editors of state W. C. T. U. papers, state secretaries of the Young People's Branch and state secretaries of the L. T. L. Branch. Territories and the District of Columbia may be represented on the same basis.

Sec. 2. The Young People's Branch of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union in each state shall be represented by its Branch secretary, and one delegate for every 500 young women paying dues. The Loyal Temperance Legion Branch of the National W. C. T. U. shall be entitled to one delegate-at-large from each auxiliary state union and one delegate from each auxiliary state union for every one thousand members having paid $50 into the national treasury; all such delegates to be active members of the W. C. T. U. and active workers in the L. T. L.

According to Article IV of the constitution, the executive committee consists of the General Officers of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the presidents of states, territories and the District of Columbia, the general secretary, the field secretary and the college secretary of the Young People's Branch, the general secretary of the L. T. L. Branch, the board of superintendents, the board of organizers, the lecturers, the evangelists, the director of the Bureau of Publicity, the managing editor of The Union Signal, the managing editor of *The Young Crusader* and the National musical director.

Anna Adams Gordon,
President
Frances P. Parks,
Corresponding Secretary

CALL TO PRAYER

In connection with the annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Washington, D. C., December 2-7, there will be an evangelistic conference for prayer, Scripture study and worship, to be held Saturday, December 1, in the First Congregational church, 10th and G. Sts., N. W.

There never has been a time in the history of our organization when there was such urgent need of heartfelt concerted prayer as at this critical period in national affairs.

The conditions call for God's people to bow humbly and wait patiently and pleadingly for the coming of Him who is our God of deliverance.

It is a time also for praise and thanksgiving for the splendid prohibition victories of the past year. Therefore, we should appoint a season of prayer, an hour for devout worship and a consecration service, together with a love feast for praise and Bible thought.

To this end we urge every white ribboner to remember our evangelistic conference in secret prayer, and in all union meetings may the Christ incarnate be in every heart and the holy Shekinah in his temple, till there shall come a deep consciousness of God's presence in the midst of His people.

As ye go, pray, and as ye work, pray, since it is not the length or multiplied words of prayer that prevail, but that which we pray from the depth of the heart that touches the heart of God, that moves Him to send the hosts of heaven to fight in favor of our just cause, as "The stars in their courses fought against Sisera" and as hailstones and coals of fire followed the breath of Jehovah and slew the enemies in olden times.

Ours is a battle for righteousness, prohibition, and freedom against all wrongdoing and unjust rule.

Now is the golden opportunity to show ourselves strong on behalf of righteousness and nation-wide prohibition.

Therefore, "be of good courage" while in prayer with a mighty faith that overcomes even unto the end.

Mary E. Kuhl,
National W. C. T. U. Superintendent,
Evangelistic Department.

ANTE-CONVENTION MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

The official board will meet at 1:30 p. m., Friday, November 30, at Hotel Powhatan, Pennsylvania Avenue, 18th and H. Sts., N. W.

The Executive Committee will meet in the same place on the same day at 7:30 p. m.

Conferences of the Young People's and L. T. L. Branches will be held in the parlors of the First Congregational Church, 10th and G. Sts., N. W., beginning Saturday afternoon, December 1.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION TRANSPORTATION NOTES

Already many inquiries in reference to special trains for our great National Convention at Washington, D. C., December 2-7, are being received. Members of the Official Board and Executive Committee will need to be in Washington by noon, Friday, November 30. Delegates may prefer not to arrive in Washington until some time Saturday, December 1. As the government has prohibited the running of special excursion trains during the war we are designating certain trains on which reservations may be made and to which additional cars may be attached. The Pennsylvania Railroad has been selected as the official road from Chicago and from New York.

We recommend that members of the Official Board and Executive Committee take the Manhattan Limited, leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m., Thursday, November 29. This train is due to arrive in Washington at 8:26 Friday morning. We recommend that delegates and visitors who do not care to arrive so early take the same train on Friday morning, November 30.

Applications for sleeping car reservations should be made to C. L. Kimball, 175 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, accompanied by money order or draft. The rates are: Lower berth, Chicago to Washington, $4.50; upper berth, $3.60; drawing room, $16. Be sure to indicate plainly the date on which you wish your reservation.

Round trip tickets may be purchased from Chicago to Washington and from all points in the Central Traffic and Trunk Lines Association. These tickets must be stamped at Washington.

From New York members of the Executive Committee will take the train leaving the Pennsylvania Station at eight a. m., November 30, and delegates and visitors the eleven a. m. train from the same station on Saturday, December 1. Parlor car reservations may be made on application to Mrs. L. M. De Silva, New York state W. C. T. U. headquarters, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City. That sufficient coach accommodations may be provided for all who desire to take these trains, notification of such intention with the date of the train should be sent in advance.

There is every indication that the convention in Washington will be very large. Early planning will add to the comfort of all who go.

ELLA A. BOOLE,
Chairman Transportation.

CHAIRMEN OF NATIONAL CONVENTION COMMITTEES

GENERAL CHAIRMAN, Mrs. Emma Sanford Shelton, Cypress St., Chevy Chase, Md.

HOTELS, Mrs. E. S. Henry, 1320 Columbia Road

BOARDING HOUSES, Mrs. N. M. Pollock, 13 R St., N. E.

RAILWAY STATION, Mrs. G. H. Russell, 3538 Warder St.

INFORMATION, Mrs. Harriet D. Hill, 805 Taylor St.

RESERVED SEATS AT THEATER, Mrs. T. A. Williams, "The Rockingham."

REGISTRATION, Mrs. Isabella Webb Parks, 2463 6th St.

COURTESIES, Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, 1627 Massachusetts Ave., N. W.

AUTOS AND TAXICABS. Mrs. James W. Allison, 1421 Columbia Rd.

PAGES, Mrs. Edna Taylor, 42 R St., N. E.

PIANIST, Mrs. Elsie Cheeseman, 817 18th St.

POSTOFFICE, Mrs. Goodwin D. Ellsworth, 1248 Girard St.

DECORATIONS, Mrs. M. G. Copeland, "The Rockingham"

MUSIC, Mrs. Clayton E. Emig, 1765 P St.

BULLETIN, Mrs. F. G. Speidel, 2309 1st St.

LUNCHEONS AND DINNERS, Mrs. William S. Spencer, 1724 Willard St.

CONFERENCE CHURCHES, Mrs. Mark A. Tyndall, 1217 M St.

PULPITS, Mrs. W. A. Ramsey, 813 Massachusetts Ave., N. E.

CHECK ROOM, Mrs. A. C. Giles, 550 Columbia Rd.

RECEPTIONS, Mrs. William E. Andrews, 1225 Fairmont St.

PRINTING, Mrs. Benjamin A. Lineback, 27 U St.

BOY SCOUTS, Mrs. J. A. Edgar, 1334 Harvard St.

FLOWERS, Miss Eleanor E. Walker, 3226 13th St.

BANNERS, Mrs. L. F. Pickering, 1002 Douglas St., N. E.

RESTAURANTS AND CAFES. Mrs. Mamie P. Dorsey, 1527 6th St.

WINDOW DECORATIONS. Mrs. Chas. Burnett, 1840 N. Capitol St.

PLATFORM, Mrs. E. H McLachlen, 3329 Western Ave., Chevy Chase, Md.

REST ROOM, Mrs. Jennie Cusick

SIDE TRIPS, Mrs. J. A. Edgar, 1334 Harvard St.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR NATIONAL CONVENTION, WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 2-7

Hotel Bancroft, American plan. Can care for twenty to thirty at $2.50 per day. Will book now if requested.

The Oxford, 15th St. and Pennsylvania Ave. European plan. Can care for fifty to seventy-five. Will reserve rooms any time after November 1. Deposit of $1 per person required. Rates, $1 per day per person, two to six in a room.

Hotel Raleigh. Rates as follows: Rooms for one person, $2.50 per day and up; for two persons, $3 per day and up. Rooms with bath, one person, $3 per day and up; with bath, two persons, $4 per day and up.

The New Ebbitt. Rooms without bath, two or more in a room, $1.50 per day each; with bath, $2.50.

Hotel Continental. Rooms with running water and detached bath: One person, $1.50 per day and up; two persons, $2 per day and up; with private bath, one person, $2 per day and up; two persons, $3 per day and up.

Hotel National, Pennsylvania Ave. and 6th St. American plan: $2.50 and $3 per day, each person. Rooms with private bath attached, $3.50 up per day for one person, and $7 per day for two persons. European plan: Rooms, $1, $1.50 and $2 per day; with bath attached, $2 up for one person and $4 per day for two persons.

Hotel Harris. Rates, $1 to $3.50. One block from Union Station.

Congress Hotel, New Jersey Ave., S. E. European: $1.50 and $2 single; $3 double. American: $3.50 and $4 single; $7 double. Every bedroom has running hot and cold water. Room with private bath, $1 to $2 per day extra.

Capitol Park Hotel. Single room, $1.50 and $2; with bath, $2.50 up. Double room, $3 and $4; with bath, $5 and $6. Four in room, $6; with bath, $8.

Metropolitan, 615 Pennsylvania Ave. European plan. Rooms without bath, $1.50 per day and up; with bath, $2.50 per day and up.

The Cochran, 14th and K Sts., N. W. European plan: Rooms without bath, $2 per day and up; with bath, $2.50 per day and up. American plan: Rooms without bath, $4 per day and up; with bath, $5 per day and up.

Shoreham, 15th and H Sts., N. W. European plan: Rooms without bath, $2.50 per day and up; with bath, $3.50 per day and up.

Richmond, 17th and H Sts., N. W. European plan: Rooms without bath, $1.50 and up per day; with bath, $2.50 per day and up.

Harrington. European plan: Rooms without bath, $2 to $2.50 per day; with bath, $3 to $3.50 per day.

Hamilton, 14th and K Sts., N. W. American plan: Rooms without bath, $3 per day and up; with bath, $4 per day and up.

Bellevue, 15th and I Sts., N. W. European plan: Rooms without bath, $2 per day and up; with bath, $2.50 per day and up.

George Washington Hotel, 15th and New York Ave., N. W. European plan: Single rooms, $1 each; two to four in a room, 75 cents each. American plan: Single rooms, $2 each; two or more in a room, $1.75 each. Three baths on each floor, no private baths.

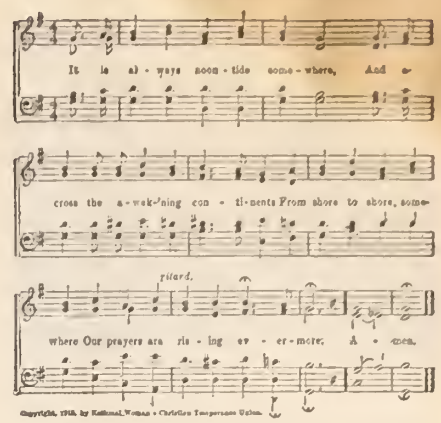
Lincoln, 10th and H Sts., N. W. European plan: Rooms without bath, $1 per day; with bath, $2 per day.

Rooms in private houses are being arranged for at the rate of $1.25 per day for lodging and breakfast.

For reservations in hotels apply to Mrs. Edwin S. Henry, 1320 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C., stating preference.

For private homes, apply to Mrs. N. M. Pollock, 13 R St., N. E., Washington, D. C.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE



AT THE NOONTIDE HOUR

At the sacred noontide hour let the white ribboners of the land unite in prayer daily for our country and all other countries, that all may come to see the true Christian and humanitarian point of view in this world crisis; for the protection of "our boys" from the physical and moral deterioration from drink and vice that follow in the wake of war; for our President and his advisers that divine wisdom may rule every decision, that lasting peace may speedily come and the will of the Father of all peoples be done throughout the earth.

UNION SIGNAL QUIZ

Do you know the answers to these questions? They may be found in this number of THE UNION SIGNAL.

The use of these questions as a part of local union programs is suggested.

1. What was the conclusion arrived at by the Church of England in Canada as the result of its recent investigation of the success of prohibition in the Dominion?

2. How has the mayor of Ottawa, the capital city of Canada, expressed himself on the subject of prohibition?

3. By what course of reasoning does Governor Whitman of New York justify his antagonism to the liquor traffic?

4. Why does Major-General Plummer, commandant at the Des Moines cantonment, believe that war prohibition is expedient as a military measure?

5. Did the absence of saloons in Des Moines prove a detriment or a help to the architects in the erection of the buildings at the cantonment near that city?

6. How is prohibition helping to solve the Americanization problem in Colorado?

7. In what way is the continued use of alcohol as a beverage affecting the supply of anaesthetics in the war hospitals of Europe?

8. Which state institution of Colorado is having its business reduced to a marked extent by the outlawing of the saloons?

9. Name some of the reasons given by prominent residents of Utah for their enthusiasm over the new prohibitory law.

10. How may the close vote in Iowa on October 15 be explained?

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

AMONG OUR WORKERS

The thirty-eighth annual convention of the Monroe county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U., held at Rochester, was distinctive for the patriotic note sounded. Superintendents' reports showed much work done along this line, and department conferences were devoted to the topic, "How Can Our Department Work Help Arouse True Patriotism?" National W. C. T. U. patriotic service plans were presented by eleven women, and an address on "Ballots for Both," told how women can help when given the right of suffrage. A prize of $5 was awarded the winner in the public school essay contest, twenty essays having been submitted. Echoes from the Y. P. B. convention and Federation of Clubs meeting were given and a grand gold medal contest held. Mrs. Lora S. La Mance, National organizer, interested and instructed by her fine addresses. Mrs. Mary H. Bishop, who for thirteen years has been the honored president, declined re-election. She was made honorary president and presented with ten dollars in gold. Mrs. J. H. Roberts, the corresponding secretary, was made president.

The Adrian (Mich.) W. C. T. U., Caroline R. Humphrey, president, has made an enviable record in the amount of war emergency work done by its members. The union has adopted a French orphan boy, purchased for the soldiers 375 copies of the gospel of St. John, enclosing President Wilson's war message and a personal letter and the Home Series leaflets. Four barrels of clothing, some of it new and all of it in excellent condition, have been sent to the "Yacht Club de France," an organization which is looking after crippled soldiers and the widows and orphans of those who have been killed. The union has also adopted six soldier boys in the French Hospital and as "marraines" or godmothers the union is expected to write to each boy once a month and send him a small box. The Christmas boxes are being filled at this time so they will reach the boys in ample season.

Mrs. Ella M. George, president of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U., was a speaker at the evening meeting of the Schuylkill county convention held in Ashland, September 13. England raises grain enough for only one loaf of bread out of every six, Mrs. George said. Other nations supply the grain for five-sixths of England's bread, and yet in war time grain is wasted in making beer. Other numbers on the program were a suffrage address by Miss Mariam Griscom and music by the three daughters of the county president. Three new unions have been organized in Schuylkill county this year, and 305 new members added to the county enrollment.

Friends of Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp will be interested to know of the honor recently conferred upon her through her appointment by Federal Food Administrator, W. B. Ayer, as a member of his staff with field work throughout the state as her special branch of the conservation work in Oregon. This appointment is the reason for her declining at the recent Oregon state W. C. T. U. convention to serve as president of the Oregon W. C. T. U. another year. Mrs. M. Frances Swope, former vice-president-at-large of the Oregon W. C. T. U., was elected to succeed Mrs. Kemp as leader of the Oregon white ribbon forces.

New Castle county, the last stronghold of the liquor traffic in the state of Delaware, is to vote on prohibition at the November 6 election. The campaign is being vigorously prosecuted. Preceding a monster prohibition rally in Wilmington recently the children of the L. T. L. of the Harrison Street M. E. church took part in a temperance parade. As the procession made its way to the church in which the meeting was to be held the rally cries of the boys and girls attracted much attention. Many spectators joined the marchers and attended the rally.

The thirty-second annual convention of the Burlington county (N. J.) W. C. T. U. gave careful consideration to plans for work for the soldiers and sailors. In response to the suggestion of Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, National superintendent of Work among Soldiers and Sailors, and honorary president of the county organization, a committee was appointed to co-operate with other unions in efforts on behalf of the boys at Camp Dix. Miss Esther H. Elfreth, president of the state W. C. T. U., discussed "The Present Day Status of Temperance," The subject of the evening address by Elizabeth H. Goodwin was "The Temperance Question of Today." The county officers were re-elected, with Mrs. Emily V. Street as the leader for the coming year.

The Ellenville (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. has been the recipient of a beautiful new headquarters building, now nearing completion, the gift of the late John R. Hunt to the organization of which he was an honorary member, his wife having belonged to the group of women who organized it thirty-three years ago. The Hunt Memorial Building, the cornerstone of which was laid in May of this year, occupies a choice piece of ground in the heart of the town. The cost of the lot and the building with the furnishings will reach nearly $50,000. The dedicatory services will probably be held early in December. Not only the members of the Ellenville union, but the entire population of the town, are proud of the beautiful W. C. T. U. building which stands out so prominently for temperance.

It is with sorrow that THE UNION SIGNAL records the sudden translation to the other life of Mrs. Kate A. Levick, well known to many of the workers at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters and white ribbon friends elsewhere. Mrs. Levick's summons to the heavenly Home came as the result of a fall after which she lingered but a few days. As president of Somerset county, New Jersey, she was making preparations for its annual convention and her message was well under way. Thus she went, as she would have chosen, still active in W. C. T. U. work in which she delighted. For years Mrs. Levick was numbered among Illinois W. C. T. U. comrades and at the time of the illness of a former National treasurer, Mrs. Brand, helped to carry the many responsibilities connected with the office. Her tender ministrations to children, especially friendless little ones, her faithful devotion to the great cause she served so well, her joyous, self-sacrificing service of many kinds in the name of the Master she followed, greatly endeared Mrs. Levick to those who were privileged to know her.

STATE CONVENTION CALENDAR

West Virginia — Huntington, October 30-November 1.
New Jersey—Haddonfield, October 30-November 1.
North Carolina—Goldsboro, Nov. 1-4.
Louisiana—Lake Charles, Nov. 4-6.
Missouri—Warrenshurg, Novemher 6-9.
Florida—Lakeland, November 6-9.
Arkansas—Walnut Ridge, Nov. 7-11.

Speaking of Christmas Gifts?
Do Not Forget
W. C. T. U. Badges

LOOP BOW PIN, white enamel on sterling silver, with letters W. C. T. U.
Price, 60 cents each; per dozen, $6.50.
Smaller size, same style.
Price, 40 cents each; per dozen, $4.20.
FLAT BOW PIN, white enamel on sterling silver, without letters.
Price, 30 cents each; per dozen, $3.35.
FLAT BOW PIN, white enamel on gilt, without letters.
Price, 25 cents each; per dozen, $2.00.
BROOCH PIN, white enamel on gilt.
Price, 15 cents each; per dozen, $1.25.
SCARF PIN, white enamel on gilt.
Price, 15 cents each; per dozen, $1.25.
HONORARY PIN OR BUTTON, blue enamel with white bow in center.
Price, 25 cents each; per dozen, $2.75.
BOW PIN, gold, set with thirty pearls. (Size ¾ inch.)
Price, postpaid, $3.50.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

"Sacrifice and Service," the Slogan of the North Dakota W. C. T. U.

Special Correspondence

Patriotic service was the keynote of the twenty-eighth annual convention of the North Dakota W. C. T. U., held at Valley City, September 20-24.

The magnificent address of the state president, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, showed clearly that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union labors not only to make the world safe for democracy but to make democracy safe for the world.

As each superintendent showed the patriotic value of her department she gave a convincing argument for its continuance. For the department of Work among Soldiers and Sailors, the state superintendent, Mrs. Kate S. Wilder, reported more than 1,200 comfort bags made, a generous contribution to the fund for the ambulance furnished by the National W. C. T. U. and the promise of similar support for the stereomotorgraphs at cantonments. This important work is carried on at state headquarters at Fargo where the state treasurer, Mrs. Minette B. Bowe, who is also office secretary, fills all orders with the help of an assistant. North Dakota white ribboners are responding loyally to the call for service. Most of them have joined the Red Cross society, but are anxious to work through our own organization as much as possible.

The first evening of the convention a social tea, for economic reasons, took the place of the usual banquet. The toasts of welcome were unusually bright, as were also the responses by Mrs. Frank Beasley of Fairdale and Mrs. Lillie B. Bowers of Fargo.

The music was up to the high standard of Valley City and was greatly enjoyed by delegates and visitors.

Deep regret was expressed at the absence of the National president, Miss Anna A. Gordon, but we were thankful she could help New Mexico in the exigencies of the prohibition campaign.

Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, the able president of the Iowa W. C. T. U., came to us from her strenuous campaign, endearing herself to every one by her charming personality, the wisdom of her words and the breadth of her vision. She gave valuable assistance through the convention, preached the annual sermon Sunday afternoon and delivered a strong address Sunday evening at a union service.

Another address greatly appreciated was that of Attorney General William Langer, who is making his influence felt for law enforcement all over the state. We are proud to have his name enrolled as a life member of the state W. C. T. U. Mr. Hewison Pollock of Fargo favored the convention with an able interpretation of "The Wine Press."

For the benefit of our women voters a study of state and national government was presented through means of a carefully prepared chart, the work of the state superintendent of Franchise, Mrs. Ella M. Shippy.

With only eleven months between conventions, with the present war conditions and with another crop failure in the western part of the state, it was not surprising that the treasurer's books showed a slight decrease in membership, but all bills were paid. We expect that the gains on our patriotic membership day may more than offset the loss.

This has been a good year for the Loyal Temperance Legion. Mrs. Lillie B. Bowers, while in the field, succeeded in introducing the work into many public schools, the teachers acting as instructors. Schedules have been arranged for local and district unions, whereby they may become banner unions, each receiving a prize pennant and due recognition at state convention.

The former officers were re-elected with the exception of the vice-president, Mrs. Abbie W. H. Best, who resigned. Mrs. Fred M. Wanner, president of the Twelfth district, was elected to succeed her.

Our slogan for the year is "Sacrifice and Service;" our goal, a working unit of the W. C. T. U. in every community.

Plans for 1918 Minnesota Dry Campaign Enthusiastically Adopted at Annual State Gathering

Special Correspondence

The Minnesota Woman's Christian Temperance Union held its forty-first annual convention in Wesley M. E. church, Minneapolis, September 26-28. The two and one-half days were packed full of work and enthusiasm and there was not a dull moment. Delegates from every part of the state, 252 in all, were in attendance. The Eighteenth district, St. Louis county, flushed with its recent dry victory, had a large delegation and received the banner for the largest net gain in district membership. For the first time this district was enabled to elect its own delegates to the National Convention, as its paid membership is more than five hundred. Five districts this year had this distinction. The Eighth ward W. C. T. U. of Minneapolis received the banner for the largest local union membership, 359, and the Ida Y. P. B., with an enrollment of 126, won the "Y" membership banner. The total net membership gain in the state is 544, thus assuring Minnesota a place on the honor roll at the National Convention.

Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, treasurer of the National W. C. T. U., was again a welcome guest and helper. She gave the convention address the first evening and Daniel A. Poling, associate president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, was the speaker the second evening. His theme, "America Safe Is America Sober," dealt with the highest type of patriotism. He stopped often to ask, "What is patriotism?" answering with telling up-to-the-hour illustrations showing the self-effacing, sacrificial spirit of true patriotism.

Miss Rozette Hendrix, president of the Minnesota W. C. T. U., gave her eighth annual address before the white ribboners of the state. It was a message replete with strong patriotic utterances and urged the women to continue W. C. T. U. work as the most patriotic thing that can be done for the nation. To help free our beloved land from the saloon and its baneful influences, that the young men may be fit when the nation has need of them, is true patriotism. At the close of her address, which was ordered printed in the state minutes and state paper, a splendid ovation was given Miss Hendrix.

The reports of Mrs. Kate Kercher, state corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Della R. Mandigo, state treasurer, were the best ever presented at a Minnesota convention. There was a patriotic hour in which Mrs. Horace Lowry spoke for the Red Cross, Mrs. Della R. Mandigo for the Minnesota Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense and Captain Robert Alcott of our work for the soldiers. Mrs. Nella Wash, state superintendent of Work among Soldiers and Sailors, reported 2,748 comfort kits made by the women of the local unions at an expense of $1,450.10; 978 days of sewing and work given to the Red Cross; $576.99 donated for Red Cross hospital supplies; 210 pairs of socks knitted by the women of the W. C. T. U., and the women were still knitting at the convention! The Minnesota unions have given $525 toward the two Army ambulances purchased by the National W. C. T. U., the second largest amount given by any of the states.

A message was sent President Wilson, pledging the loyalty of the 8,000 members of the Minnesota W. C. T. U. in the nation's stress, and urging him to use the power conferred upon him by Congress to prohibit, in the interest of conservation of food and the splendid khaki-clad manhood of the country, the manufacture of beer and wines. Messages were also sent Minnesota members of the House of Representatives, asking them to concur in the joint resolution recently passed by the Senate, to submit to the several states the prohibition amendment to the Federal constitution.

Oscar Christianson, a student at St. Olaf College, Northfield, received the twenty-five dollar prize for the best temperance essay written by a college student, Dora Nelson of Kensington, the twenty-five dollar prize for the best essay written by a high school student, and Agnes Olson the grade school prize of fifteen dollars.

Thursday afternoon an hour was given to the consideration of plans for securing state constitutional prohibition. The State Suffrage Association, through the president, Mrs. Andreas Ueland, pledged its co-operation in this endeavor, as did Mrs. J. C. Buchanan for the Federation of Woman's Clubs, and Mrs. Frances Buell Olson, president of the Federation of Fraternal Orders, for the organization she represented.

Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovell explained W. C. T. U. campaign plans, Rev. Geo. B. Safford represented the Anti-Saloon League, J. A. Shields the Prohibition party, Frank Vroman the young people's societies of the churches, and W. L. Smithies the Dry Ordinance Federation of Duluth. This agitation was the means of starting a Minnesota Dry Federation to direct the campaign for the constitutional prohibition amendment which will be voted upon in November, 1918.

Mrs. Cornelia Forbes, former president of the Connecticut W. C. T. U., Miss Agnes Duff, secretary of the Toronto (Can.) Y. W. C. T. U., Mrs. Helen Thorbilson of the Alaska W. C. T. U., Mrs. A. T. Anderson, former president of the Minnesota W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Susan McKenzie, member of the Frazee union, who will be 100 years old on her next birthday, were interested and interesting visitors. The 1918 convention was invited to Duluth and the invitation was accepted.

NEW LEAFLETS

Directions for Making Comfort Bags for Army. Illustrated. Price, 2 cents each; 50, 15 cents; 100, 25 cents.

Program for Temperance Day in the Public Schools, by Edith Smith Davis. Eight pages. Price, 5 cents.

Almost (A True Story). Vida Irene Thompson. Price, 2 cents each; 50, 20 cents; 100, 35 cents.

Best Methods of Teaching Temperance. (Prize Essay). Alma J. Hill. Price, 3 cents each; 50, 35 cents; 100, 60 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

Ulysses Arnett Clayton, Fairmont, W. Va., a loyal champion of both prohibition and woman suffrage. In the days when friends of prohibition were few Mr. Clayton boldly proclaimed the duty of Christian people to do the will of God at the ballot box. In his promotion the cause of prohibition has lost a firm friend.

Rev. Mary J. Borden, Walnut Creek, Calif., entered into rest just six weeks after the death of her husband. For many years she had given herself to the work of the California W. C. T. U. as lecturer, organizer and county president. Before making her home in that state, she was for seventeen years president of the New Mexico W. C. T. U.

SAVING "OLD SLIM"

A STORY FOR HALLOWE'EN

GRACE BOTELER SANDERS

Because the Aid Society of Randolph had promised to give fifty dollars for the support of the minister, its officers decided to hold a Hallowe'en social in the mayor's office, which was located in a building on the corner of Main and Xenia streets. As but few belonged to the society, all the ladies of the church were solicited for donations. Mrs. Nelson, the jeweler's wife, who was kept indoors much of the time caring for her six-months-old baby, promised to help by baking three pumpkin pies.

"I'd love to wait on table and be in the thick of things," she told her husband, "and I'd like to teach in Sunday school every Sunday morning. But I had my day, before I was married, if I never again do! Besides, raising the baby and training him properly is my part in the work of the Lord, just now." She looked at him for confirmation.

Her husband kissed her fondly. "You're one of the grandest little women," he declared. "Do you think I could cheerfully meet unpleasant customers and keep up my courage and do my work well, if it weren't for you, praying for me at home? I should say not. Be content, honey, as a member of the Home department, and if you want to do missionary work, try your hand at reforming old Slim." Mr. Nelson nodded toward a shack on the edge of the plowed ground which joined their garden. "If some one could find the divine spark in that poor old reprobate's heart, it would be worth a dozen Hallowe'en socials." He kissed her and went hurrying away.

Wafted back to her came her husband's merry whistle and unconsciously Mildred Nelson sang the words: "Look all about you, find some one in need. Help somebody today."

The old man whom her husband had mentioned was working in his garden. The brisk wind waved his tattered garments like banners. He lived alone, worked alone. No one cared for him nor knew his name. The boys taunted him when during periods of intoxication he tottered down the street. Many good people averted their eyes when they met him.

Mrs. Nelson had not quite decided as to her duty, but her husband's words had put into her mind tender thoughts. As she rocked her baby boy, she pictured the blear-eyed old creature working in his yard as a dimpled, blue-eyed baby like her Junior now crowing in his happy mother's arms. Was it possible that man could so mar God's most perfect creation? She sighed and looked out the window again at the unshaven face of the toiler, lined with care. Weather beaten and unkempt, he bent over the brown tubers he was gathering.

"Why does he work? He spends at the saloon every cent as soon as he gets it?" queried Mrs. Nelson, unconsciously speaking aloud. "I do wonder if one could find a divine spark in him."

A neighbor who had entered the house laughed softly. "If you're thinking of trying to reform that old pill, you might as well rest your thinker. Everybody this side of town has wasted energy and tracts upon him, only to be insulted. If you take my advice, you'll let him alone."

"It seems terrible to have a fellow creature go to destruction before your eyes without a protest. He was some mother's boy," sighed the young matron, looking down at the babe asleep on her breast.

Her friend nodded indifferently. "But he got there by his own act," she said, decisively. "We can make ourselves what we will. It's all habit."

Mrs. Nelson's clear voice queried, "And how do we get the habit?"

The friend laughed. "Oh, everybody knows that if we're all right, our parents or some relative gave us a lift! But I've no time for preachments; I came to get the recipe for your pumpkin pie. I promised to make some for that social. I'd rather give money, though, than bake these hot days."

The little mother laid the baby in the crib and brought out her cherished recipe book, the gift of her girl friends at home, who had made it for her before her marriage. She took out a leaf, gave it to her merry young neighbor and stood watching her make her way home. Then her thoughts reverted to the stranger who was going down to death at her gate without a word from her. A bright yellow pumpkin in the man's garden attracted her attention. She ran out impulsively and smiled brightly at him, calling him at random, because she did not know his name, "Mr. Smith."

The laborer looked up quickly, with a tinge of interest in his bleared eyes. "I was wondering if you would sell me a pumpkin. You see, we're each to donate something for the Hallowe'en social tomorrow evening. I promised three pumpkin pies, but I've no pumpkin." Now, if I could get one of yours," with a very winning air, "I'd be so glad."

Without hesitation the man picked off a great yellow globe at his feet and handed it to her. "That will make twenty I've raised," he commented in a gruff voice.

"I thank you. How much is it?" He turned on his heel. The answer came in jerky fashion through his ragged beard. "I ain't give—nothin' to the—church for years. If you will just take it—as my donation."

He was walking away, head down, when Mrs. Nelson ran after him. "And who shall I say gave it? The church wants to know its friends."

The man grinned grimly, looked down at his tattered garments and up at her sweet face. "I don't look much like a friend of the church," he half sneered. "If you knew me, mebbe you wouldn't talk to me. I'm Slim, the saloon bum." He leered defiance at her, but when she did not shrink from him he added, almost gently, "Could you keep on calling me—'Mister Smith?' That name will do as well as any."

As she pared the perfect fruit and cubed it, then dropped the yellow squares into her blue kettle, Mildred Nelson forgot the charm of the contrasting colors and saw instead only brown, all brown, and a man's despairing face.

Her husband laughed that night when she told him the story, and added: "Anybody, old soak or not, would give you a pumpkin. They're cheap this year." But Mildred Nelson knew the gift was something more than an ordinary one.

She thought of the man during the hot morning when she placed the perfect golden pies on the white shelves for cooling. "The poor soul lives alone with no one to cook for him. I wish he had one of these pies," she murmured. "If I could only catch him out in the garden, I'd offer him one."

But the reprobate whom she had dubbed "Mr. Smith" did not appear. The church committee came for her pies and carried them away. Evening arrived and her husband returned to the store.

She was almost afraid tonight, for it seemed there was no one in that end of town except herself and her baby. Masked youngsters went howling by. One tapped at her window and held up something. Though she knew the horrid, grinning thing was but a pumpkin face, she fairly trembled with nervousness. Suddenly she heard a commotion in the alley. Some men seemed to be quarreling. She recognized the voice of one of them as that of "Mr. Smith."

"I'm not going to drink a drop tonight, and I won't help rob that jewelry store. He's a fine man and his wife's been good to me. Not much I won't."

Mildred Nelson, trembling, looked from the windows, and by the light of the street lamp saw three men, one of whom was imbibing from a whisky bottle. All at once she had an inspiration. She ran to the cradle, picked up the sleeping baby, and going quickly to the door, called, "Oh, Mr. Smith, won't you come here please?" The others took to their heels. "Mr. Smith" came at her bidding, though he looked uncomfortable.

"If you're not busy, I wish you'd stay with me until Mr. Nelson returns. I know it's silly, but those horrid pumpkin faces make me nervous." The man hesitated and then came slowly in.

It was when her visitor showed signs of leaving that Mrs. Nelson played her last card.

"I'm hungry as a bear. Are you?" she asked. Before he could reply, she added, "Come have some of my pumpkin pie. Perhaps it's like those your mother used to make."

She pretended that she did not notice his tears as he sat at the kitchen table with ham and cheese sandwiches and pie—plenty of it—spread out before him. He huskily voiced his thanks. When Mr. Nelson came home, "Mister Smith" awkwardly left.

After he had gone, Mildred's husband walked to the phone. "I'll tell the police to watch that old fellow," he said. "Talking about a robbery, was he?"

His wife flew at him. "Don't you dare do that," she cried. "Have you forgotten that he and I are friends?"

Charley Nelson looked at her curiously, scratched his head and hung up the receiver.

A year rolled by and another Hallowe'en was approaching. Within a week would be counted the votes which would decide whether Randolph had measured up to its duty as a Christian community and helped to make the liquor traffic an outlaw. The Nelsons, intensely interested in the campaign, had been working with the dry committee for weeks. One afternoon Mrs. Nelson looked out of the window and saw coming up the walk a tired looking man, neatly dressed and with something of a spring to his step. She hastened to the door to meet him. It was "Mister Smith."

"Why, how do you do?" she said. "You are always welcome, you know." She looked at him searchingly, for, although the man, with many exhortations from her husband to "Keep it up, old fellow. We're counting on you. God will help you," and smiling words of helpfulness from her, had managed for a long time to steer clear of his enemy, Mrs. Nelson often had a sinking at the heart for fear he would again lose his grip and fail. To be sure, he attended church regularly and seemed wholly different, but she would never rest content, she felt, until temptation was removed from his path. Yes, saloons must take their evil selves away, driven off by the ballots of good people.

"Come right in, Mr. Smith," she continued. "You have something special to tell me. I can see it in your face."

Mr. Smith looked embarrassed but happy. "Why, Mrs. Nelson," he said, "I came to tell you that I have the promises of one hundred men to vote against liquor on election day. I had to—to—work pretty hard to do it, but I've got them. Here they are." With a flourish, he drew forth a long sheet of paper on which was written name after name. Mrs. Nelson examined them closely. Many prominent people had affixed their signatures to this important document, and she knew it meant victory for the cause. A week later Randolph voted dry.

WORLD TEMPERANCE TOUR AMONG THE BROWNIES

MRS. WILBUR F. CRAFTS, World's W. C. T. U. Superintendent Sunday School Work

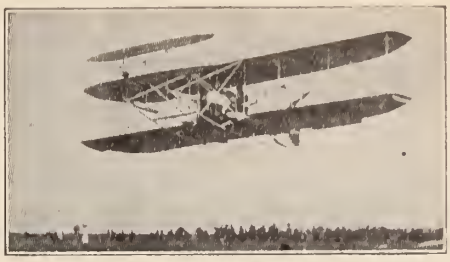
NOTE: The following travelogue is a picturesque way of telling the children on Temperance Sunday, November 4, or at any other time, the story of the progress of temperance around the world, particularly in these war times. The Brownies may be represented by rather small children. As they can hardly be expected to give the information, adults may do the talking, a different one for each nation. An aeroplane drawn on the blackboard or represented in miniature would add much to the effect. It will be noticed that the Brownie pictures are outlined by dots. These can be drawn or printed on cards and given to the children to stitch with colored worsteds at home. In fact, many hundreds have been made by children. They may be ordered of the *Patriot-Phalanx* at 2 cents each, or 5 cents per dozen.

Brownies are not sure-enough folks; they are a race of fairies. In some ways fairies are wiser than folks, for the reason that they can go about faster, even faster than flying birds, and they can get into places into which real folks could not possibly squeeze; and because Brownies can make themselves invisible, they can hear things that are being said where real folks would not dare to stay. A little girl after hearing about Brownies and seeing pictures of them drawn on the blackboard, asked, "And they are alive?" Yes, very much alive in the realm of thought.

Now, in order to take a tour among the Brownies we must use an aeroplane. It is a newer way of getting into fairyland than the "magic carpet." Word has been passed to the Brownies in every country in the world so that in all lands they will be expecting us, and will be ready to receive us when we drop down upon them.

Our first stop is in Great Britain, where we are met by the Crown Prince of the Brownies. "All the Brownies in Great Britain are for temperance," he says, "but the same cannot be said of all the folks. It must be told, however, that two million people have signed a petition to have prohibition during the war and for six months afterward. King George and all of his family have become total abstainers, and that is a grand lead, but despite that not less than $2,500,000 is being paid into barrooms every day for drink. I, myself, was present in Parliament, though unseen, when the Right Hon. Donald McLean, deputy chairman of the British House of Commons, made the astounding statement that since the war began Britain has spent 512,000,000 pounds ($2,560,000,000) for drink. That was in July, 1917, and since then that amount has been increased at the rate of $2,500,000 a day. Cannot some of you school boys and girls figure out what the amount would be on this World's Temperance Sunday, November 4, 1917?

"I'm the Crown Prince of the Brownies of Great Britain"



"We Brownies have had several peeps into that wonderful book called, 'Defeat or Victory.' There is one passage from it that says, 'The brewers are having the time of their lives, for beer lays its toll on our ships at home; it lays its toll on our land; it hampers the army and navy; it robs us of our food; it destroys our wealth; it weakens every arm that lifts itself to strike the enemy. Even Belgium, perishing for bread, can get beer, or barley for beer, from England in our British ships.'"

"You should certainly drop down into the trenches on the battlefields," the Brownie Crown Prince continued, "and see how rations of rum are served to British forces, two tablespoonsful a day. It is enough to make Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener, once national commanders of the British forces, turn over in their graves. You should hear the remonstrances that temperance folks have made against the shipment of thousands, yes, millions, of gallons of rum to the army."

Here we are in France. Brownie Louis le Blanc is an epitome of the true French gentleman. We will translate into English what he told us in French with many a characteristic shrug of his shoulders. "French Brownies are every one total abstainers," he said. "Even when the vintages are the largest they never taste a drop of wine, and as to absinthe, it is so vile in its effect on folks they will have none of it. Beer seems to Brownies most vulgar and they wonder how it could ever lure persons of any refinement whatever. But let me tell you that drunkenness and death from drunkenness have so increased in France among the folks that warnings against alcoholic drinks have been printed on large posters, and ordered put up in public places by the city governments. Even the school children are being mobilized against King Alcohol. Recently, as a part of their examination, they were asked to write an essay on 'The Door of the Saloon Opens Into the Hospital.' They were told to explain the sentence and show the truth of it by developing the fatal effects that intemperance carries with it for the individual and the family. They were also asked what an intelligent youth should do in regard to the alcohol habit. Some of these children come from homes where the breakfast consists mostly of potato chips and a piece of bread soaked in absinthe or brandy. It is needless to tell you that such conditions as these are never found in Brownie homes. But what a change has been brought about in the homes of France since the mothers have organized a National League for the Deliverance of France from Alcohol and have urged that warnings against alcohol be placed in every home.

"The Brownies have often heard the people of France sing their grand national hymn, the 'Marseillaise':

" 'To arms, to arms, ye brave,
The avenging sword unsheath,
March on, march on,
All hearts resolved on victory or death.'

"We Brownies would like to teach them a new 'Marseillaise':

" 'To prayer, to work, awake,
And join our temperance band.
Pray on, work on,
With trust in God to save our native land.'"

"You know, perhaps," Brownie Louis le Blanc continued, "that Brownies never fight, but they can see that out of the present war good has come to the temperance cause in France. The French government has prohibited absinthe altogether during the war, and the supreme court has ordered the generals to forbid any strong alcoholic drinks in and behind the French lines. But, alas, the soldiers are still given a ration of wine, and that has some alcohol in it, you know." "Yes," we replied, "and we are not at all pleased to have our 'Sammies' given wine when no alcoholic drinks whatever are allowed in the United States Army."

"Only the other day," the Brownie replied, "we heard General Pershing, commander of the American forces in France, say, 'There was a time when it was a natural part of a soldier's existence to drink and carouse. That day is past with the soldier sworn to defend his country's flag and representing the power and dignity of the nation.'"

"We have been told that the president of the French Republic is a temperance man. Is that true?" we asked Brownie le Blanc. "Yes," he replied, "Raymond Poincare, president of the French Republic, on May 29, made the following statement to the National Anti-Alcoholic League:

" 'You ask the president of the republic to follow the example of other heads of states and take an engagement to abstain from all spirituous liquors during the war. That is an engagement that the president takes willingly and without difficulty, not only for the duration of the war, but even afterward. He never drinks alcoholic drinks.'"

"All among the stars, sailing round the moon," that's the way we go in an aeroplane, and the speed is almost as swift as thought. A short while ago we were

"We Brownies of France would Like to Teach the People a new 'Marseillaise'"

in France, and now we are sailing over Germany, and presently we will be landing in the beautiful Rose Garden of Berlin, one of the choicest spots in all Germany. Yes, here we are, and Wilhelm Klipp Housen, the Prince of the German Brownies, is making his way through the rose bushes to meet us, beating a merry welcome on his little drum. In answer to our question, "Are there any Brownie drunkards in Germany?" he replied, "Not one; they are all total abstainers." "You cannot say the same for the men and women of Germany, can you?" we asked. "Oh, no," he replied, "at the railroad stations beer is the principal refreshment, the whole floor of the depot being covered with chairs and tables, where people sit and drink while waiting for trains. In every grocery store beer is sold as commonly as sugar, and it is generally found on the family table. In the villages where the people live, for there are no separate farm homes, there is always a beer center, where the people assemble and drink beer. In fields where people are working beer bottles are near at hand, and sometimes there are kegs and even barrels of beer. In the cities you will see laborers eating their dinner in the streets with sausages in their hands and beer bottles between their knees. Coachmen may be seen standing by their cabs drinking glasses of beer. In the markets you will see fruit women, butchers and vegetable vendors with glasses of beer within reach, from which they frequently drink. If you go into a store to buy cloth, the clerk will likely have a glass of beer at his side, and you will find professors and lawyers with beer on their desks. Beer is everywhere and stronger drinks as well. I could show you many large shop windows filled with casks and fancy bottles containing one of the strongest of liquors, called 'Lachrima de Christo' (the tears of Christ). Alas, it is made by an order of monks!"

"But, Herr Brownie, we have been told there is a company of people in Germany called 'water fanatics.' Are there many of them?" we asked. "Oh, yes," he replied, "and sometimes they are called 'Good Templars' and 'Social Democrats.' There may be as many as 100,000 of them, or there were before the war. They have certainly done a great work for temperance in Germany." "We have been told in the United States that your Emperor once advised the cadets in a naval school to have nothing to do with alcoholic liquor if they would win in battle. Is this true, Herr Brownie?"

"Yes, he did say so," was the reply.

"But, Herr Brownie, there can be no doubt that a great deal of hard drinking has been done by German soldiers and that cruel deeds have been done by them when they were intoxicated."

"That is true, too true," he replied, "and the Brownies will make no excuse for them."

"We are not proposing to visit Austria. Can you tell us how temperance prospers there during these war times?"

"We have been told by Austrian Brownies that when the first troops were departing whole train loads of the soldiers were intoxicated. They were so disorderly that the Emperor forbade the sale or gift of alcoholic drinks to troops on trains and for five hours before entraining. Since then there have been few drunken orgies."

"But there must be a lot of liquor in Austria?"

"Well, yes; 605,000,000 tons of barley were used in one year in making beer and 839,000,000 tons of potatoes were used for making spirits. In addition, enormous quantities of grapes, fruits and berries were made into alcoholic drinks. But not a drop of beer or spirits is taken by the Brownies. They are little, but they are wise."

(Continued next week)

The Fight is On in New Mexico, 8,000 Feet Above the Sea

MAUDE LORENE GREENE

We have, of course, the finest state in the Union—at least it will be after November 6. The fight for prohibition is on and it is a fight to the finish! Of course we shall win, for never were there such women as the white ribboners of New Mexico, never more earnest, valiant men.

For nine years the writer has been at work among Catholics and Protestants alike, Americans, Spanish-Americans, and Mexicans gladly opening their schools, churches and homes. Five months have been spent in the field in the interest of the campaign, often away from the railroads, forty or fifty miles out into the country, among the ranchmen of Union county and others. Everywhere automobiles or mountain wagons have been at the disposal of the speaker who many times has held three services in a day, traveling fifty and even sixty miles for the purpose. Ministers kindly offered their cars or carriages and their pulpits.

Hospitality is unlimited and unstinted. Amistad was the radiating point for work in Union county and a delightful three weeks were spent there, the worker going nightly by auto to school houses, country churches, and small towns. At Des Moines the usual hospitality and courtesies were extended.

On a recent evening the writer dined on the mountain—a dainty surprise planned by the women. The banquet was spread on a great flat rock. We built our campfire on the cliff. Below spread the beautiful valley, trees, green grass, vines and blooming flowers, pretty homes, commodious churches, substantial business blocks, and beyond the rock-ribbed, verdure-covered mountains where white-faced cattle contentedly browsed. This is Raton!

The Raton union is small. It had a recent disappointment in arranging for a National speaker, but the women, undaunted, engaged the leading theater of the city, war films and all, and advertised the writer on the screen continually every day for a week as a "movie special attraction." They sold tickets far and wide. It is needless to say that when the evening arrived the "attraction" was greeted by an overflowing house; boxes, galleries and lobbies were filled with interested, enthusiastic listeners. Many, many in that audience would never have heard a temperance lecture if delivered in a church or hall.

And so the good work goes on! Meetings in five mining camps of the St. Louis and Rocky Mountain Mining company were arranged on the same plan by our indefatigable women. Wonderful meetings they were. The night rides through the canyons were weird and often dangerous. Sometimes they led one along the sheer edge of a cliff with perhaps only six inches of slippery rock as a foothold; sometimes through arroyos at whose bottom dark pools washed the wheels; again around sharp curves to suddenly face two glaring eyes of flame. Grinding on "low," to gain a place of safety, suddenly the twinkle of myriad lights and the red glow of furnaces. Then would come a sharp climb to the school house—there is no church—where had gathered an audience of every nationality under the sun. Italians, Scandinavians, Poles, Spanish-Americans, Mexicans and Germans crowded every corner. Merrily they chattered, laughed, gestured and grimaced until the speaker was presented and then they became intensely attentive. The manager told us that those who have a vote will, almost to a man, cast it for prohibition. The company saloon is the most brilliantly lighted and the most densely crowded of any of the buildings in the camp, but when prohibition comes, next November, the company will convert these places into amusement halls where wholesome plays, concerts, etc., will be given.

A climb of another thousand feet by mountain wagon brought the writer to Johnson's mesa. The ponies pulled steadily over the precipitous road and the stout wheels rattled over the rocks. Wonderful vistas opened above and below. Spicy pines and cedars filled the air with fragrance, and one could see below the valley bright and green. As the ponies paused, the brave pioneer minister of this field in "God's country" reverently removed his hat and said, "I always have prayer when we reach this point," and there, under God's sky, we lifted our hearts and voices for His blessing on our work. *He will answer.*

Another climb, a sharp curve, and the Rocky Rim was crossed and a great plateau spread out ahead. Gardens, orchards, waving fields of golden grain, 8,000 feet above the sea! Seven miles it was to the big rock church, but we were soon there. The people came from every direction—wholesome, happy people who will swell the ballot for state-wide prohibition and later on for nation-wide prohibition.

The result of these months of auto travel can never be fully estimated. Hundreds of talks were given, five unions were organized and many friends gained for our cause. Comrades, this is New Mexico! The finest climate, the most hospitable people, the grandest mountains, fertile valleys, grass covered plains, cozy, clean cities,—what more can we ask or want except state-wide prohibition? And we'll get that. Then watch New Mexico grow!

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

NO-LICENSE GAINS IN CONNECTICUT

MARY B. WILSON

It has frequently happened that Connecticut women have cast envious eyes on their sisters from other states, because of temperance or suffrage victories, and have whispered among themselves, "How long must it be before we, too, can sing 'Victory'." Therefore, when the October election returns showed that 97 towns, or townships, as the unit is called in some states, out of the 168 in the state, are in the no-license column, we did sing a song of thanks, and resolved, with fresh courage, to continue our fight to win the remaining 71. When a leading Hartford paper devotes more than three news columns to "Red Hot License Fights," and states editorially that "The no-license people have cause for satisfaction as a result of yesterday's struggle," one realizes that a great wave of interest in prohibition is passing over this dear state.

Connecticut has started the Buell Children's Fund as a means of raising money for state work. Five dollars makes a child either a life or a memorial member of the state W. C. T. U. Mothers, grandmothers and great-grandmothers are placing the names of their beloved little ones on the list, thus uniting the children more closely to the W. C. T. U., and at the same time providing funds for larger activities. Full particulars may be obtained from the state treasurer, Mrs. Nellie Rule Arnold, Meriden, Conn.

A large majority of our women are working strenuously for our soldiers and sailors and for the country. They are giving money, time, strength and prayers. Funds for two hospital fans, and $148 for the Ambulance Fund have been raised. Some unions have been so fortunate as to be able to buy liberty bonds. The fatherless children across the sea have not been forgotten, and some of them have been adopted by Connecticut women who have raised the $36.50 necessary to prolong their lives another year.

As we cut or sew, knit or cook, we send loving thoughts to "some mother's boy" who will use the article, and breathe a prayer for his safe keeping.

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LITERATURE

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

ASK DRY ZONE TO AID WAR INDUSTRIES

Liquor drinking on the part of employes is said to be causing serious delays in the plants which are making munitions for the government. Charles L. Huston, vice-president of the Lukens Steel company, employing several thousand men at its works in Coatesville, Pa., is reported to have petitioned the war department for the establishment of a dry zone which will close saloons in nearby sections of Chester and Lancaster counties which attract the workmen. Coatesville has no saloons, but the saloons in adjacent towns are so near that the workmen have no difficulty in securing liquor. Not only the Lukens Steel company, but other mills in Coatesville and vicinity are doing government work, and the operations of all these industries are handicapped because of drunkenness among the employes, says Mr. Huston. Many of the workmen have no dependents, and are likely to be at work one day and drunk the next, thus seriously crippling the output of the plants. Mr. Huston will ask the war department to take the same action at Coatesville as at Allentown, Eddystone and Gettysburg, where the sale of booze has been stopped within a radius of several miles of munition plants or army corps.

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Prof. JAMES M. GRAY, D.D.

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The Millennium: What, When and Where?

The Present War and Coming Events

It will be seen at once by all who have the slightest acquaintance with prophecy, that these four topics are of the most vital interest to the generation now living. They should be read in conjunction with and as a continuation of the series just closed, but more especially of the last three articles in that series, namely. The Place of the Church in the Plan of Redemption; The Antichrist, Who He is and When He Will Arise; "The Day of the Lord," When it Comes and What it Means.

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VIDA IRENE THOMPSON, Circulation Manager

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

Oklahoma W. C. T. U. Faces the New Year with Faith and Optimism

CORA D. HAMMETT, State Corresponding Secretary

The tenth annual convention of the Oklahoma W. C. T. U., held in El Reno, September 19-21, reached a "high water mark" in every respect. There were present one hundred voting delegates, full of enthusiasm and an earnest desire to get as much as possible out of the meetings.

The president's annual address showed that the year had been one of great activity. It was an able document, comprehensive in scope and detail, covering a vast array of facts concerning the progress of the cause of prohibition and the indications of victory in the near future. The chief executive of the state had responded to many calls from National W. C. T. U. officers and superintendents, held institutes, attended county conventions, in addition to accomplishing considerable field work.

The report of the state corresponding secretary indicated that she had had her finger on the pulse of every local union in the state, having kept constantly in touch with them, stressing, particularly, throughout the year, increase in membership. Her summary of the work accomplished was more satisfactory than for any previous year.

The state treasurer's report was gratifying. The Oklahoma W. C. T. U. has this year measured up very favorably with other states in its contributions to National interests—the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund, the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund and the Ambulance Fund. She reported all bills paid, a neat balance in the treasury and an increase in membership of more than two hundred.

County presidents and state superintendents filled important and interesting places on the program. Their reports were most encouraging and their outlook for the coming year is evidently promising.

The convention, falling heroically into line, adopted such measures as would place the W. C. T. U. in hearty co-operation with all emergency plans incident to the awful conflict in which our country is engaged, at the same time holding, as a unit, the work of our own organization. The resolutions adopted by the convention took high ground, exalting the standards of the state union to a very worthy degree.

The El Reno union "did itself proud" in entertaining the convention. It cannot be too highly praised for the manner in which every detail, not forgetting the automobile ride provided by the chamber of commerce, was handled. The local features of the program, including welcome addresses, special music and the L. T. L. demonstrations were far above the ordinary.

While the war clouds hang heavy around us and hearts are sad, still we face the future with hope and optimism, believing that "God is in his heavens keeping watch of his own."

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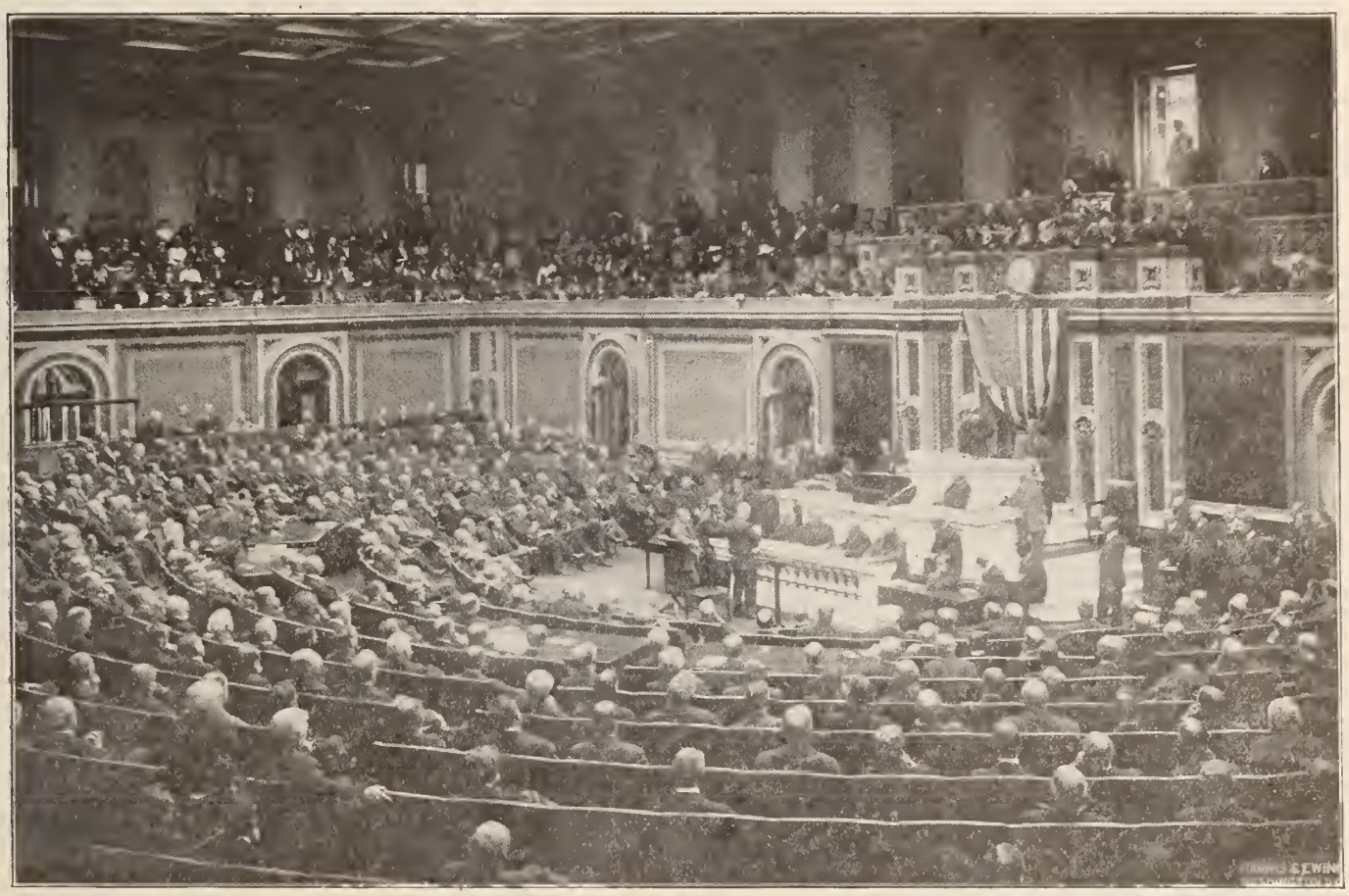

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House of Representatives at Opening of Congress

Delegates to the National W. C. T. U. Convention Will Have the Opportunity to See Congress in Session, and to Listen to Interesting Speeches on the Vital Subjects that Come Before that Body for Discussion

National W. C. T. U. Convention
Washington, D. C., December 2-7, 1917

District Prohibition Bill Declared Constitutional

The constitutionality of the prohibition law for the District of Columbia, which went into effect November 1, was upheld October 24 by a decision of Justice Gould of the District supreme court. The liquor dealers applied to the court for an injunction to prevent the enforcement of the law, questioning its constitutionality on the ground that the law is a revenue bill, which should have originated in the House of Representatives, but which, in fact, originated in the Senate. The court swept aside this contention and all others presented by the liquor dealers, including that alleging injury to their property rights, and declared that the sale of intoxicants is a menace to public health, morals and safety.

Secretary Daniels Denounces Double Standard of Morals

Secretary Daniels, in an address in Chicago before the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America, on October 23, appealed to the medical profession to "end the false double standard that decreases military effectiveness."

"There is not an army in the field whose effectiveness is not reduced by reason of immoral disease," said Secretary Daniels. "The navy suffers likewise, and business halts because venereal diseases destroy the manhood of workmen and fighters. During the last statistical year men of the American navy lost 141,378 days' sickness from a small group of absolutely preventable diseases, or rather diseases contracted by sin.

"This means that every day throughout the year there were 456 men disabled by this disgraceful malady. Add to that number those required to care for the disabled and we have enough men on the non-effective list each day to man a modern battleship. And this does not count those who, though diseased, were not disabled or the evil of the loathing danger of contagion to the clean members of the crew.

"The remedy? There is but one—continence. It must be preached in the home, in the school, in the marts of trade, in the pulpit and in military camps and among shipmates afloat. The eradication of the evil effects must be thorough, **but the teacher who will be heard and heeded when the teachings of all others will fall on deaf ears is the word of authority from the medical profession.**

"Young men expect ministers of the gospel to call them to clean living. The preacher seeks to save their souls, and too many youths hardly realize they have a soul. But they know they have bodies, and the doctor is the man to whom they trust the treatment of their bodies. When he preaches continence as the only rule of life to young men and points out the dire penalty for lapses, his words have a weight no other admonition possesses.

"You, gentlemen of the medical profession, deal with life and death. You bring the bodies into the world, and you close the eyes of the dead. Yours is the ministering function, the intimate touch, and out of such relation you can enjoy an amazing power of suggestion.

Calls on Doctors to Help

"It is this power that America calls upon you to use. Tell our youths the truth. It is a duty laid upon you, not by the moral law alone, but by the law of self-preservation that operates in nations as well as individuals. That duty is imperative upon you now as never before. If you perform it, and our young soldiers and sailors heed your wise counsel—and many of them will follow your teaching with lasting gratitude—you will contribute more to the winning of the war than manufacturers of shells.

"Continence is no longer a matter of morals only, though it must be enforced as the cardinal doctrine of morals. It has come to be seen as having its base in the great law of nature. New truths must take the place of ancient lies. We know now by the testimony of science that there is no foundation for a double standard for the sexes. To preach it is to preach immorality and a lowering of manhood. The lie that has lived so long must be driven out by the truth.

"Only God will ever know the toll in blood and tears that this lie has taken from the heart of the world—the price that the health of the race has been made to pay for its submission to a historic falsehood, young lives ruined, futures cheated of promise, children called upon to suffer for the sins of the fathers, innocent women robbed of the right to happy motherhood, and the virility of a nation sapped at its foundations.

"Today, as never before, American manhood must be clean. We must have fitness! America stands in need of every ounce of strength. We must cut out the cancer if we would live."

A Dream That Came True!

CAROLINE L. LOFTUS

Prohibition went into effect in the District of Columbia November 1, 1917.

Some said it was only an idle dream,
From which we'd awake, full soon,
That the Capital City could never exist,
Without the licensed saloon.

Personal liberty came to the front,
With arguments all forlorn.
Did liberty ever follow the wake
Of the traitor—John Barleycorn?

King Alcohol's allies were out in full force
And mobilized up on the Hill,
Loudly protesting the lawmakers' right
To a vote on the Sheppard bill.

Old Major Revenue led in command,
His cohorts took up the old cry,
"Property rights to the boneyard would go,
Should the District ever go dry."

The battle waged fierce, word-bullets flew fast,
It was wrong arrayed against right,
When the Sixty-fourth Congress fired the gun,
That made our dear capital "white."

With state after state now falling in line
And rapidly blazing the way,
We'll make the map white and drive out the trade,
From the glorious U. S. A.

We'll never surrender, nor give up the fight,
While yet there is work to be done,
But honor and praise to the brave-hearted men
Who voted a "Dry Washington."

A dream, did you say? Oh, blessed the thought,
That the W. C. T. U.
Scattered the seed with unfaltering faith,
Knowing their dream would come true.

"Suffrage Basic Question" Says President Wilson

"I believe that just because we are quickened by the questions of this war we ought to be quickened to give this question of woman suffrage our immediate consideration," said President Wilson in addressing a delegation of 100 leaders of the New York state woman suffrage party who called at the White House to obtain an expression from him in support of the campaign in their state.

"The whole world now is witnessing a struggle between two ideals of government," continued the President. "It is a struggle which goes deeper and touches more of the foundations of the organized life of man than any struggle that has ever taken place before, and no settlement of the questions that lie on the surface can satisfy a situation which requires that the questions which lie underneath and at the foundation should also be settled, and settled right.

"I am free to say that I think the question of woman suffrage is one of those questions which lie at the foundation.

"I think the whole country has appreciated the way in which the women have risen to this great occasion. They not only have done what they have been asked to do, and done it with ardor and efficiency, but they have shown a power to organize for doing things on their own initiative, which is quite a different thing and a very much more difficult thing, and I think the whole country has admired the spirit and the capacity and the vision of the women of the United States.

"It is almost absurd to say that the country depends upon the women for a large part of the inspiration of its life. That is too obvious to say; but it is now depending upon the women also for suggestions of service which have been rendered in abundance and with the distinction of originality. I therefore am very glad to add my voice to those which are urging the people of the state of New York to set a great example by voting for woman suffrage."

Space Vacated by Saloons in Washington, D. C., Badly Needed

Because of overcrowded conditions in the national capital, due to the war, the buildings vacated by saloons, November 1, will be snapped up quickly, as the extra space is badly needed. Arthur W. Crawford, special Washington correspondent to the *Chicago Herald*, commenting on the new District of Columbia dry law, says:

"Washington climbs on the front seat of the water wagon Thursday, Nov. 1. On that date the act passed last year by Congress making the District of Columbia dry territory becomes effective.

"The saloon-keepers know that they are going out of business permanently, as there never will be a chance for the residents of the District to vote them back. Only a repeal of the law by Congress will turn the trick. With Senators and Representatives guided by sentiment in their home states there does not seem a chance of such action.

"The barrooms will not be vacant long. Because of the overcrowded condition due to the war the buildings will at once be occupied. In many instances restaurants and drug stores will be opened.

"Most of the saloon-keepers and bartenders are quitting the business for good. Positions are so numerous in war industries and other lines of employment that no one is likely to be idle long."

Prominent Patriots Will Address National W. C. T. U. Convention

The dominant note of the National W. C. T. U. Convention to be held next month in the nation's capital will be patriotism. Addresses, discourses, sermons, discussions, symposiums, music and prayers will have as their theme loyalty and devotion to America in the hour of her supreme opportunity and need. Several of the nation's most distinguished patriots will appear on the program and many others who have their official residences in Washington will be honored guests of the convention.

United States Senator Morris Sheppard and Congressman Edwin Y. Webb, authors and promoters of the Sheppard-Webb bill for National Constitutional Prohibition, will speak. Hon. William Jennings Bryan will give an address at the Sunday afternoon mass meeting. Captain Richmond P. Hobson, hero of the "Merrimac," and author of the famous Federal prohibition amendment resolution, will participate in the meetings. Mr. Herbert Hoover, Federal food administrator, and Dr. Harvey W. Wiley have been invited and are expected to speak. Hon. Jeannette Rankin, the only woman member of Congress, and Miss Julia C. Lathrop, head of the Federal Child Bureau, are to address the convention. On one evening our leading women patriots, heads of the big organizations of women in America, will give brief talks. Among them will be Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, representing the National Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. Philip North Moore, president of the National Council of Women; Mrs. George I. Guernsey, president of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, president of the Federation of Woman's Clubs; Mrs. Frederic Schoff, president of the Mothers' Congress, and Mrs. Robert E. Speer, president of the Young Woman's Christian Association.

President Wilson may not find it possible to attend the convention, but we expect he will be represented by his daughter, Miss Margaret Wilson, who will give a message in song. The annual sermon will be preached by one of Washington's most eloquent clergymen, Rev. Harry D. Mitchell, pastor of the Metropolitan M. E. Church.

Washington today is the center not only of national but of international interests of large import and to visit the capital city at this time will be an experience to be remembered for a life time. Do not delay in sending in your hotel reservations.

For further information, see page 10.

Want Saloons Closed as Aid to Coal Output

Prohibition as an aid in the solution of the coal shortage difficulties is being advocated by the Clearfield county, Pennsylvania committee of public safety. In a resolution passed by the committee it not only urged the closing of the saloons and wholesale liquor houses of Clearfield county during the war, but directed that the matter of the sale of liquor in adjoining counties where coal is produced be taken up with the state committee of public safety, it in turn to reach the judges of the counties under consideration. The coal operators are saying that liquor is responsible for the decrease in the output of fuel, and operators express the opinion that the elimination of intoxicating liquors would speed up production.

Secretary of Presbyterian Board of Temperance Addresses St. Louis Liquor Men

Rev. Dr. William M. Woodfin, secretary of the General Board of Temperance of the Presbyterian church, on the invitation of President John P. Pensa, was a speaker at a meeting of the St. Louis Retail Liquor Dealers' Association recently. The invitation of the liquor men was extended to Bishop William A. Quayle in response to his statement that he had never been invited to pray at a saloonkeepers' convention. Bishop Quayle, on account of an engagement in Illinois, was unable to accept and Dr. Woodfin spoke in his stead. He is reported to have given the assembled liquor men a straight talk on prohibition, in which he predicted that in ten years they would doubtless be grateful that prohibition had put them into some other line of business, "with more pleasure, more happiness and as much money."

"You confess you are making nothing now," said Dr. Woodfin, "because of the high tax that has been put upon you. Your president has stated that you are 'the goats of this war.' There is a good business open to every one of you. Ten years from now, nobody will be happier over prohibition than you men who are now engaged in the business." In conclusion, Dr. Woodfin appealed to each man's sense of personal responsibility for his fellow-man in the spirit of brotherhood and his judgment before the bar of God.

HONOR ROLL

—of—

PROHIBITION STATES AND TERRITORIES AND DATE OF GOING INTO EFFECT

Maine	1851
Kansas	1880
North Dakota	1889
Oklahoma	1907
Georgia	1908
North Carolina	1909
Mississippi	1909
Tennessee	1909
West Virginia	1914
Alabama	1915
Arizona	1915
Virginia	1916
Colorado	1916
Oregon	1916
Washington	1916
Arkansas	1916
Iowa	1916
Idaho	1916
South Carolina	1916
Nebraska	1917
South Dakota	1917
Utah	1917
Dist. of Columbia	†Nov. 1, 1917
Alaska	†Jan. 1, 1918
Indiana	†April 2, 1918
Michigan	*April 30, 1918
New Hampshire	†May 1, 1918
Montana	*Dec. 31, 1918
Porto Rico	†March 2, 1918
Canal Zone	

*Enacted 1916. †Enacted 1917.

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1917

Ohio New Mexico

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1918

Utah††	Missouri	Florida
Minnesota	Wyoming	Nevada

††Now have statutory prohibition. Will vote on constitutional amendment.

Many Saloons in the Vicinity of Camp Zachary Taylor Closed

The black and white map of Kentucky has undergone considerable change within the past few weeks, due to the fact that all saloons within a radius of five miles of Camp Zachary Taylor have been ordered closed. Forty-eight saloons, or all the saloons in Jefferson county outside of Louisville, with the exception of two, have been closed by this order. A dozen or more saloons of Louisville have had their licenses canceled because of violation of the law forbidding sale to soldiers. This action on the part of the government has had a wholesome effect on other liquor dealers because of the fact that a cancellation of the license, without rebate, means a loss of the license money, $500 a year, as the license cannot be sold or given to another. The segregated district of Louisville, which has been steadily diminishing due to government regulations, has been ordered entirely eliminated.

Evansville Brewing Company Becomes Canning Factory

One of the largest brewing companies in Evansville, Ind., the Evansville Brewing company, has become a canning factory, it is reported, in anticipation of the going into effect of the prohibition law in Indiana, April 2, 1918. A new bottling plant, completed last year at an expense of $50,000, will be used for the bottling of cider.

Oregon Soldiers in California Make "No Liquor" Record

The Third Oregon regiment, en route to Camp Greene, was given a surprise inspection on entraining after a stay at Bakersfield, Calif., to determine whether the men were obeying the "no liquor" rule of the United States Army, and living up to Oregon home standards. Blanket rolls, grips, knapsacks and other bundles were duly inspected, and a thorough search for tainted breaths was conducted. The results were gratifying beyond belief.

"It's great to be able to say, and at the same time tell the truth, that not a bottle of the forbidden stuff was found in the baggage and that not a breath bore evidence of the breather having 'h'isted' a few in between times," says a first-hand observer in an article published in the *Portland Oregonian*.

Olympia Beer Wagon Now Carrying Prunes

One of the last evidences of beer days in Washington has been removed from the city of Olympia. The well-known beer wagon, the property of the Olympia Brewing company, which conveyed from place to place the now outlawed beverage of former saloon days, is making itself useful in another field of service. The vehicle has been purchased by the chairman of the state public service commission and shipped to his ranch and vineyard at Grandview, where with its brewery signs still intact it will remind all who come that way that there are other places of usefulness for even the conveyances which formerly belonged to the liquor interests. The former beer wagon will devote the rest of its days to hauling to market such inoffensive loads as the lowly prune, the far-famed apple, the grape in its natural state and foodstuffs and hay.

"If Our Soldiers Can't Drink, We Won't," Declare Brooklyn Masons

"If our soldiers can't drink, we won't!" These were the words used by the potentate of Kismet Temple in Brooklyn in declaring his decision that no intoxicants should be served at its banquets or be allowed within the building. The sentiment among the Masons concerning intoxicating liquors is discussed in the current issue of the *Masonic Standard* as follows:

"The meeting was somewhat dramatic in character; for the ten members of the Mosque committee saw the point at once, and with enthusiastic endorsement of the idea, then and there unanimously voted that no liquor should be served at any banquet given in the Mosque by any organization. This means that lodges and other bodies holding festivities there hereafter must confine their beverages to non-alcoholic drinks.

"As this large banquet hall is used frequently, the effect of the committee's decision will extend far beyond the meetings of the Shrine.

"Similar action has been taken by the forty officers of the Aurora Grata Scottish Rite bodies; for they, too, have voted not to have anything but lacteal and caffein liquids at their affairs hereafter.

"'If our soldiers can't drink, we won't!' is a slogan that bids fair to have a potent effect. Uncle Sam frowns upon liquor. The war has put him into the position of being, if he wishes to, the absolute czar of every man, woman and child in the United States. This means that he expects the country to back him up in whatever he deems to be the need of the day.

"These are serious times, and people that think are beginning to see it. We have meatless days already. If the war goes beyond this winter, we shall have all kinds of 'sans' days, wherein we must, in the national need, give up all sorts of things that we have complacently looked upon as necessities. Congress, upon the recommendation of the President, forbade the use of foodstuffs in the manufacture of distilled spirits, for the same grains can be used to make bread and soup and other things that in time of need support soldiers. Europe needs bread and soup, and we, too, may need it more than we do now. Therefore, conserve it. The less the diversion of cereals into intoxicants, the greater the diversion of these same cereals into things that sustain the soldiers on the field and the citizens at home.

"The question of permanent prohibition or abstention has nothing to do with the situation now. That will be decided by the American people in their own way and at the time they deem proper; but Kismet and Aurora Grata have taken a stand quite in harmony with the national and international need of the hour, and the effect, as has been said, will undoubtedly be far-reaching."

What Prohibition Has Meant to North Dakota

WALTER L. STOCKWELL, Grand Secretary for North Dakota of the Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M.

State-wide prohibition in North Dakota has meant—

1. The elimination of the saloon with all its pernicious influences, social, economic and political.
2. It has taken away respectability from the drink traffic.
3. It has promoted sobriety and temperance.
4. It has permitted our boys and girls to grow up in an atmosphere unpolluted by beer and whisky.
5. It has made the state one of the richest in per capita wealth in the central West.
6. It has helped to place the state in the forefront of educational progress.
7. Its influence has been wholly good.

Judges of New Mexico Condemn Liquor

"Prohibition is the state's best insurance against poverty, disease and crime," is the verdict of Merritt C. Mechem, judge of the Seventh judicial district court of New Mexico. Other district judges of the state concur in this opinion.

"I am very much in favor of state-wide prohibition and shall support the amendment looking to that end on November 6," writes Granville A. Richardson, judge of the Fifth judicial district of New Mexico.

Former United States attorney, now judge of the Fourth judicial district of New Mexico, David J. Leahy, of Las Vegas, expresses his views in a letter to dry headquarters in these words: "I shall vote for the prohibition amendment at the coming election solely because I believe that the adoption of such an amendment will better conditions in New Mexico."

Judge Edward L. Medler, of Las Cruces, judge of the Third judicial district, comprising the counties of Dona Ana, Otero, Lincoln and Torrance, sets forth his views on the amendment proposition at some length. In a letter to the dry headquarters, made public recently, Judge Medler says:

"In my opinion, if state-wide prohibition carries and is made effective, the criminal business in the courts of the state will decrease fifty per cent, and the expenses of conducting the courts of New Mexico will result in a saving to the taxpayers of hundreds of thousands of dollars per year. I make this statement and my opinion is based upon a close observation of the class and character of business before me on the criminal side of the courts during the course of the past six years. At least one-half of the criminal business originates, directly or indirectly, through the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. It is my firm conviction that the cost of conducting the courts, other than salaries of officials, will be decreased, if prohibition carries, at least sixty per cent."

Leading Virginia Jurist Strong for Prohibition

In response to a query concerning his opinion of the effect of the prohibition law, Judge Martin Williams of Giles county, Virginia, for years a member of the legislature and Democratic floor leader in the house of delegates, writes:

"I live in a rural community, but am surrounded by large manufacturing establishments, thus combining a native rural population and a foreign population, composed of people, many of whom are here because they are afraid to be at other places. As attorney for these corporations I have been brought directly in contact with this condition for about twenty years, and I say to you there is absolutely no comparison between the present conditions and the conditions prevailing before Virginia went dry.

"I do not know of a single lawsuit, either criminal or civil, that has been caused by the use of liquor in this county since the state went dry; before that they were at least of weekly and often daily occurrence.

"But the most marked observation that has presented itself to me was at our county fair a few weeks ago. Here in an isolated community, we had a county fair which was attended during the three days by at least 4,000 people of all classes, ages and conditions; yet there was not a single accident, not a single disturbance, and of course not a single arrest; in short, a condition unheard of until the state went dry."

Prohibition a Question of Humanity, Says New Mexico Journal

The Albuquerque (N. M.) *Journal* enumerates the following logical reasons why New Mexico must go dry:

"The nation-wide war on the practice of drinking alcoholic liquors is not a Puritanical agitation, and is not necessarily a moral issue. It is not a demand for 'sumptuary legislation,' nor the symptom of a desire to meddle with other people's affairs or practices.

"On the contrary, it is the outcropping of the instinct of race preservation, based on the wider knowledge of the effect of alcohol on progeny.

"Social welfare studies have shown that thirty-seven per cent of the inmates of poorhouses and infirmaries are there because of alcohol. Twenty-five per cent of insanity has its origin in alcoholism. Fifty per cent of crime has its inception in the drink habit or the associations of the saloon.

"Of cases of cruelty to children brought to the attention of the courts or to the police, forty-six per cent are directly traceable to alcohol. Twenty-five per cent of the poverty of the United States is due to strong drink.

"These are terrible facts, and they do not come from the professional reformers, but from compilations of court records, police reports and the findings of sociological investigators.

"Outside of moral considerations, these are questions of race preservation and advancement.

"A whole countryside turns out to fight a fire. A drug that causes poverty, leads to insanity and crime, deteriorates unborn children, and causes the greatest economic waste known in the world today, has to be fought like fire is fought.

"It is not a question of party, or of property, or of the desire of this man or that, or of friendships. It is a question of humanity."

WOMEN AND CHILDREN FIRST

MARGARET WINTRINGER

A startling proportion of children abroad have not the bright eyes, sound teeth, and beautiful hair, nor the glow of health that rightly belong to childhood.

As a boy, Lord Shaftesbury walked through the streets of London and seeing the boys and girls said, "When I am a man, I will put that right." The Factory Act was the dividend that accrued from the investment of his life for this high purpose. But while it proved a blessing to thousands, its chief virtue is that its enforcement disclosed the primal cause. Centuries of alcoholic inheritance are responsible for the type of child one sees in Europe. The Children's bill followed, which turned every child in the United Kingdom out of the public house, which was still open to the fathers and mothers.

Great Britain learns her lesson slowly, but she has stern tutors who belabor her with the rod of knowledge. One of these is the eminent biologist and child's specialist, Sir Alfred Pearce Gould. A few days before I secured an interview with this great scientist, a well known educator said to me, "An hour with Sir Alfred Pearce Gould is worth a year in the average class room," and so I found it.

Alcohol the Modern Herod

We had been talking of that modern Herod—alcohol—and its slaughter of the innocents, and among the many worth while sayings of this noted investigator, I recall these:

"It is a mistake to think that every new born babe comes straight from the hands of the Almighty; it comes into this world with a human inheritance."

"From the time it acts as a poison to protoplasm, interfering with the particular function of cell multiplication, the effect of alcohol upon the growth of a child is always to hinder it."

"You mourn the many thousands of young men slain in Flanders, but have you ever presented to your own mind the multitudes of the unborn? Fifty-five per cent of the children of alcoholic mothers are still-born."

"With the great loss of men on the battlefield and through war, the child has become immensely more important; every child is wanted to live, to grow up strong and healthy."

Sugar Necessary to Healthy Childhood

It is because of its effect upon childhood, that what is known as the "Sugar Scandal" is rocking the British nation. Shortly after I arrived in England, the government created the Royal Commission or Sugar Supply, and took over the nation's supply of sugar. The sugar commissioners immediately begged the public to be very economical not only in the consumption of sugar, but to "reduce their consumption of jams, biscuits, sweetmeats, chocolates and all goods of which sugar is an important constituent." (Though British brewers use nearly five million cwts. of sugar annually, there was an ominous silence concerning beer.)

In the words of some verses now popular in England:

"Women and children first! This is the law of the sea;
But why not make it the rule wherever a man may be?
Let it become the law where roysterers quench their thirst;
Emblazon it over the bar—The women and children first."

The deprivation of sugar may not seem a serious or unreasonable demand in war time. I confess that in my ignorance, for a brief period the agitation over the reduction seemed unpatriotic. But that most patriotic of all Englishwomen, Mrs. Bramwell Booth, protested in the *London Times* in the name of the children, and Dr. C. W. Saleeby issued a scientific appeal against "sacrificing the children." It became plain that the conservation of sugar for the brewers was only another assault by an enemy trade upon the British nation, where the suffering was to fall upon "women and children, first." By a singular coincidence, just when the nation's sugar supply was being sacrificed to a pro-German trade, Professor Sherrington, one of England's most noted scientists, was demonstrating at the Royal Institution, the supreme value of sugar in lessening and overcoming the bodily fatigue of munition workers, the great majority of whom are women—women who at that time were described by Sir George Newman, as "leaving home at four and five in the morning and getting back at ten or eleven at night."

Lack of Sugar Leads to Drinking Among Women War Workers

Those conversant with the situation, hold the scarcity of sugar for food purposes in a large measure responsible for the alarming increase of drinking among women war workers, which the British nation may have to pay for at a high cost to the imperial race in the future. During one hour of a Saturday evening when I was in London, of the customers entering four public houses in North Paddington, 122 were soldiers or sailors, 1,361 were male civilians and 1,946 were women. From recent investigations of my own, I am led to believe that it would enlighten students of the temperance problem in the United States to visit the saloons adjacent to some factories in our large cities before seven a. m. and after five and six p. m. to discover the number of factory girls before the bar.

As early as 1861 in one of the greatest books on education ever written, Herbert Spencer showed the importance of sugar in a child's dietary. Every molecule of sugar given a child energizes brain and muscle, warms the small body and wings the little feet. No single chemical unit of sugar ever leaves the healthy body.

But drink has not only robbed the women and children of the warring countries of Europe of one of the most vitally important foods—in all the literature of the trade which I read abroad, reduction of all expenditures for food, dress and other comforts of life was urged. In face of an expenditure of over £400,000,000 for drink since the war began, the *Brewer's Gazette* would have women "take pride in wearing old dresses," and even urges *prohibition* of the wearing of veils, hair nets and evening gloves!

The price the nations must pay for the continuation of the liquor traffic in war times is the sacrifice of all the lovely things that move the heart of women, and stir the minds of children. In every country in Europe it has meant the closing of museums, art galleries and infant schools and the shortening of the entire course of education.

Ship Space Allowed for "Necessaries" of the Trade

In countries like Great Britain the demands of drink upon tonnage force the prohibition of those imports that fall most heavily upon women and children. On a memorable morning a year ago last March, "in order to provide room on ships for necessaries," a far-reaching order in council appeared in all the London papers. It barred the importation of fruits, soap, yarn and even paper for children's school books, but the trade had secured space as "*necessaries*" for the sugar, foreign barley and dozens of other things which are used for the manufacture of intoxicants!

More autocratic than the spirit trade is the beer industry, which in a year of threatened famine, with London a beleaguered city, demands and obtains the privilege of transforming precious food stuffs into 10,000,000 barrels of beer, during 1917.

"The Foe I Fear Most"

"The foe that I fear most," said Arthur Mee, author of "Defeat or Victory," at a recent meeting in Queen's Hall, London, "is the man who is destroying the food I shall want for little Marjorie Mee when famine comes." And an outraged audience cheered to the echo Mr. Mee's indictment of "a trade which from the first day of the war till now, has never strained a nerve to help this land; has hindered it, hampered it, kept back ships and guns, caused the loss of thousands of our soldier's lives, and has all the time been the greatest pro-German force outside the Germany army."

Vancouver to Save $10,000 a Year as First Fruits of Prohibition

The city jail of Vancouver, British Columbia, is empty; its popularity as a place of residence has departed with the going into effect of prohibition. For the first twelve days of September there were eighty-six convictions for drunkenness, while for the corresponding period of the next month, with prohibition in effect, the convictions were only seven. This means "a net saving to the ratepayers of Vancouver of $10.000 a year," one of the newspapers explains editorially. "Prohibition's results, as exhibited in the reduction of the number of lawbreakers, are better even than we hoped," the editor adds.

1917 A BANNER YEAR IN PENNSYLVANIA

Special Correspondence

A most inspiring occasion was the forty-third annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Pennsylvania, held in Greensburg, October 5-9. A warm welcome was extended by the local white ribboners and the delegates were royally entertained. The report of the corresponding secretary showed a gain in membership of 1,391, making a total state membership of 44,442, and the organization of 83 new unions, 36 new Y. P. B.'s and 64 new L. T. L.'s. The standard of excellence set this year by the state for county and local unions created much interest and resulted in better work being done throughout the state. Seventy-five local unions claimed the $5 prize offered by the state, and four counties won in points of excellence. There were 109 less liquor licenses issued in the state than last year and the new map prepared by the corresponding secretary shows that eleven states are blacker than Pennsylvania, according to the number of licenses granted for a certain population.

It was the aim of the state to have every county visited by one or more speakers. Unions for colored people exist in ten counties. The membership in Venango county is eight times as large as it was last year. Seventy-three pictures of Frances Willard have been presented to the schools. Miss M. Louise Heiner, state superintendent of Work Among Soldiers and Sailors, reported 4,000 comfort bags, 2,000 Testaments and 5,000 bandages supplied by the state, and nearly every county has done Red Cross work.

One of the principal convention speakers was Dr. O. Edward Janney of Baltimore, Md. He told of the effort made by the authorities to safeguard the morals of the soldiers and sailors, and gave much praise to the officials in charge of the work.

Dr. Prugh extended greetings from the Pennsylvania Prohibition party, and urged the women to work for the Federal amendment. Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, National Franchise superintendent, also spoke, declaring the Federal suffrage amendment route the only way the women east of the Ohio river can ever get the vote. "When people *do not know*, they are always conservative," said Mrs. Livingston. "When they *do know*, they are positive, either for or against. When the Federal amendment is submitted the women must try to influence each member of the legislature." Her evening address on "The Abolition of the Liquor Traffic from State, Nation and World, and the Emancipation of Women" was greatly appreciated.

Five young ladies and one young man participated in the diamond medal contest, the medal being awarded to Miss Ruth Du Maurs. "The Life of Frances E. Willard" was presented to the other contestants.

The evangelistic services during the convention were a great spiritual blessing, and the Bible readings of Madam Layyah Barakat led our women to a fuller consecration of their lives to God.

"The temperance movement really had its first beginning in Pennsylvania," said Mrs. Ella M. George, president of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U., in her annual address, "for did not Dr. Benjamin Rush of Philadelphia, as early as 1785, give us those splendid essays on 'The Effect of Ardent Spirits on the Human Mind and Body,' which was the starting point of the temperance reform. . . . Our duty does not end with the work of our own state, but we must measure up to the responsibilities in the nation of which we are a part. We must not leave one stone unturned to have the bill for National Constitutional Prohibition submitted to the legislature of the state. We must not expect to live on past achievements. New opportunities come to us, bringing new responsibilities. Let us nobly press on, keeping step with our Captain, the Lord Jesus Christ."

A few gleanings from reports of superintendents follow: A new set of lantern slides has been ordered for the state. One county put 20,000 W. C. T. U. anticigaret blotters in the schools. There have been held in the state 179 silver, 32 gold, 5 grand gold and 4 diamond medal contests. One contestant recited her selection, "The Home vs. the Saloon," before 7,000 sailor boys. The Humane Education banner, which came to our state from the National W. C. T. U., was awarded for the sixth consecutive year to Armstrong county. There are ninety Young People's Branches in Pennsylvania. The motto of the social department of the Y. P. B. is "A good time with a purpose." The L. T. L. has a membership of 6,017 in 208 legions. "Begin now with a literature campaign and sow the state." "Mothers, if you want your boys to be true, do not merely preach Christ, but live Christ every day in word and deed." "The motherly letter to soldiers should be written by a mature woman who understands a boy from a mother's standpoint." "Do not entertain but instruct at an institute." "Buy literature leaflets to put in pay envelopes of railroad employes."

The state officers were re-elected with the exception of Mrs. Sylvia B. Norrish, who has served the state faithfully and acceptably as corresponding secretary for the past ten years. "I have often grown tired in the work, but never of the work," Mrs. Norrish said in explanation of her plea for a much needed rest. In recognition of her untiring efforts and of her work for the cause, she was presented with a beautiful pin, from the state field workers, organizers and lecturers. Miss Ella Broomell was elected to succeed Mrs. Norrish. Mrs. George was also presented with a handsome pin, a token of esteem and appreciation of one who has been our splendid leader for ten years.

ARMY WELFARE ACTIVITIES OCCUPY KANSAS WHITE RIBBONERS

Special Correspondence

The state convention of Kansas, held in Topeka, the capital city of tbe state, was the largest in the history of the organization, the number of ex-officio members and accredited delegates being 302. This was the first state convention since districts were abolished and county presidents became members of the official board. Only the presidents of those counties most remote from Topeka were absent, and those in attendance were eager to obtain all the information possible which will better equip them to direct the work.

At the very outset of the convention the president, Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, stated in unmistakable terms that the fight of the Kansas Woman's Christian Temperance Union against the cigaret and tobacco in every form would in no wise be abated, in spite of the attempt of the tobacco trust to play upon the sympathy of the people by issuing a very tender appeal for contributions of money to provide tobacco for the comfort of the soldier boys. The pastor of the entertaining church, tbe state secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and the superintendent of the Topeka schools emphatically announced their endorsement of the position of the W. C. T. U. on the tobacco question and their purpose to vigorously support in every way possible, all efforts to exterminate the evil.

The record of the year's work was excellent and, in spite of appeals to work with other organizations, a substantial gain in membership was reported.

Naturally, the department arousing great enthusiasm at this time is Work Among Soldiers and Sailors. The white ribboners of the state bave responded so nobly to the call of Rev. Mary Sibbitt, of Wichita, state superintendent, that her home will no longer afford room for the 2,000 comfort bags costing more than $2,000, and the state W. C. T. U. made an appropriation for renting a room and employing help in Wichita to care for this important department. In addition to this, $50 was sent to the Y. W. C. A. at Camp Funston to furnish a W. C. T. U. room in a rest house to be known as "The House by the Side of the Road," and $50 to the Y. W. C. A. at Junction City. The women have also undertaken to make and give 100 comforts, 400 sheets, 200 pillow cases, together with 100 pillows, for the purpose of equipping 100 cots supplied by the Y. W. C. A. at Army City, just outside Camp Funston, where mothers, sisters, wives and sweethearts may be able to secure sleeping accommodations when they go to visit the soldier boys, there being no adequate provision at this time in that direction.

The members of the convention, for themselves or their unions, in a very few minutes subscribed $90 to sustain a temperance evangelist in Africa for a second year, under the direction of Rev. Pliny Keys of Iola, Kansas, a Methodist missionary in Africa, a splendid report of last year's work having been read.

Another very interesting feature of the convention was the awarding of the state prizes by Mrs. Agnes Rogers of Winfield, state superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction in the public schools, for the best essays on the effects of alcohol and tobacco. The first prize, a ten-dollar gold piece, was given to Olin Buck, a sophomore in the Topeka high school; the second prize, a five-dollar gold piece, was given to George Carey, an eighth-grade student of Lawrence. One thousand four hundred and ninety-five essays were written in Cowley county alone, of which number the Winfield schools furnished 995.

Mrs. Vesta Shreves of Winfield, state superintendent of the Gift Day department, roused the convention to a high pitch of enthusiasm as she told of the splendid programs given in the Winfield schools on Frances Willard Day in accordance with the law of the state, and of the offering for W. C. T. U. work of more than $80 collected on that day by the school children.

The convention voted to subscribe for liberty bonds in the sum of $500, thus helping in this time of national crisis, and to adopt two French orphans.

A delightful reception was given by Governor and Mrs. Capper at their beautiful home, which was greatly enjoyed by about 500 white ribboners and their friends. The chief feature of the evening program was an address by the governor who is a great friend of the cause of prohibition and whom Kansas white ribboners delight to honor.

All the officers were re-elected. Mrs. Mitchner, president, and Mrs. Grover, vice-president, each received from the convention as a love token, a sterling silver W. C. T. U. pin set with pearls, and Miss Mary Dobbs, the faithful corresponding secretary, was given a beautiful wrist watch in appreciation of her splendid work for so many years.

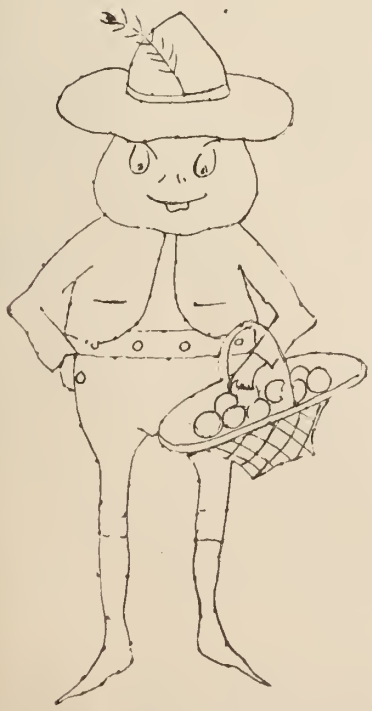
WORLD TEMPERANCE TOUR AMONG THE BROWNIES

(Continued from last week)

MRS. WILBUR F. CRAFTS, World's W. C. T. U. Superintendent Sunday School Work

As quick as the turn of a hand we ascended and were headed for Italy. Having been told that Milan (or Milano, as the Italians call it) is a city of great conviviality, we decided to stop there and made our landing place on the plaza in front of the renowned old fortress of Forza (*Castella Sforzesco*, as it is called in Italian.) A diminutive little creature was on the watch for us, having received word by wireless from Herr Brownie. Of course, he had a basket of oranges in his hand. He stepped quickly toward us and introduced himself as Brownie Luigi Bravagna. He courteously offered each of us an orange which we were glad to take. "Why do the people in Italy drink so much wine?" we asked. "Well," he said, "it is as cheap as milk and easier to get." "And the Brownies, do they take their share?" we asked. "The Brownies do not claim a share, they want none of it. They hear the all-night howling of drunken wine drinkers in the beautiful Cathedral Square, and they see the drunkards reeling home when the day is beginning to dawn. Travelers from other lands have said there was little chance for sleep in the hotels." Then we spoke of the great World Anti-Alcohol Congress which met in Milan in 1913 and asked him if things had not been better since then.

"Oh, yes," he said, "we Brownies were present at that Congress, but nobody saw us because we were hiding in the carved ceilings and window frames, and over the grand doorways of the palace where they met, but we heard all that was said by wise temperance leaders from every part of the world. Would you believe that on August 22, 1915, two years after that congress, the authorities of Milan withdrew 1,800 licenses to sell alcoholic drinks, thus beginning a campaign against alcoholism." "Do you think Italy will ever be a prohibition land?" we inquired. "Well," he answered, "new laws have been made in Italy against alcoholism since the great Anti-Alcohol Congress in 1913, and some of the temperance people are trying to enforce the laws. There are now lessons taught the children in the schools about the dangers of alcoholic drinks." He waved "addio" to us as he saw us entering our aeroplane.



"The Children of Italy are Taught in the Schools the Dangers of Alcoholic Drinks," Said Brownie Luigi Bravagna

"King Alfonso of Spain Drinks Only Water"

We are bound for Spain, and are proposing to make our landing at the Alhambra which is the ancient citadel of Spain. It was built long before Columbus discovered America. It has suffered by time and war, and by kings who have robbed its walls of stones. Others have desecrated it and explosions have shattered its towers. A recent traveler has said: "From its Tower of Vision, the view over mountain and plain is one of the most inspiring scenes God has given to uplift man to the heavens."

You see there is a wireless between the Brownies in all parts of the world, and we had no sooner alighted than a Brownie, Enrique Y'Otero, as he called himself, came forward to meet us, saying that Luigi Bravagna had sent him word we were on our way to Spain.

"We know that Spain is one of the greatest wine-making countries in the world," we said to him, "but we have read in newspapers that there are very few drunkards in Spain. Let us hear the truth about this." "Well," he said, "Brownies never drink wines and so there never was such a thing as a drunken Brownie. I wish I could say the same for the men and women of Spain. Not many of them get staggering drunk, but some of the greatest physicians say that the alcohol in the wine weakens them and produces disease and insanity. Lawyers and judges say that seventy-three out of every 100 criminals are immoderate drinkers. What makes things worse is that an alcohol trust has been formed in Spain, '*La Sociedas Union Espanola.*' It is mostly made up of men who belong to the National Sugar Company, which brings into the trust its manufactories, its molasses, and dregs. Those who manufacture wine from alcohol produce vinic alcohol. They have not joined the trust in large numbers, although they are being urged to do so.

"How about King Alfonso?" was our next question. "We are told that he does not drink wine, nor alcohol in any form." "That is true," said Brownie Y'Otero. "He drinks water, enormous quantities of it. Even at banquets where others are drinking wine he sticks to plain water." "Good for him! That is the right sort of a king!" we agreed. "Yes, and his young sons, the princes, are following their father's good example," the Brownie assured us.

It is something over twelve hundred miles from Spain to Holland, but what is that distance to birds or to people in an aeroplane. We had heard so much about the Peace Palace at the Hague (which was largely built by Mr. Andrew Carnegie with many donations of works of art by some of the greatest nations of the world, most of which are now engaged in war) that we said to each other: "World prohibition would be a great help toward establishing peace in the world. Let us drop down at the Peace Palace." The great iron entry gates given by Germany were tightly closed. The wonderful front doors given by Belgium were just ajar. The clock high up in the tower, given by Switzerland, was ticking busily. Just beneath that tower we decided to make our landing. In less than a wink, a sturdy little Brownie came forward to welcome us, introducing himself as Jonk heer van Nispen. He noticed that we were smiling at the little brown jug which he held in his hand, and he hastened to say, "A Brownie's jug never contains anything but water!" "Can the same be said of all the brown jugs in Holland?" we asked. "Oh, no," he replied, "most of them are for quite a different purpose for they usually contain gin or rum or schnapps." "You do not mean to tell us that everybody in Holland drinks that sort of thing, do you? We know they make a lot of it and send it over to the United States." Just then we heard music and saw coming toward us a procession of school children who were celebrating Temperance day, and there were also hundreds of grown-ups, the parents and teachers of the children, for temperance is taught in the public schools of Holland.

"Is there a National Temperance Society in Holland?" we asked. "Oh, yes," he replied. "Only recently you might have attended one of their meetings in Arnheim where an audience of several thousand filled the great cathedral and was addressed by the Minister of Agriculture. We Brownies were there but nobody saw us because we were hidden away among the rafters. We heard everything that was said, and rejoiced."

"How about your queen?" we asked. "We have heard she is a total abstainer."

"Queen Wilhelmina and Her Mother, Queen Emma, are Both Total Abstainers, as are the Brownies of Holland"

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

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Evanston, Illinois, November 1, 1917

"GET OUT THE DRY VOTE"

An Iowa editor explains the close vote in his state in four brief words: "Asleep at the switch." The president of the Iowa W. C. T. U., in her telegraphic report of election returns, urged: "Tell Ohio and New Mexico not to fail to get out the dry vote." That, after all, is the secret of success in every prohibition campaign. The vote which may bring an overwhelming triumph for righteousness in Ohio and in New Mexico next Tuesday is to be found in those states. Nobody doubts it; least of all the liquorites. Because they realize it, they have been trying their worst to chloroform the intellects and consciences of the men who represent the dry vote by circulating stories to the effect that the drink traffic has given up and concedes defeat. The vote that may bring victory is right at hand, but the thing that needs to be done is to arouse it, set it in motion, start it on its way to the polls, and persuade it to express itself at the ballot box. A large part of it may be found in the churches, or at least in the church-going communities, and needs to be aroused through the pulpits. Sunday school superintendents and teachers and even the children of the primary and junior grades. Sunday, November 4, World's Temperance Sunday in Ohio and New Mexico, ought to be—and we doubt not will be—a day of "rousements" on the prohibition question. Every man and woman ought to go out from the services prepared to deal personally with each individual "rocking chair" patriot of his acquaintance, and not leave him until he has persuaded him to "quit his ease" and speed away to do his duty at the election booth. "Don't fail to get out the dry vote."

The National Convention Committee on Rooms, Mrs. N. M. Pollock, 13 R St., N. E., Washington, chairman, has secured rooms for five hundred in private families, for $1.25 for breakfast and lodging. Delegates will be given the preference in assigning these rooms.

WHY IS YOUR COAL BIN EMPTY?

The possibility of a coal famine looms big among the numerous H. C. L. problems with which the heads of households are grappling just now. Apparently there is a wide choice of individuals and interests upon which to place the blame for the present "*sans* coal" situation. The man who as winter approaches views with dismay his empty coal bin may vent his righteous indignation on Federal Fuel Administrator Garfield or the administration back of him, the owners of the various coal mining properties, the operators, or the labor agitators in these fields. It may, however, not occur to him to lay any of the blame upon the drink interests. Yet, if he studies closely into the situation, he will discover that that is precisely where men who are in the best position to know are placing it. At a meeting of more than 1,000 coal operators held under the auspices of the National Coal Association at Pittsburgh, Pa., October 23, it was suggested that at least a partial solution of the coal shortage problem would be the creation, by Presidential decree, of a five-mile dry zone around every coal mine; in short, that the elimination of alcoholic liquors would facilitate the speedy mining of the coal through increased efficiency of the workmen. This expression of opinion from the "inside men" of the coal industry is in harmony with statements published in this and other temperance papers from states in which are located large anthracite and bituminous coal fields, all going to show that the prohibition of liquor has had a tendency to speed up production.

By all means, let us urge the President and Congress to "dry zone" every coal mine and thus expedite the mining of the coal and the warming of the homes of the nation. But in the "dry zoning" process, why stop at military camps and cantonments, naval stations, universities, munition plants and coal mines; why not demonstrate to the whole world the virtue and the value of a "dry zone" nation-wide in extent?

ALAS FOR WASHINGTON'S HOTELS!

Is the city of Washington destined to become a deserted village after November 1? If the readers of a certain anti-prohibition newspaper published in the national Capital are to believe its editorial predictions, they will arrive at that doleful conclusion. According to its utterances, as a result of the prohibitory law which goes into effect November 1 the Capital will become one of the cities of which it is said that its visitors "arrive rarely and leave early." The writer, of course, gives no facts upon which to base his prophecy—it rests alone upon his assertion. He does not claim, for instance, that after the dreadful calamity of prohibition befell Colorado, the hotels of the city of Denver went into bankruptcy. Indeed, he does not quote a single hotel keeper in prohibition territory whose experience would support the editorial claim. There is, however, abundant evidence to prove that hotels that have voluntarily or in obedience to the law abandoned their bars have continued to prosper. Mr. Irvin B. Allen, manager of the Shirley hotel, Denver, after a year's trial under prohibition, says: "I have run a bar in the Shirley hotel for many years. It used to turn us in a net annual profit of around $5,000. Our business since prohibition went into effect January 1, 1916, has more than made up for the loss." If the truth could be known many hotel men welcome prohibition as an agent that relieves them of a troublesome phase of their business, and some even are voluntarily giving up the bar because of its unpleasant accompaniments. During the past year a New York man, Frank Case, for fourteen years proprietor of the Algonquin hotel, closed a bar that was paying good profits, and in explanation told a newspaper man: 'All the troubles we have ever had in this house could be traced right to that bar. If a man has got behind in his accounts it was because he was taking too many drinks standing up. If there has been a quarrel to patch up, the trouble began in the bar. If we have had sickness upstairs, a bar victim has been the patient. I am through with it.'"

ARMENIAN-SYRIAN RELIEF DAYS, NOVEMBER 10-11

Thousands of our fellow men, women and children are starving today in Armenia and Syria. As winter approaches an increasing number will die unless help from American friends is sent to them without delay. These sad facts are brought to our attention through Miss Ellen M. Stone, National W. C. T. U. evangelist and lecturer. So extreme and urgent is the need that President Wilson has prepared and signed an appeal to the American people, which, however, by his request and because of the Liberty Loan campaign could not be given to the public until the close of that special campaign. The days designated for an aggressive campaign for relief funds for these afflicted people are set at November 10-11, and the co-operation of all white ribboners and their friends is urged. Since the days when Frances E. Willard and Lillian M. N. Stevens interested themselves especially in the Armenians, they have had an especially warm place in the hearts of W. C. T. U. workers and we feel sure the plea made at this time will meet a generous response.

MOTHER OF NATIONAL TREASURER PROMOTED

Like unto a sheaf of golden grain fully ripe for the harvest was the life of Sarah Spence Cairns, beloved and honored mother of Margaret C. Munns, treasurer of the National W. C. T. U., and widow of the Rev. James Cairns. In the early dawn of Wednesday, October 24, the heavenly reaper reached forth and gathered to one of the "many mansions" this aged saint. For ninety-four years Mrs. Cairns had walked in heavenly ways and served her God richly in self-sacrifice for humanity. She was the mother of ten children, four of whom are left to honor the memory of one whose life was as sweet incense to all who came within its influence. Those in attendance upon the Seattle convention in 1915 will recall that "Mother Cairns" was presented to the convention, together with the immediate members of her family there present. When asked by her daughter, Mrs. Munns, if she desired her to accept the office of National W. C. T. U. treasurer, as that would necessitate leaving Seattle, Mrs. Cairns replied with characteristic sweetness and serenity of spirit: "You must go where the Lord calls you to do his work. I shall be here but a little time at most and must not detain you from a broader field of service. You have always my blessing and my prayers." At the close of a perfect day, with the setting sun making radiant the mountain tops, surrounded by family and friends, the earthly form of this sainted woman was laid to rest beside her husband. The loving sympathy and tender prayers of hosts of friends and comrades surround our National treasurer in this her latest bereavement.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, 561 Thirty-third St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PRESIDENT HOPEFUL AS TO RESULT OF ELECTION IN NEW MEXICO

There is only one subject more popular in New Mexico than state-wide prohibition and that is patriotism, and in the minds of most of the citizens they are synonymous. This is the conclusion arrived at by Miss Anna A. Gordon, National W. C. T. U. president, who has recently returned from a month of campaign work in the state. If New Mexico goes dry next month, Miss Gordon believes it can be accounted for by the intelligent love of its residents for their beautiful commonwealth. "Well may they sing, as they look out upon her fertile valleys, wonderful canyons and beautiful hills, her thriving cities and her mineral wealth,

"'O fair New Mexico, we love, we love you so; the grandest state to know, New Mexico!'"

said Miss Gordon. "I verily believe New Mexicans are going to prove their affection for their state by bringing to it the greatest gift within the power of citizenship to bestow—prohibition."

In reply to inquiries concerning her trip, the National president told of her visit to Santa Fe, where she was a guest at the executive mansion of Mrs. Lindsey, first lady of the state, who is vice-president of the state W. C. T. U.; of her attendance at the state meeting of the Federation of Woman's Clubs at the bustling city of Gallup, well named, as it is the largest distributing point between Kansas City and California, and her stop for some days during Patriotic Week at Albuquerque. Perhaps none of the many occasions afforded her for meeting and speaking to the people, gave her more pleasure than the opportunity of addressing in the Y. M. C. A. hut, at Camp Funston, near Albuquerque, a most responsive and enthusiastic audience of soldiers.

When questioned as to the definite reasons for her confidence that New Mexico citizens would vote right on election day, Miss Gordon remarked that one of the most emphatic was to be found at Camp Funston. "The people have had a practical demonstration at close range of what it means to the young men in camp to be protected by a dry zone by Federal law, and I believe they will not forget it when they come to cast their ballots. I myself heard Colonel Abbott, in charge of the regiment of New Mexico infantry at Camp Funston, denounce in the strongest possible terms any man who would sell liquor to a soldier. The colonel was formerly a judge and from his court experience knows much of the effect of alcoholic drinks. In speaking at the state W. C. T. U. convention, he declared: 'Any man who persists in violating the Federal law against selling liquor to our men in uniform should be treated as other traitors to their country are treated—shot, and shot dead.'

"But don't imagine the protection of the soldiers is the sole and only ground on which we base our hopes," continued Miss Gordon. "I would not attempt to enumerate all. One prominent man told me the decisive factor would be the women and I did not feel inclined to disagree with him. The interest of the women of all classes virtually makes the result certain. Not every campaign state has the good fortune to have as one of its leaders the wife of its governor. Mrs. Lindsey is not only the vice-president of the New Mexico W. C. T. U., but she is the chairman of the women's division of the Council of National Defense, president of the Suffrage League of the state, and prominent in the Federation of Woman's Clubs, as well as in church work. The state federation of Woman's Clubs was unanimous in its enthusiasm for state-wide prohibition. The resolution passed by this body speaks for itself:

"'Whereas, the war department is making every effort to protect our boys in the cantonments, and we, as a state, should abolish the liquor traffic; therefore be it resolved, that the Federation endorse state-wide prohibition, and that we pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to take an active part in this campaign, to the end of a sure victory for prohibition at the coming election, November 6.'"

The president of the state federation, Miss Gordon went on to explain, urged the delegates to concentrate their energies on work for prohibition, making even knitting, canning or drying secondary until after election; that in New Mexico until November 6, patriotism should be spelled p-r-o-h-i-b-i-t-i-o-n. Equally interested, apparently, are the Spanish-American women, represented on the Dry Federation by Mrs. Secundino Romero. "A prominent editor of the state told me," said Miss Gordon, "that if the state went dry the triumph could be credited largely to the influence of Spanish-American women, who everywhere appear to be in favor of prohibition. This is especially true in villages where the saloon has dominated the business and social interests and the wives and daughters have been the sufferers from the generous patronage by their fathers and husbands of these places for the sale of liquor."

"I have never, in any state-wide campaign, seen the officials of the state so unified for prohibition," remarked Miss Gordon. "Governor Lindsey is devoting all his leisure to speaking and writing articles for the press in favor of the much-desired law. The secretary of state, Hon. Antonio Lucero, is chairman of the Dry Federation, and other officials of the state, judges of the Supreme court and United States Senators are diligently using their influence to make votes for state-wide prohibition."

In the executive committee of the Dry Federation the Anti-Saloon League, the W. C. T. U., state federation of clubs and the Spanish-American women are ably represented. State Superintendent Farley of the Anti-Saloon League is in charge of the Federation headquarters and has been untiring in his efforts from the beginning of the campaign.

During the course of the interview, Miss Gordon frequently gave expression to her pleasure and satisfaction at having had the opportunity to meet so many of the women of the state, at the W. C. T. U. convention, the state Federation of Woman's Clubs, the meetings of the women's committee of the Council of National Defense, the meetings of Patriotic week, which took the place of the usual state fair, and in various social affairs. As a guest of the governor's wife, Miss Gordon attended the federation convention and participated in the activities of Patriotic week, which was featured by daily meetings under the general supervision of Mrs. Lindsey. On the last named occasion the W. C. T. U. had a booth near the center of the exhibit, where ice water was dispensed, comfort bags displayed, and prohibition literature distributed. At Santa Fe and Albuquerque, Miss Gordon was asked to address local clubs, and was given a reception by Mrs. Lindsey at the executive mansion. She also spoke upon request before the state conference of Methodist ministers.

The National president's visit to New Mexico was a gift of the National W. C. T. U. to the state-wide campaign, "Mother National" also sending large supplies of literature. Seventy per cent of the population of the state is Spanish-American, so special attention was given to Spanish literature, Mrs. Katherine B. Patterson, a former National superintendent, giving most generously of her time and money for that purpose. For years this tireless white ribboner has, at her own expense, been circulating throughout the state copies in Spanish of Captain Hobson's "Great Destroyer."

"Any survey of the situation would be incomplete without mentioning the thorough organization of the state, which will enable the campaign leaders to know before election how practically every voter stands, and also the magnificent work the general press of the state is doing," said Miss Gordon in conclusion. "All the daily papers are on the dry side, and the prominent ones are devoting much space to the issue and through well-written, logical editorials are appealing to the people to support the amendment for economic, social, moral and patriotic reasons. No one who knows the spirit of the people of the 'Sunshine' state of the Southwest can feel otherwise than hopeful that their response will be a majority on the right side on November 6."

AT THE NOONTIDE HOUR

At the sacred noontide hour let the white ribboners of the land unite in prayer daily for our country and all other countries, that all may come to see the true Christian and humanitarian point of view in this world crisis; for the protection of "our boys" from the physical and moral deterioration from drink and vice that follow in the wake of war; for our President and his advisers that divine wisdom may rule every decision, that lasting peace may speedily come and the will of the Father of all peoples be done throughout the earth.

UNION SIGNAL QUIZ

Do you know the answers to these questions? They may be found in this number of THE UNION SIGNAL.

The use of these questions as a part of local union programs is suggested.

1. What event of national importance occurred on November 1?
2. How have the efforts of the liquor men to prevent the going into effect of the District of Columbia prohibition bill been defeated?
3. In what way has President Wilson given impetus to the woman suffrage movement?
4. Why may the children of Great Britain justly feel that the liquor trade is their enemy?
5. Give six reasons, as enumerated by a prominent citizen of North Dakota, why he considers prohibition the state's most valuable law.
6. From the viewpoint of a lawyer and judge, how has Virginia's dry law changed conditions in the state?
7. How would you answer the prediction of the anti-prohibitionists that the dry law will ruin the hotel business of the District of Columbia?
8. What is the attitude of prominent New Mexico jurists toward the state-wide prohibition amendment to be voted upon November 6?
9. How are the liquor interests preventing the prompt solution of the coal shortage problem?
10. The heads of what European nations are total abstainers?

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION TRANSPORTATION NOTES

Already many inquiries in reference to special trains for our great National Convention at Washington, D. C., December 2-7, are being received. Members of the Official Board and Executive Committee will need to be in Washington by noon, Friday, November 30. Delegates may prefer not to arrive in Washington until some time Saturday, December 1. As the government has prohibited the running of special excursion trains during the war we are designating certain trains on which reservations may be made and to which additional cars may be attached. The Pennsylvania Railroad has been selected as the official road from Chicago and from New York.

We recommend that members of the Official Board and Executive Committee take the Manhattan Limited, leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m., Thursday, November 29. This train is due to arrive in Washington at 8:26 Friday morning. We recommend that delegates and visitors who do not care to arrive so early take the same train on Friday morning, November 30.

Applications for sleeping car reservations should be made to C. L. Kimball, 175 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, accompanied by money order or draft. The rates are: Lower berth, Chicago to Washington, $4.50; upper berth, $3.60; drawing room, $16. Be sure to indicate plainly the date on which you wish your reservation.

Round trip tickets may be purchased from Chicago to Washington and from all points in the Central Traffic and Trunk Lines Association. These tickets must be stamped at Washington.

From New York members of the Executive Committee will take the train leaving the Pennsylvania Station at eight a. m., November 30, and delegates and visitors the eleven a. m. train from the same station on Saturday, December 1. Parlor car reservations may be made on application to Mrs. L. M. De Silva, New York state W. C. T. U. headquarters, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City. That sufficient coach accommodations may be provided for all who desire to take these trains, notification of such intention with the date of the train should be sent in advance.

There is every indication that the convention in Washington will be very large. Early planning will add to the comfort of all who go.

ELLA A. BOOLE,
Chairman Transportation.

CHAIRMEN OF NATIONAL CONVENTION COMMITTEES

GENERAL CHAIRMAN, Mrs. Emma Sanford Shelton, Cypress St., Chevy Chase, Md.

HOTELS, Mrs. E. S. Henry, 1320 Columbia Road

BOARDING HOUSES, Mrs. N. M. Pollock, 13 R St., N. E.

RAILWAY STATION, Mrs. G. H. Russell, 3538 Warder St.

INFORMATION, Mrs. Harriet D. Hill, 805 Taylor St.

RESERVED SEATS AT THEATER, Mrs. T. A. Williams, "The Rockingham."

REGISTRATION, Mrs. Isabella Webb Parks, 2463 6th St.

COURTESIES, Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, 1627 Massachusetts Ave., N. W.

AUTOS AND TAXICABS. Mrs. James W. Allison, 1421 Columbia Rd.

PAGES, Mrs. Edna Taylor, 42 R St., N. E.

PIANIST, Mrs. Elsie Cheeseman, 817 18th St.

POSTOFFICE, Mrs. Goodwin D. Ellsworth, 1248 Girard St.

DECORATIONS, Mrs. M. G. Copeland, "The Rockingham"

MUSIC, Mrs. Clayton E. Emig, 1765 P St.

BULLETIN, Mrs. F. G. Speldel, 2309 1st St.

LUNCHEONS AND DINNERS, Mrs. William S. Spencer, 1724 Willard St.

CONFERENCE CHURCHES, Mrs. Mark A. Tyndall, 1217 M St.

PULPITS, Mrs. W. A. Ramsey, 813 Massachusetts Ave., N. E.

CHECK ROOM, Mrs. A. C. Giles, 550 Columbia Rd.

RECEPTIONS, Mrs. William E. Andrews, 1225 Fairmont St.

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BOY SCOUTS, Mrs. J. A. Edgar, 1334 Harvard St.

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RESTAURANTS AND CAFES, Mrs. Mamie P. Dorsey, 1527 6th St.

WINDOW DECORATIONS, Mrs. Chas. Burnett, 1840 N. Capitol St.

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Evanston, Illinois

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR NATIONAL CONVENTION, WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 2-7

Hotel Bancroft, American plan. Can care for twenty to thirty at $2.50 per day. Will book now if requested.

The Oxford, 15th St. and Pennsylvania Ave. European plan. Can care for fifty to seventy-five. Will reserve rooms any time after November 1. Deposit of $1 per person required. Rates, $1 per day per person, two to six in a room.

Hotel Raleigh. Rates as follows: Rooms for one person, $2.50 per day and up; for two persons, $3 per day and up. Rooms with bath, one person, $3 per day and up; with bath, two persons, $4 per day and up.

The New Ebbitt. Rooms without bath, two or more in a room, $1.50 per day each; with bath, $2.50.

Hotel Continental. Rooms with running water and detached bath: One person, $1.50 per day and up; two persons, $2 per day and up; with private bath, one person, $2 per day and up; two persons, $3 per day and up.

Hotel National, Pennsylvania Ave. and 6th St. American plan: $2.50 and $3 per day, each person. Rooms with private bath attached, $3.50 up per day for one person, and $7 per day for two persons. European plan: Rooms, $1, $1.50 and $2 per day; with bath attached, $2 up for one person and $4 per day for two persons.

Hotel Harris. Rates, $1 to $3.50. One block from Union Station.

Congress Hotel, New Jersey Ave., S. E. European: $1.50 and $2 single; $3 double. American: $3.50 and $4 single; $7 double. Every bedroom has running hot and cold water. Room with private bath, $1 to $2 per day extra.

Capitol Park Hotel. Single room, $1.50 and $2; with bath, $2.50 up. Double room, $3 and $4; with bath, $5 and $6. Four in room, $6; with bath, $8.

Metropolitan, 615 Pennsylvania Ave. European plan. Rooms without bath, $1.50 per day and up; with bath, $2.50 per day and up.

The Cochran, 14th and K Sts., N. W. European plan: Rooms without bath, $2 per day and up; with bath, $2.50 per day and up. American plan: Rooms without bath, $4 per day and up; with bath, $5 per day and up.

Shoreham, 15th and H Sts., N. W. European plan: Rooms without bath, $2.50 per day and up; with bath, $3.50 per day and up.

Richmond, 17th and H Sts., N. W. European plan: Rooms without bath, $1.50 and up per day; with bath, $2.50 per day and up.

Harrington. European plan: Rooms without bath, $2 to $2.50 per day; with bath, $3 to $3.50 per day.

Hamilton, 14th and K Sts., N. W. American plan: Rooms without bath, $3 per day and up; with bath, $4 per day and up.

Bellevue, 15th and I Sts., N. W. European plan: Rooms without bath, $2 per day and up; with bath, $2.50 per day and up.

George Washington Hotel, 15th and New York Ave., N. W. European plan: Single rooms, $1 each; two to four in a room, 75 cents each. American plan: Single rooms, $2 each; two or more in a room, $1.75 each. Three baths on each floor, no private baths.

Lincoln, 10th and H Sts., N. W. European plan: Rooms without bath, $1 per day; with bath, $2 per day.

Rooms in private houses are being arranged for at the rate of $1.25 per day for lodging and breakfast.

For reservations in hotels apply to Mrs. Edwin S. Henry, 1320 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C., stating preference.

For private homes, apply to Mrs. N. M. Pollock, 13 R St., N. E., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Boole Chief Speaker at Mississippi Convention

Special Correspondence

At the thirty-fourth annual convention of the Mississippi W. C. T. U., entertained at Columbus, October 15-17, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, vice-president-at-large of the National W. C. T. U., was the principal speaker. She enumerated various forms of patriotic service and demonstrated one of them by her constant knitting. While she advocated helping the Allies by way of meatless days, wheatless days and sugarless days, she suggested that we hint to the men that they observe drinkless days and smokeless days.

A convention feature which was greatly enjoyed was the gold medal contest held at the Industrial Institute and College (where more than 750 girls are enrolled) and participated in by six boys from the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

There was a vein of sadness running through convention days, due to the absence of the president, Mrs. S. E. Stanley, who was not able to be present, and the news of the promotion of our beloved Mrs. Mary B. Curlee, who so long served as president of the Mississippi W. C. T. U.

Literature and flower mission work have been especially emphasized by Mississippi unions during the year. While new members were gained, death also claimed many, so the state goal was not reached. Newton carried off the prize banner for numerical gain, Canton for the greatest per cent gain, and West Point for the largest amount of department work accomplished. Newton was awarded a five-dollar prize for securing the largest number of subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL, and Brooksville the five-dollar gold piece offered for the best L. T. L. work.

Bible in the Public Schools

JEAN B. WYLIE, National Superintendent

I hope you are all busy, dear comrades, completing the year's work of our department. I am not forgetful that this "cruel war" has its distracting influence, and that many new demands on our time and strength have arisen. But we must not forsake our first love. The world situation is such that possibly the work of our Woman's Christian Temperance Union has a stronger claim on us just now than ever before. Peculiar times bring special duties, and I believe the Master is calling loudly and clearly to us to be more active in the work than we have heretofore been. We must keep abreast of the times and must do our part by inculcating in our public schools principles of loyalty to the nation founded on the word of God.

As our National W. C. T. U. Convention meets this year the first week of December, the time for receiving reports is extended. Those of you who have not been supplied with blanks will please send for them immediately, that I may receive your reports at as early a date as possible. Though you may not have heard from all your county and local superintendents, please send your reports to me that I may know just where you stand in your efforts. Please forward the blanks in time to have them reach me not later than Monday, Nov. 26.

119 West McIntyre Ave., N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.

$2.50 PER DAY SALARY PAID ONE PERSON in each town to distribute FREE circulars, and take orders for White Ribbon Concentrated Flavoring. Non-alcoholic. Big demand, steadily increasing. J. S. ZIEGLER CO., 7G, E. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

Among Our Workers

The forty-fifth annual convention of the Clinton county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. met at Ellenburgh Depot with nearly all the county officers and county superintendents in their places. The treasurer's report showed total expenditures for the year of $440.34 and a total membership of 461. Mrs. Linnie Carl, a National field secretary for the Young People's Branch, was the convention speaker. Her address at the evening meeting, "A Call to the Colors," enumerated the duties of the Christian patriot in these trying days of warfare.

A delegation of 200 women, headed by Mrs. Sena Hartzell Wallace, National W. C. T. U. organizer, appeared before the city commissioners of Kansas City, Kansas, recently, with a request that the motion picture houses and pool halls be closed on Sunday. A petition bearing the names of several thousand men and women was presented. The need of a welfare officer was also urged by the women. Mrs. Wallace's five weeks' tour through southeastern Kansas seems to have been well appreciated. The McCune local paper, in commenting on her work, said: "Mrs. Wallace is not afraid to stand up and tell what she knows. She gave four lectures all of which were excellent. She is a great teacher." In dealing with the waste in the homes of America, in an address before an assembly of farmers and their wives, she made a great hit by aptly applying the slogan, "Don't stuff your husband; husband the stuff." She cited figures showing the great need of food conservation and declared that "no more patriotic or loyal army is gathered on the field of battle than can be found right in the kitchens of the land."

National W. C. T. U. membership day was observed by the Ennis (Tex.) W. C. T. U., Mrs. Fred Lawson president, with a house-to-house canvass for new members. The workers rode in an automobile decorated in white with the words, "W. C. T. U. Membership Campaign" on the back and a large white bow in front. Literature and pledge cards were left at each home. The work of the first day resulted in a gain of 52 members, and as the whole town had not been reached, the next day was given to the same effort, the two days' campaign resulting in 81 new members. As a rally contest was in progress at that time it was decided to extend the membership campaign until the close of the contest, and in one month 150 new members were gained, among them the best and most prominent women of the town. The Ennis union which has increased its enrollment from 60 to 210, is now the banner union of the state.

In the thirty-one years' history of the Salem county (N. J.) W. C. T. U. no other speaker has been called so many times into the county as has Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the New York state W. C. T. U. and vice-president-at-large of the National W. C. T. U., who delivered the evening address to a most attentive audience at the convention at Daretown. As she sat on the platform her knitting needles glistened in and out without her keeping her eyes on the work, just as our grandmothers used to do, in the finishing of a sock. Sixty-two voting delegates were present and of the twenty-three departments of work reported, those of Flower Mission and Literature were never so fine. While THE UNION SIGNAL subscription list has not reached the one-in-four mark it shows steady improvement. With a county membership of 618 THE UNION SIGNAL list now numbers more than 100. Between $90 and $100 has been contributed by the county to the Ambulance Fund.

The Ithaca (N. Y.) union, the largest local union in the world, is at present in a campaign to raise $10,000 to equip and permanently maintain its new headquarters building. The committee in charge of securing this money, Mrs. Mary B. Wood, chairman, has issued an explanatory statement of the purposes of the building. The fact is emphasized that, while the building is to be conducted under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., it is not to be confined solely to that body, but will be available for all women of the city. It is proposed to have rooms to accommodate about fifteen women and girls. Gymnasium and recreation rooms are being added, and music and entertainment are to be supplied. Within a few days of the inauguration of this effort $2,500 had been raised and Ithacans are showing considerable interest in the project, as there is need of a place where women and girls travelling alone may find suitable accommodations.

The thirty-sixth annual convention of the Allegan county (Mich.) W. C. T. U. was held at Chicora, October 3-4. Reports of superintendents and local presidents showed a large amount of work done during the year and encouraging gains in membership. In the afternoon of the first day, at the close of school, Rev. Etta Sadler Shaw, National W. C. T. U. evangelist, spoke to the children. In the evening she addressed a large audience, and the fact that she is the mother of three boys in uniform, added earnestness to her plea for true patriotism and helped to hold the interest of her hearers. Miss Margaret Bilz, National W. C. T. U. organizer, and Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, former National W. C. T. U. superintendent, were present and added inspiration and enthusiasm to the convention proceedings.

Essex county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. convention, held in Keene Center, September 28, was a very enthusiastic and well attended gathering. Reports showed much activity. Mrs. Nellie Moses was the winner in the matrons' gold medal contest. Seventeen subscriptions for the state and National papers were taken. Mrs. Emma D. Wood was re-elected county president.

Miss A. Elizabeth Brown, for many years identified with the W. C. T. U. of Jerusalem, Palestine, is now in this country. She writes that because of the war, conditions in that historic city are most awful. Many are dying of disease and starvation and prayers and means are needed for those who still survive. For over a year the W. C. T. U., using the sum of $200 in its treasury, gave out 200 loaves of bread per week. Miss Brown is endeavoring to raise money for the destitute sufferers in Jerusalem and can be addressed in care of Mrs. S. P. Harbison, 1101 Davis Ave., N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Seventeen members of the Palmyra (Wis.) L. T. L. attended the state W. C. T. U. convention at Milwaukee. Under the care of two white ribboners they visited the museum and library, and through the kindness of a local auto dealer the children were taken to the park and for a drive along the lake shore. Following the ride, the legioners gave a fifteen minute program at the state convention and were presented with a star, the second the Palmyra L. T. L. has won.

HIS PROMISE

M. L. GUTHAPFEL

The chief character in "His Promise" is Marcus Polito, who will be remembered by the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL as the little new American who figured in the story, "His Flag And The Country For Which It Stands," as attacking an Irish washerwoman because she was using as a scrub rag his loved American flag.

"But, Magistrate Cannon, what is a referendum?"

"A 'referendum,' Marcus, is the big fellow giving the little fellow a chance to use his own property, the vote."

"Yes, sir, but I don't understand. If the little fellows haven't a right to use the vote without asking the big fellows, what good is the vote?"

"Use enough, Marcus—when the little fellows awaken and remember the power contained in the number of votes they own and can give."

Marcus pondered this. It was the fourth day after "Daddy" had been put to rest in a calm, peaceful place, there to await the call to "arise and rejoice for the King of Glory has come." Magistrate Cannon had paid for everything and held Marcus' other hand when Miss West led him to the grave. It was the magistrate who carried him in the auto to his own home, and had kept him with him all day at the court these last three days, helping thus to quiet his natural grief for the "one and only daddy he ever had."

Today at dinner the magistrate's son had talked of the referendum coming up in the legislature at Albany next month. Marcus had timidly asked what it was, and Jack Cannon laughingly told "Dad's patriot," as he called Marcus, that the referendum was a "poor lame duck," with only a "fighting chance to get through by a majority of one if at all."

Marcus understood about "majorities" and a little about "fighting chances," though he didn't fight any more. But "lame ducks getting through," and what they got through—that was the puzzle. When he expressed his bewilderment, Jack further enlightened him.

"You see, little chap, the referendum is a lame duck because the legislators in this state are half of them elected by the money of the liquor people, and"—

"But I thought folks were elected by votes," said Marcus, "and why don't good people elect the legislators themselves? Ain't there 'nough of them, too, that's got some money?"

"Oh, yes, kiddie, but the laws of America forbid anyone to buy or sell his vote and good people keep the law, while the liquor interests do not—that's the difference."

"But," persisted Marcus, "if the good people all tried, couldn't they get enough people without money to vote for legislators who hated booze?"

"Oh, yes, if they all tried, but, laddie, if you live long enough in America you'll learn that one of the best helpers King Rum has is the good citizen who is too busy to go to the primaries to vote for a decent man. Most of them will go to vote for a president or governor or on the wet and dry question, but the trouble is, the small offices are filled up with men put in by the forces who care for their own selfish interests and who know the full value of every individual vote, a fact 'good' people have not yet learned."

"But, Mr. Jack, I don't see how that helps King Rum."

Jack Cannon's laugh rang out, not merrily, but sarcastically—he had just been defeated at the primaries for the office of councilman, and his new legal life looked dark to him.

"Well, sonnie, you're just like most of the good people, then, excepting that you can't yet vote. Listen once again. If the good people don't go to the polls and put into the small positions men who are likewise 'good,' they can't get the good men into the bigger places, because the small position men are later the men who are put up for the big positions,—they all start small. So King Rum scores one right there, and I tell you again, boy, the devil is the main watcher at the polls in the primary elections of this country."

And now they were going back to the settlement after a "good long ride" through the outskirts of the city. Marcus had asked his kind friend concerning the "referendum" and received the reply that opens our chapter.

"Please, Magistrate Cannon, tell me how best to fight 'booze,' when I'm too little to vote."

"Why, my boy, your best chance is to talk against it, pray against it, and get all the votes you can against it. You are now one of the 'small' people, but your time is coming, and, please God, you will be able some day to keep your promise to God and your father to 'fight booze and tell people how to get elected for heaven.' But here we are. Sorry to give you up, my lad, but with no wife and mother at our house I guess this is the best place for my little 'patriot.'"

A warm hug and a kiss and Marcus' ideal man was whisked away. The boy slowly entered the building, wishing very much that Miss West would be there to greet him. He felt pretty lonesome after all. Daddy hadn't been much of a father, but then, he was his, and when a fellow had no one all his own he felt kind of funny. A big tear stole down his cheek—he shook himself and marched in with a swagger when the front door was opened by Mrs. Brown. She greeted him hastily, and explained in answer to his questions that Miss West was in the committee room, where there was a meeting of the ladies' auxiliary.

"You're just in time, Marcus," she added. "Sit here outside the door, for in fifteen minutes we will serve tea, and I'll need a few of you to help. Jed Hogan will help and—yes, I think I'll let Junior Schillings help, too. Now don't make a noise until I need you."

Marcus joined Jed Hogan in a window seat just outside the committee room. Soon Junior Schillings and Teddy Black softly crept to them and a low-toned conversation went busily on.

"How'd you like it at Cannon's, Flag?"—this was the nickname of our hero ever since his entrance into settlement life.

"Oh, it was all so very good—today we went one big ride, and every day I go to the court with the magistrate, and every day he talks with me—also his big boy, Mr. Jack,—and I learned many things called 'referendums,' 'lame ducks,' 'small fellows' and 'big fellows,' and a new kind of Americans called 'legislators.'" When Marcus was in earnest his speech became quite quaint, and partook still of the style of old Greece.

"Ho! ho! ho!" laughed Jed, "legislators are not new Americans. They have always been here in this country."

"That may be," said Marcus, placidly, "but I have but today made their acquaintance."

"Tee, hee!" This from Teddy Black. "Flag talks like he was talking out of a book."

Junior Schillings said nothing. His face was grave, and his thoughts seemed far away.

The boys chattered on not noticing. Marcus told of his father and his promise to him, and when he had finished, each boy solemnly promised to fight booze with him.

"Why," said Teddy, "Mrs. Brown told some of us the other day that if it wasn't for booze, there would be none of us here, nor no settlement,—said we had all come here along of booze. She's right, too! My mother's in the Correction again for the tenth time, and my father must have died when he was drunk. Gee, I'll let the stuff alone, I'll tell you, when I'm a man!"

"So'll I," echoed Jed, "all my family's dead, died of the T. B., but doctor says if they all had let the booze alone they might a got over it. No booze for mine."

"And none for me," said Junior suddenly,—"my mother,—well, you know, fellers, dad didn't mean to hurt her. He was just crazy drunk. His boss left and the whole shop gave him a farewell and dad had a chance at too much of it, and then—and then—he came home and did it, because mother wouldn't give him the little bit of money she had. Why, dad was good to me and her when he was sober, and I just was awful fond of dad. I saw him yesterday. He told me they were going to send him away where he'd like it better than Sing Sing, but I couldn't come to see him there for a long time,—years maybe, but then I could. And he cried, dad did,—and it's awful tough, it is. I couldn't sleep, somehow, all night, cause dad said he would start at daylight, and I was to pray for him, and I did, but I want dad more than ever today. 'Twas all the booze, too."

The boys' eyes were moist, as Marcus wound up the indictment against booze. "All but the little Greta are here because of booze. She alone is here because of the typhoid fever that her people took. Let's fight it till we get to the heaven and our fathers and mothers again."

Just then the door of the committee room was opened for ventilation and the boys kept still, wishing heartily that the tea-trays would appear and be done with it. "If there is one mean thing in the place," said Jed, "it's takin' tea to the ladies! They say, 'Dear little fellow, too bad,' 'I hope you are a good boy,' 'What's your name?', 'How old are you?', 'How long have you been here?'—oh, I hate it!"

He voiced the sentiment of all four as they waited and fidgeted while the meeting was going on in the other room. Shortly, however, it drew to a close, and with a sigh of relief the boys watched for Mrs. Brown and the tea things. They came and tea was served. Ladies asked questions of the long-suffering boys, and were answered between set teeth. By and by all were served, and the boys were gathering up the last of the things. Three committee ladies alone remained, waiting for an address which Miss West was writing down for one of them. Junior Schillings was just behind them and Marcus just before,—both boys working busily.

"Oh, by the way," said one thoughtless member of the group, "I've just had nerves since noon. My husband and son discussed that Schillings' murder and told all about the electrocution of the man at daybreak this morning. I really felt sorry for him, he was so willing to pay the penalty of his crime, and asked only that young men might be warned of his fate, which he attributed entirely to strong drink. By the way, my son says that his only child was put into some institution, and thought it might be here, but I hadn't heard of it. I shall ask Miss West. Poor lad! I hope he is here, for he will get good care, and"—

"Hush, please hush," said her neighbor, "the children are clearing up. I cannot bear that they should hear of such things. What did you say the name was?"

"Schillings, I believe. His boy's name was Junior. He died very easily, they said."

"Marcus—Miss West—make her stop it—make her say it's a lie. She says—she says—God—she says—my father—my father—oh, it's not true. He went away where he'd be happier, he wasn't killed—it's a lie—say it's a lie—oh—"

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

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EVANSTON :: :: ILLINOIS

WORLD TEMPERANCE TOUR AMONG THE BROWNIES

(Continued from Page Seven)

"Oh, yes," he replied, "and when wines are served at royal dinners, neither Queen Wilhelmina nor her mother, Queen Emma, permit it to be poured into their glasses." "But, Herr Brownie, you must not allow yourself to think that all is going well in Holland because your queen is strong for temperance," we told our Brownie friend. "The fact is that there are 562 breweries in Holland making beer at the rate of 1,508,400 barrels a year, and added to this, 2,000,000 gallons of wine and 9,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits are consumed in Holland every year. Prohibition has not yet dawned upon Holland, for up to this time only 2,287 votes have been cast for prohibition, while there are 600,000 men and women who have signed for local option, which, of course, means nothing more than limitations on the sale of liquor." "You are talking about things too big for Brownies," Brownie van Nispen answered, knocking his wooden shoes on the stones, and with a swing of his jug he bade us goodby.

"Our next stop will be Russia," said the captain of our expedition, "but on the way over we may get a wireless from Norway and another from Sweden. Yes, here is a flash from Christiania, Norway. It reads, 'At the beginning of the war King Haakon issued a proclamation closing all breweries and distilleries by prohibiting the conversion of any grain or potatoes into spirits or beer during the war.' The stocks of grain owned by the breweries were bought for food."

Another flash, this time from Stockholm, Sweden. "From the King," flashed the wireless. "The temperance movement is one of the greatest of our time, a movement by which the people will gain self-reliance and self-control."

One of our aeroplane party had been in Stockholm during the great labor strike in 1909. He explained to us that at the beginning of the strike the king ordered all the liquor shops closed and they were kept closed for one month. The results were so unexpectedly beneficial to the working men and their families that a strong desire for permanent prohibition of liquor selling was manifested. This has not yet been done, though it is a good omen that in the second chamber (the House of Commons) 128 members out of the entire membership, 230, belong to a temperance society.

Well, here we are in Russia at last, the greatest temperance nation in the world, although it has been so for only about three years. Before that time Russia was

"No Vodka for Me"

one of the most drunken of nations. We will drop down in Petrograd, which for many centuries before the war had borne the name of St. Petersburg. A Brownie friend, all dressed in fur, is waiting to greet us and he tells us that his name is Alexis Skobiloff. He is ready to tell us all we would like to know about how Russia became a temperance nation. "How much vodka is made in Russia," we inquired. "No vodka has been made in Russia for three years," he replied. "How is that?" "You have heard, have you not, about the czar signing the proclamation on September 16, 1914, prohibiting the sale of vodka and all spirits until the end of the war? And about a month later, on October 11, 1914, the czar declared 'I have decided to prohibit forever in Russia the government sale of vodka.'" "Yes, we have heard about prohibition in Russia," we assured Brownie Alexis, "but it seemed too good to be true."

"You should see what a difference it has made in every part of Russia," he continued. "Everybody is happy now that vodka is gone, and beer and wine as well. The peasants have become prosperous. About 20,000 banks have been established for taking care of the money saved by the peasants since they have no chance to spend it for drink. 'The bear who walks like a man,' now really walks like a man and not like a sot. There are no more beggars and drunkards on the streets. In the night asylums there are but few patients and there are so few in the hospitals for sick drunkards that the buildings are now being used to care for sick and wounded soldiers."

"Well, Brownie, we must say that the United States might learn something from Russia about hurrying up prohibition. Why in 1876, forty-one years ago, there was a movement in the United States Congress to secure national prohibition, and it has not yet been accomplished, although Congress keeps working at it. We may get it a few years hence, and that will round out fifty years." Brownie's eyes opened wide. "You don't mean to say that it may take the United States fifty years to do what Russia did in one month?" he inquired in astonishment. "Well, that's about it, but we do not like to acknowledge it."

It must be told that this comparison hastened somewhat our departure from Russia.

All our party were of the opinion that we would better hurry back to the United States to do our bit in helping our nation to become as temperate as Russia.

My, what the Red Indian Brownie could tell us about the United States, how it's going dry even in Washington, the Capital city. May all cities in this land follow its good example!

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

Evanston, Illinois

Nebraska W. C. T. U. Holds First Convention in Dry State

Special Correspondence

The adjournment of the forty-third annual convention of the Nebraska Woman's Christian Temperance Union witnessed the closing of the greatest convention ever held in this state. Over three hundred delegates were present, enthusiasm and inspiration ran high, and a great amount of work was accomplished in a shorter time than usual. The time-saving experiment of having a very short executive meeting, as many of the same things have to be gone over in open convention, was tried with apparent success. The "mile of dimes" plan was adopted as one of the means of replenishing the treasury.

Much effort has been given to work for the soldiers and sailors and for the Red Cross, while in the main the other essentials our union stands for have not been lost sight of. An expected decrease in membership, due to the feeling that there is less for us to do after securing prohibition, was the one thing that marred the enthusiastic days of the convention.

Reports from every section of the state, almost without exception, told of able law enforcement efforts. The governor and his assistants have proven that a prohibition law can be made to prohibit. The mayor of our largest city, who formerly was staunch for "personal liberty," says times are far better under prohibition.

Hon. William J. Bryan brought greetings to the convention. Mrs. Bryan was unable to be present, being in New York City at this time. All officers were re-elected.

Prohibition Boosts Collections 20 Per Cent

That the percentage of collections has been at least 20 per cent greater than before the Nebraska prohibition law went into effect May 1, is the verdict of Omaha merchants who do business on the installment plan. "Men and women, who buy merchandise on the installment plan, often pay $2 and $3 a week when their contracts require only a weekly payment of $1. Our collections have increased more than 20 per cent," said Elmer Beddeo, vice-president and general manager of Beddeo credit clothiers.

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Directions for Comfort Bags. Price, 2 cents each; per fifty, 15 cents; per hundred, 25 cents. (When ordering, please state whether directions are wanted for comfort bags for soldiers or sailors.)

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Directions for Making Comfort Bags for Army. Illustrated. Price, 2 cents each; 50, 15 cents; 100, 25 cents.

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Best Methods of Teaching Temperance. (Prize Essay). Alma J. Hill. Price, 3 cents each; 50, 35 cents; 100, 60 cents.

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Directions for Making Many Tailed Bandages. Price, 50, 10 cents; 100, 15 cents.

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LORA S. LA MANCE, National Organizer

This is a record of only eight days in southern and western New York, but they were eight days crowded to the brim.

New York is very much alive nowadays. First came the work in Tunesassa and Salamanca, in the Seneca Indian reservation. The first named is an Indian settlement. The other is an American town built on ground leased from the tribe. There are several Indian W. C. T. U.'s. The one we visited is the home union of Mrs. Lydia Pierce, the state superintendent of Work among Indians. It was a real pleasure to see with what parliamentary exactness these dignified Indian matrons conducted their meetings and how wide-awake they were along all W. C. T. U. lines.

Some of these people are lineal descendants of Chief Cornplanter, by whose treaty with the white people the Senecas were given a strip of land twenty miles wide along the Alleghany river to be theirs forever. It was on this very reservation that the newly converted chiefs, more than two hundred years ago, established temperance societies among their followers. They realized, even then, that the white man's firewater meant doom to the Indian. This was the first temperance society anywhere or any place in modern times. Seven generations old, it has never lapsed. The Indians allow no saloons in their settlements. But Salamanca, although on land leased from the Indians, is full of saloons. Cornplanter had a clause in his treaty stipulating that no liquor was to be furnished to his people. Sharp lawyers have managed to pick flaws in the instrument, and thus evade the prohibition provision of this treaty, older than the United States itself. Salamanca will probably vote out the saloons in April, and thus pass the joke up to the lawyers!

The Steuben county convention, held at Corning, was the next stop. Steuben county has more white ribboners than all of Nevada, New Mexico, Alaska and Arizona combined. The meetings were ablaze with enthusiasm. Hornell and Corning, the last wet places in the county, intend to go dry next April. The white ribboners are working like beavers. A tidy sum has been raised for the campaign, and Mrs. Mary Harris Armor and others are to assist.

At Ithaca, which boasts one of the largest unions in the United States, and which is the home of Cornell University, we had wonderful meetings. The temperance men and women of this college town have burned their bridges behind them. No more compromise. No more saloons or places of vice. If work will do it (and it will) Ithaca will go dry as a bone in April. War on liquor is in the very air.

Next on the speaker's itinerary was Rochester, the flower city, where Monroe county convention was to be held. The women who belong to the W. C. T. U.—14,000 and more—are an army of experts. New York has trained its white ribboners along efficiency lines, and finer presiding officers are nowhere to be found.

Waverly and Tioga county conventions were next. Mrs. Helen L. Bullock, long the National superintendent of the department of Purity and White Ribbon Recruits, was the guest of honor, and one of the chief speakers. Her eighty-one years have not dimmed her ardor. Mrs. Sylvia B. Norrish, state corresponding secretary of Pennsylvania, and her sister, a former missionary to Porto Rico, were other special guests.

New York is anxious to gain from the legislature the right to vote on state-wide prohibition. At first it merely wanted the privilege of expressing itself, deeming the battle too hard for victory. But New York has changed its mind on that. It believes that prohibition can be won if a stiff battle is put up. If the chance to vote on prohibition is ever secured I prophesy that New York will put up the most all-comprehensive, thorough, systematic battle ever waged in America. It will pour out money like water on literature, speakers, pageants, posters, moving pictures and mass meetings. New York is in dead earnest. The Empire State is out for victory.

NATIONAL WORKERS ATTEND COOK COUNTY (ILL.) CONVENTION

On account of the greatly increased volume of work done by the unions of Cook county, Illinois, the past year it was decided to hold an ante-convention county executive meeting one week previous to the annual convention. At this meeting all reports of superintendents and county officers were given and the names of superintendents for the coming year considered. The first day of the county convention was devoted largely to local union reports, which were exceedingly encouraging, large increase in membership being reported by many unions. Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, National W. C. T. U. treasurer, and Mrs. Margaret B. Platt and Miss Elizabeth Gordon, National lecturers, were introduced to the convention and spoke briefly. Miss Helen L. Hood, president of the Illinois W. C. T. U., told of the work that is being done for the soldiers. Seven hundred comfort bags have been made and $500 raised to purchase contents. Mrs. Dr. Rachelle Yarros spoke on social hygiene, telling of the alarming increase in social diseases. Miss Mary McDowell, chairman of the department of work among foreign-born women in the Council of National Defense, said the second line of defense in this war consisted in keeping up the social standard of the laboring classes at home, especially of the foreign-born women who will to a large extent fill the places of the men who have been called to the colors. The convention endorsed the campaign that has been started to raise a fund to send candy to our soldiers in France. To the tune, "America," the convention sang the following verse, heard at every religious service in Canada:

"God bless our splendid men,
Bring them safe home again,
God bless our men.
Keep them victorious,
Patient and chivalrous,
They are so dear to us,
God bless our men."

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His Promise

(Continued from Page Twelve)

At the first shriek, Miss West sprang forward to the frightened boy, while Marcus dashed to the side of the lady whose untimely remarks had caused the calamity.

"Please, lady," he said, "see—Junior is frightened. Tell him it is not true—quick. It will make him sick to look like that. Quick, lady,—say it is not true."

"Oh, dear me," said the horror-stricken member. "I can't! Oh, how horrible! It must be his boy. Oh, I'm so sorry I spoke. Please, little boy, don't feel so badly. We all love you and we will be good to you—and your father is over all his troubles."

But the boy heard her not. Held fast in Miss West's loving arms he had fainted from fright. "Didn't he know?" asked one of the group. "No," answered Miss West,—"he loved his father too well to be told of it."

All was commotion. The entire household, assisted by the sorrowing committee members, labored hard, but Junior passed from faint to convulsion, and convulsion after convulsion followed. Doctors came and went, loving hands ministered, but fever had come upon the boy and at the doctor's verdict of "Brain fever, with probable loss of reason if he lives," Miss West collapsed. The big, strong mother heart, mother to so many victims of King Alcohol, could stand no more, and soon two nurses watched in adjoining rooms, while thirty-five frightened, nervous, half-sick little ones crept to their beds, there to lie wide-eyed, sobbing softly, the sobs that only worse than orphaned little ones can know.

And Mrs. Brown, passing from bed to bed, soothing, comforting, and quieting, found one bed empty. She knew at once it belonged to Marcus. Softly she searched, and hearing a murmur in the pantry, she crept quietly to the door, and there behind the sugar-barrel, in a nook all his own was a small figure in grey pajamas, hands clasped, but face uplifted.

"Oh, dear God," he was saying, "listen, oh, please listen. Come quick and look after Miss West and Junior. You're da only one can the help give now. It's all cause-a da booze. It ought-a been put off da earth, great long time ago. But God, please listen to me, Marcus Polito, an American, I here the promise make,—IF YOU DON'T GET RID OF BOOZE ON THIS EARTH BEFORE I GROW UP—legislators'n no legislators,—if you don't 'tend to it—I'LL—I'LL DO IT MYSELF, GOD—I MEAN IT. AMEN."

And the angels listening took heart for America, troubled America, land of the free and—the home of Marcus Polito!

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MAYNARD OWEN WILLIAMS

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OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLIII | EVANSTON, ILL., NOVEMBER 8, 1917 | No. 43

Prohibition and Suffrage Triumphant at November 6 Elections

New Mexico Reported to Have Voted for Constitutional Prohibition by Majority of 20,000.

Vote in Ohio for Constitutional Prohibition close, with Probability of Dry Majority.

Woman Suffrage Constitutional Amendment Wins in New York by Over 40,000 Majority.

Attorney General Gregory Rules against Importation of Distilled Spirits; Decides Food Conservation Law Governs.

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Washington, D. C.
December 2-7, 1917

WASHINGTON THE BEAUTIFUL

NATIONAL CONVENTION CITY HAS UNIQUE ATTRACTIONS

EARL GODWIN

When the visitor to Washington has seen the city from a taxicab, or a touring car, or any of the excellent sight-seeing automobiles which furnish splendid service and are in the hands of capable young men, he should take a quiet trip to the heights surrounding the city and view the placid and beautiful Capital from those advantageous localities.

When you have seen the broad vision of Washington from Ft. Myer, which is across the Potomac River, you will no doubt agree with the writer that a city set upon a hill has only paltry advantages compared with the fair city which can be viewed from the hills about it. To see the town from the portholes in the tip-top of the Washington Monument is something of an exalted circus performance, although well worth the time; but to tour the four sides of the District of Columbia and to get the sudden broad visions of Washington afforded many times is to provide one's recollection with a series of most wonderful views.

Washington is full of trees. Even in winter there is enough green to give the city character. It seems sometimes like a beautiful dream city rising from a forest, and it is this kind of impression the traveler to the hills about Washington will take away and perhaps retain for a lifetime.

If the city of Washington were in Europe, and if it should have been provided with so beautiful a height as that from which rise the spires of the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, this single view would be the inspiration of the poets of all time. This cathedral will be the national cathedral for the Episcopal church and the quiet toned sandstone spires above the choir and crypt are just now beginning to appear above the grove of ancient oaks which crowns Mt. St. Albans. This is on the western edge of the District of Columbia, and northwest of the Capital—a straight and broad thoroughfare, Massachusetts avenue, pointing directly to the Capitol from the height. On this height is a beautiful school for girls, a beautiful school for boys, and a cluster of church buildings. Also there is a Peace Cross, the gift of veterans of the Spanish war. This is set on a spot from which Washington can be seen as if in a beautiful vision. The writer believes this view is the most wonderful to be seen in any city in America.

From the eastern portion of the District, especially in the afternoon, or just before sunset, there is another wonderful view from a height, although the neighborhood in which the tourist must stand to obtain it is undeveloped and unattractive. But looking away to the western horizon, the eye sweeps across the flat plateau of Capitol Hill, sees the city lying beyond it and sweeping westward on a gradual rise encounters the ridge on which the cathedral is located. To the southwest are the wonderful wireless telegraph towers. These are a thousand feet high, three in number, standing like slender giants, their appearance always implying strength and wizardry. They belong to the government, and the wireless operator at their base can set his clock by the tick of a watch in Paris. To see these fascinating towers from the eastern slopes of the city, especially just at the time of a red sunset, is something never to be forgotten.

WASHINGTON BIDS JOHN BARLEYCORN GOOD-BYE

POLICE BLOTTER SHOWS NO ARRESTS FOR INTOXICATION ON SUNDAY

EMMA S. SHELTON, President District of Columbia W. C. T. U.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Police blotter carried no case of intoxication for the first time in the memory of the oldest policeman in Washington. Today's police blotter clean of arrests for intoxication—mute testimony to the efficiency of the enforcement of the prohibition law.

After a battle royal by our friends in the United States Senate and House of Representatives the prohibition bill (not bone dry) for the District of Columbia, was finally passed by the House on Wednesday, February 28, 1917.

Washington passed from wet to dry today, November 1, with scarcely a ripple save in the minds and hearts of the temperance hosts, and in them was not only a ripple, but a veritable storm of joy which could only find expression in prayer and praise.

Even the men who love liquor, although they drank themselves dry about two hours before schedule time, did so with quietness and decency, and by ten p. m. ninety per cent of the saloons had closed their doors, darkened their windows and workmen were dismantling many of them. Of course much liquor is stored away in private homes.

Many people, among them the writer, visited the downtown section expecting to see rioting and drunkenness, but things were about as usual, except for the great crowds of people on the streets, all of whom seemed in a jolly mood.

The chief of police, Major Pullman, had let it be known that every policeman in the city would be on the job and they were. Washington has gone dry in a very respectable and orderly way.

We are not sure that liquor cannot be shipped here to private individuals, and there will soon be a test case in the courts to ascertain how the law in this respect is to be construed. Neither is there any prohibition as to the personal use of liquor. Because the District of Columbia is not a state nor a territory and was not especially mentioned in the law prohibiting the shipment of liquor to dry territory the liquor men will claim that it does not apply to us. That this is contemplated we have full evidence as the Schlitz Brewing Company of Baltimore is sending out promiscuously order blanks for beer. Many of these came to our own women. This point also must be settled by the courts. Of course we claim that the law *does* apply to us and feel that this was the intention of Congress.

The bill, however, is fairly strong. It closes the saloons, the wholesale liquor establishments, bars in all hotels, and allows no liquors to be sold in groceries or drug stores and prohibits the keeping or serving of alcoholic liquors in clubs. Even the pastors of such churches as desire wine for sacramental purposes must, in order to obtain it, first register before the District Commissioners, declaring the use to which it will be put.

We are fortunate in having in our chief of police, Major Pullman, a Christian gentleman in thorough sympathy with prohibition and all moral movements. If any one *can* enforce the law he can and will. The order of closing night attests this. On that occasion the papers state Major Pullman had 2,000 automobiles "on the job" and every policeman on the force was on duty, while plain clothes men mingled with the crowds. Between them almost every inch of ground in the city was patrolled. Major Pullman advised that the soldiers be kept in their cantonments which was done. Citizens were forewarned that no excessive hilarity would be permitted even by Hallowe'en rollickers. These precautions were largely because of war conditions, but they bore fruit in a quiet, orderly change from old to new conditions. Major Pullman seemed to be everywhere at once.

Senator Morris Sheppard came all the way from his Texas home to be present on the eventful evening when his bill should go into effect. One of the newspapers furnished this writeup:

"In his big house on upper Massachusetts avenue, Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas, the originator of the bill that so greatly affected the National Capital, is sitting before an open fire with a smile of satisfaction on his strong face.

"Twelve o'clock draws near—the hour when at a single tick of the clock all saloons and wholesale liquor establishments in Washington will cease to exist. He stretches. The clock strikes twelve.

"The phone bell rings and Mr. Sheppard says, 'Hello.' And while a guard of policemen are dutifully patrolling in front, in back and on both sides of the house, he answers many rapid-fire questions hurled at him by a reporter on the other end of the wire.

"'Yes, I think it is the greatest thing that ever happened to the District of Columbia,' he says to the reporter. He bangs down the receiver and goes upstairs to bed."

Judge Mullowny has issued the warning that hereafter there will be no leniency shown what have been claimed to be "accidental drunks." Drink will hereafter be too far off to be secured "accidentally." To guard against the practice of going over to Baltimore for liquor and returning intoxicated, Major Pullman has given notice that no mercy will be shown drinking chauffeurs. So with promise of such rigid and wholesale enforcement of the laws we have, we are happy in the hope of an almost if not quite bone dry

(Continued on Page Three)

SECRETARY LANE ENDORSES WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Following the example of President Wilson and other members of the cabinet, Hon. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, has issued an endorsement of woman suffrage to aid the campaign in New York state.

"As a matter of political philosophy suffrage cannot be put aside, and as a matter of wise policy it is not to be denied," he said. Members of the cabinet who have previously endorsed the franchise extension include Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy; Daniel F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture; William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, and William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce.

WASHINGTON BIDS JOHN BARLEYCORN GOOD-BYE

(Continued from Page Two)

Washington. As a speaker said, "John Barleycorn has been a guest of this city for one hundred and nine years. We are now speeding the parting guest."

With the passing of the liquor traffic there will be no further work for the excise board which has been in existence since 1913. Its headquarters closed at 4:30 p. m. on October 31, but with no crepe on the door or any other indication of mourning.

On November 1 the W. C. T. U. called a "Special Day of Prayer and Praise for the Washington Dry Victory." This was held in the First Congregational Church, but two blocks from the spot where J. Wilkes Booth took his last drink before assassinating President Lincoln.

The meetings were well attended, nearly every denomination being represented by a minister. The Christian Endeavor, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, International Reform Bureau, business men and the Anti-Saloon League were also represented. Each speaker paid tribute to the faithful work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union during these long years. Most of the speakers emphasized the necessity for continued watchfulness lest the enemy send in little foxes to destroy the vine.

Every District officer was present and our long time president, loved Mrs. Sarah D. La Fetra, was about as full of happiness as she could be, for she bore the heat and burden of the *unpopular* day of temperance work.

There were earnest speeches, inspiring songs and enthusiastic discussions in which the W. C. T. U. No. 2 took part and the closing hours found all soul-refreshed, and after all scarcely realizing that our prayers of many years are answered and our hopes realized.

A walk through the business section does more than anything else to assure us that our beloved Capital, referred to by more than one speaker as the "Capital of the World," is really dry.

Passing what once were open saloons, in some cases placarded with the announcement that the building will be opened for other business, makes one begin to realize what a dry District means.

I cannot close this letter without giving another reason why our hearts are praising God: There seemed every reason to believe that in the great pressure for room to house the hundreds of new clerks required because of the exigency of increased work, the government would be forced to convert into offices the W. C. T. U. Soldiers' and Sailors' Recreation Rooms and those adjacent to them.

Monday morning we received notice to vacate and officials at the Treasury Department seemed almost as grieved as we at the necessity. Monday afternoon all plans were changed and we are to keep our rooms and to continue our blessed work. Surely God's promises are true—"Prayer availeth much."

TEXT OF PROPOSED FEDERAL PROHIBITION AMENDMENT AS ADOPTED BY THE UNITED STATES SENATE

The manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into or the exportation thereof from the United States, and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the constitution by the legislatures of the several states, as provided in the constitution, within six years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

HONOR ROLL

—*of*—

PROHIBITION STATES AND TERRITORIES AND DATE OF GOING INTO EFFECT

Maine		1851
Kansas		1880
North Dakota		1889
Oklahoma		1907
Georgia		1909
North Carolina		1909
Mississippi		1909
Tennessee		1909
West Virginia		1914
Alabama		1915
Arizona		1915
Virginia		1916
Colorado		1916
Oregon		1916
Washington		1916
Arkansas		1916
Iowa		1916
Idaho		1916
South Carolina		1916
Nebraska		1917
South Dakota		1917
Utah		1917
District of Columbia		1917
Alaska	†Jan.	1, 1918
Indiana	†April	2, 1918
Michigan	*April	30, 1918
New Hampshire	†May	1, 1918
Montana	*Dec.	31, 1918
Porto Rico	†March	2, 1918
Canal Zone		

*Enacted 1916. †Enacted 1917.

OFFICIAL RE-COUNT IN IOWA GIVES SMALL MAJORITY AGAINST AMENDMENT

The official re-count of votes at the special election on October 15 showed a majority of 1,060 against constitutional prohibition. Iowa still has statutory prohibition and expects to keep it, although it is reported that the liquor interests are agitating the repeal of the law by the next legislature. As stated last week by the president of the Iowa W. C. T. U., the deferred victory for the amendment can be explained by the fact that voters who really favored the amendment failed to go to the polls. Over-confidence on the part of the good people gave the liquor politicians the opportunity to accomplish their ends.

SECRETARY McADOO BELIEVES WOMEN SHOULD HAVE THE BALLOT

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has declared in favor of votes for women. In a statement recently authorized, entitled "The Duty of the Nation to Its Women," Secretary McAdoo points to the able work done by the women of the United States in upholding the government since the outbreak of the war as a reason for conferring upon them the ballot. He says:

"The time has come when suffrage should be given to the women of America. It should be given promptly; it should be given ungrudgingly; it should be given gladly. The women of the United States have in every way, especially since this war broke out, shown themselves qualified for the right of suffrage.

"When America emerges from this war, as she will, with enhanced prestige and responsibilities to the whole world, women and men alike must, upon a perfect equality so far as their civil status is concerned, work out the momentous problems of the future as equal partners.

"It is my earnest hope that the great state of New York will take the lead among the states of the East in doing justice to its women. The constitutional amendment to be voted upon on November 6 should be adopted. If New York sets an example to the country of just and progressive action, it will not be long before women realize the benefits of full citizenship in every state of the Union."

ATTORNEY GENERAL GREGORY TO DECIDE IMPORTATION QUESTION

Government Issues Order and Recalls It

Instructions to all customs collectors throughout the country to admit to entry distilled spirits produced abroad prior to October 3 last, "either for beverage purposes or for other than beverage purposes," were made public and recalled by the Treasury Department within the space of a few hours.

The issuance of instructions which were sent out by Assistant Secretary Rowe was based upon an interpretation of the food and revenue laws given by Lawrence Becker, solicitor of the Treasury Department, an official of the Department of Justice. Mr. Becker ruled that the revenue law approved October 3 repealed the provisions of the previously enacted food control law, which flatly prohibited the importation of any distilled spirits.

Now the question has been placed before the Attorney General for a decision, and in the meantime the food law prohibition remains in effect.

That section of the food law, passed August 10, after prohibiting the manufacture of distilled beverages in this country, says:

"Nor shall there be imported into the United States any distilled spirits."

Section 301 of the revenue law, passed nearly two months later, provides:

"That no distilled spirits produced after the passage of this act shall be imported into the United States from any foreign country or from the West Indian Islands recently acquired from Denmark, or from Porto Rico, or the Philippine Islands."

Instructions Recalled

Mr. Becker held that the words: "Produced after the passage of this act" in the revenue law, in effect, permitted the admission to entry of spirits distilled prior to the enactment of the act. Instructions consequently were addressed to all collectors advising them to permit the importation of distilled spirits produced abroad prior to October 3.

Later these instructions were recalled, high officials of the department taking the stand that the question was one of such magnitude that Attorney General Gregory should pass upon it.

WHITE RIBBON HOME AT AYER CANTONMENT A CENTER OF INTEREST AT ANNUAL GATHERING OF OLD BAY STATE

Special Correspondence

The Massachusetts W. C. T. U. has just closed one of the most interesting and helpful conventions of its forty-four years of organized life. This was the unanimous verdict of the more than 300 white ribboners who flocked to the city from all over the state, to say nothing of the many from Brockton and the immediate vicinity. Twenty-five years ago, October 17-19, 1892, Brockton entertained the nineteenth annual convention and it was a special inspiration to find that many of the white ribboners of that time are still engaged as whole-heartedly as ever in the great work. Quite an ovation was extended to Mrs. Lon G. Weston, the county and local president of that period, while Mrs. Mary B. Lane, the first secretary of the Brockton union, now president of Concord Junction, gave a most interesting glimpse of the small beginnings of those early days. The union is now under the very efficient leadership of Mrs. Lettie Kingsley Barden, a woman still young, who nevertheless has had wide experience in public work of various kinds, and who brings a trained mind and great executive ability to her task. The membership has increased greatly during the two years in which she has been at the head until it now stands among the larger unions of the state, with a membership of 173. Massachusetts, by the way, boasts of twenty-four unions with a membership ranging from one hundred to two hundred, while its largest unions are: Lawrence, 500; Holyoke, 415; Leominster, 364; Melrose, 313; Roxbury, 305, and Worcester, 210.

All state and National W. C. T. U. conventions have certain features which ally them to all others, past, present and future, yet each one has its own distinctive characteristic. The outstanding feature of the Brockton convention was its patriotism, and the emphasis, from the first hour until the last, was placed on war welfare work. The Stars and Stripes occupied a conspicuous place upon the program, as well as in the decorations, and the salute was given at frequent intervals during the busy days. The slogan adopted for the year also appeared upon the program: "Patriotism and Prohibition; Now and Forever; One and Inseparable." The superintendents whose lines of work are not directly connected with the present crisis generously gave their time to those "of whom much is required." No formal reports were given, but two minutes were accorded to each superintendent to tell "How My Department is a Help to True Patriotism." After singing the superintendents' song, written for the occasion, an hour and a half was given to the departments most vitally affected at the present time. First among them was the department of Work Among Soldiers and Sailors, Mrs. Arabella Wood Wilson, state superintendent, to whose inspiring report the inadequate period of fifteen minutes had been assigned. One never wants quite so much to have Joshua's power to make the sun stand still as when the minutes are flying in a convention. Mrs. Wilson could have used many times fifteen minutes and still not told half the story of what her department has done this year. Here is the rude skeleton which she made a living, breathing thing: 1,924 comfort bags; 70 comfort kits; 31 first aid and 20 sewing bags; 361 pairs of socks; 190 sweaters; 120 mufflers; 322 pairs of wristlets; 62 helmets; 14 pair of mittens; 35 trench caps, and 8,750 miscellaneous articles sent to the Red Cross and other relief agencies. If the entire record of articles sent directly to the Red Cross, Navy League and other agencies were available we should find the total much greater.

But the great work around which the enthusiasm of the convention gathered was the White Ribbon Home at Ayer, which will very soon be ready for occupancy. This is a sixteen-room house which has been purchased by the state W. C. T. U. and placed in the hands of a special committee to be made ready as a center of mother love and helpfulness for the men from the six New England states and from the northern part of the state of New York, who are being assembled in this great cantonment. The house is in the village of Ayer, very near the railroad station and only a little more than a mile from the camp. It is being fitted up as practically as possible to be a help to the men. The Melrose union is to furnish the parlor and it will be known as the Mary A. Livermore room. Concord union is furnishing the library, Lawrence the game room, and other rooms are to be furnished by unions and individuals. Maine, Connecticut and Vermont unions have promised to render substantial help, as the boys from their own borders will be at Ayer, and it is hoped that the other states interested may hail this as a great opportunity. More than $2,000 has already been paid and between $3,000 and $4,000 was subscribed at Brockton. In addition, on the last day of the convention, nearly $500 worth of furnishings, towels, pillow cases, sheets, pillows, napkins, etc., were pledged in a manner the pastor of the

(Continued on Page Eleven)

INDIANA LOOKING FORWARD TO DRY LAW GOING INTO EFFECT

Special Correspondence

White ribboners of Indiana held their forty-fourth annual convention in the beautiful city of Anderson, October 19-22. The 662 delegates in attendance represented all parts of the state and were full of enthusiasm and devotion to the cause. There was great rejoicing over the fact that Indiana will take its place among the dry states on the second day of next April.

The beautiful and commodious First Methodist church, where the convention was held, was artistically decorated with growing plants, cut flowers and W. C. T. U. banners, posters and pennants, with the national colors greatly in evidence.

The feature of Friday's program was the annual address of the president, Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, which was a statesmanlike review of the present situation with reference to war prohibition and woman suffrage. In speaking of war prohibition she said, "By one stroke of his pen the President could give us the thing for which Christian men and women have been working and praying for years. He could destroy the greatest enemy to efficiency, the greatest enemy to happiness, the greatest enemy to law and order, the greatest enemy to the kingdom of Jesus Christ. He has called the boys from our homes, the money from our coffers, and the women into untried fields of labor, that we may take the life of German autocracy, and yet he holds the weapon which would destroy an enemy more to be feared by the American people than the Kaiser of Germany, and why does he stay his hand? For fear this enemy, petted and protected in time of peace, fattened at the expense of the masses, will in this time of the nation's peril turn and rend the government that has given it protection, if it is compelled to fall into line with the national program for winning the war? Men are arrested, tried and cast into prison for refusing to be drafted into service in this emergency. Shall this notorious slacker not share the same fate? Can the President expect a hearty response to his entreaties for food, money and blood if he permits this enemy to despoil our people while he has the power to prevent it? The noon hour of opportunity has struck for our beloved President—pray that he may not fail us in this crisis."

The corresponding secretary gave a comprehensive review of the onward march of the year, showing that the unions all over the state have been unusually active along all lines of our work. Forty-two new local unions and three county unions have been organized. In answer to the call of the government and the Red Cross, the local unions have been especially active along patriotic lines. Thousands of hospital garments, knitted articles, comfort bags and many tailed bandages have been prepared and $335 was sent to the Ambulance Fund. When the superintendent of Work among Soldiers and Sailors gave her report a call was made for the mothers who have sons in the army to stand, and sixty arose, many of them weeping. A hush came over the convention as prayer was voiced for these mothers and their sons. The superintendent herself has given a son.

A diamond medal contest of unusual merit was held on Saturday night under the management of Mrs. Julia Overman, state superintendent.

Two monster mass meetings were held on Sunday afternoon, each addressed by Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, National superintendent of Franchise, and Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U. Both struck telling blows for prohibition and woman suffrage. The pulpits of the city were occupied by W. C. T. U. speakers both morning and evening.

Much was made of the question of franchise. Mrs. Stella Stimson spoke on the "Status of Suffrage in Indiana" and in connection with her talk gave a demonstration of the primary law. On Monday night a suffrage rally was held, at which Mrs. Richard Edwards extended the greetings of the Franchise League, of which she is president. Mrs. Luella McWhirter, president of the Legislative Council of Indiana Women, extended greetings from that organization. Mrs. Livingston also delivered a strong address on suffrage.

The election on Saturday resulted in returning to office all the former officers.

Since the close of the convention the Supreme court has handed down its decision sustaining Marion county court in its decision that the partial suffrage law passed by our last legislature is unconstitutional. Thus once more the women of Indiana will be thrown back into the class of idiots, insane and criminals. It is a great disappointment, for the women of the state had been active in preparing themselves for intelligent participation in the affairs of government. They had registered where it was necessary to do so and taken the poll, and were expecting to participate in the city elections on November 6. In this decision we plainly see the cloven hoof of the liquor traffic and it only increases our determination to fight on, pray on, until King Alcohol is driven from the land.

AN ALCOHOL-LESS, THEREFORE AN ALMOST BLOODLESS REVOLUTION

M. M. Bartholomew, a graduate of Yale university, who has recently returned from Russia, where he has been acting in the capacity of Y. M. C. A. secretary, gives interesting testimony through the columns of the Butte (Mont.) *Miner* to the value of the prohibition law:

"One of the most remarkable arguments for nation-wide prohibition is the result of the prohibition measure passed early in the war in Russia. At that time Russia was the most drink-burdened nation in the world. Drunkenness was the rule throughout the nation among both the aristocratic and poorer classes. A large percentage of the government revenue depended upon the profit from vodka, which was a government monopoly. But drunkenness was breaking up the efficiency and discipline of the army and so by order of the czar was abolished for the duration of the war as a military measure. The rule was rigidly enforced. During my two years in Russia and Siberia, much of which time was spent in cities and towns, I recall seeing only four drunken men and one of these was a foreigner.

"The results of prohibition were astonishing and showed themselves in most unexpected ways. A prominent American insurance company, which had for years done business in Russia, issued more insurance and at a better rate of interest for the year following the prohibition bill than at any time during its career; this in spite of the fact that the nation was at war and the death rate both among the soldiers at the front and the people at home was high. Even war does not kill and destroy in the wholesale manner that drink accomplishes its work. So the remarkable thing happened that the general condition of a large number of peasant families improved during the war in spite of the terrible drain on the national resources.

"But the supreme test and the supreme victory of prohibition came with the revolution in Petrograd. In those days of disorder when jails were opened and hundreds of former hooligans and criminals walked the streets unrestrained, when only the patriotic spirit of the times was present to save the situation, there was no drunkenness. When the large Astoria hotel was charged and captured by the rebels because the police and some of the military officers stationed there attempted to defend it with machine guns and rifles, I was standing in the doorway of an adjoining building. Within an hour I saw emerge from the hotel wine cellar three men with bottles of wine in their arms, which they attempted to carry away with them as booty. In every case these men were stopped by soldiers or citizens before they had reached the end of the street and compelled to smash their bottles on the ground. It was an alcoholless and, therefore, a bloodless revolution, or as nearly bloodless as was possible when armed resistance had to be overcome. Of wanton brutality or slaughter there was none whatever. And what was true in Petrograd was true of the remotest villages of the empire. A deep sense of responsibility for the good name of their newly-won liberty, a burning wish that nothing should happen to sully the record of their achievement possessed the hearts of all.

"Old King Alcohol will never again dominate in Russia. What was first brought about by imperial edict for a military measure has become the wish of the people. They have had a chance to see their land with and without alcohol and the great majority of serious-minded citizens who control the destinies of the new republic are determined that prohibition shall continue. It is hard for us to realize that this black mire of tyranny and violence which was the old Russia, has been nurturing a lily. In the midst of war it has burst into bloom. Its coming is a message of hope."

THE WINNING OF THE WAR

MARGARET WINTRINGER

Since Sir Thomas Dewar, the great distiller, has said, "In my opinion, all the restrictions on drink brought about by the war, in munition areas, will, if they work successfully, be the basis for drink legislation in peace time," this series of articles would not be complete without a brief consideration of the system of regulation adopted by Great Britain.

When the brewers' proposal for the nationalization of the liquor traffic served its purpose of blocking war time prohibition, it found some adherents; but such a storm of protest was raised that when Mr. Lloyd George brought forward the government scheme of regulation, he stated in most emphatic terms that it was not to be nationalization. The dominant purpose of the Defense of the Realm Act, enacted by Parliament in May, 1915, was, as stated, "for the successful prosecution of the war."

When the Central Control Board of the Liquor Traffic was created, in asking power for the government to sell liquor and take over liquor premises, Mr. Lloyd George again gave a pledge to the House that that power should be used as little as possible. Much discussion followed, but the board was given power to control the sale of liquor; to prohibit the sale except by itself; to prohibit treating; to establish refreshment rooms; to acquire premises, voluntarily or arbitrarily; to acquire businesses; to grant excise licenses, and other powers during the war and for twelve months thereafter. The Central Control Board only has jurisdiction over munition areas or areas where war work is done.

In March, 1916, Lord D'Abernon, chairman of the board, told me that, as chairman, he had control of areas in Great Britain, with a population of 19,000,000. The areas have since been enlarged to cover the greater part of England, Scotland and Wales. Ireland is excepted.

Very early, the hours of sale were cut down from nineteen to five, and five and one-half hours, but, unfortunately, while beer and spirit delivery is restricted as to hours, sale for "off the premises" consumption is permitted. Treating and credit were prohibited, and a dilution of spirits with ten per cent of water, with a raise in price of the watered stuff, was allowed.

During the first six months no wet canteens were established by the board, though permitted as clubs in munition factories, with the sale of liquor to members. Then beer was sold in some Central Control Board's canteens; and later a beer said to contain only two per cent of alcohol was sold in all these canteens without restriction. When the government acquired munition areas on the Scotch border, the Central Control Board took over the entire liquor trade of the districts.

When I was in London, I found Lord D'Abernon interested in, though uninformed concerning our dry states. Mr. Guy Hayler, secretary of the International Order of Good Templars, in an interview with him, had urged the establishment of three prohibition areas, and for a time the chairman seemed to think favorably of the experiment. But with a Midland brewer and several owners of brewery stock serving as members of the board, and only two total abstainers and one prohibitionist, it is perhaps not strange that the dry areas never materialized.

A decrease of thirty per cent or more in the number of arrests for drunkenness which followed the establishment of the board was welcomed by the public, until it was discovered that word had gone out that soldiers' wives and war workers were not to be arrested for drinking, and some statistician figured that if to the 6,000,000 thus exempt were added the 3,000,000 soldiers at the front, the decrease in arrests failed to show any great improvement.

The results achieved have been gratifying only as the effort has been prohibitive. The regulations have fallen far short of the nation's real needs. They have been a palliative, not a cure. It has been shown conclusively that mere regulation of hours does not answer the purpose, but, as Mr. Lloyd George has been forced to admit, "very often defeats the purpose."

After more than two years of government regulation, Great Britain feels the disastrous effect of drink even more heavily than before. Mr. Arthur Mee and the Rev. J. Stuart Holden have proved conclusively that the trade still weakens and bleeds the proudest of nations and bars the way to victory. Millions of money have been squandered and thousands of tons of valuable foodstuffs have been wasted which might have been used to help the nations in their hour of need.

Two years ago, Mr. David Lloyd George warned the British nation that though "it could perhaps afford a drink bill of 160,000,000 pounds before the war, what we could afford before the war, we certainly cannot afford after the war." The force of this warning is beginning to be felt throughout the United Kingdom and doggedly John Bull is determined to fight to the finish not only the foreign but the home foe.

"Men and munitions are not enough," said Professor Simpson, when I visited him in Edinburgh. "In such a struggle as this morality is a necessary national asset." Then slowly he added, "A nation not willing to sacrifice desire and appetite, and financial gain for the public good, need not look to God for the success of its arms. Prohibition is an inevitable concomitant of success."

The flying of the Stars and Stripes and Union Jack at the same time on the same pole in Victoria Town House of Lords, has fired the imagination of the British people as nothing else has done. The United States and Great Britain have not only become allies in the great struggle for democracy, but allies for the conservation of food, and allies in the drive for National Prohibition.

Under the rebellious flood of public opinion the drink traffic must go down. Will those in power be opportunists enough to realize that neither the beer autocracy or whisky oligarchy can stay the prohibition tide that is sweeping Great Britain and the United States—a flood tide which will help bring victory and make the world safe for democracy.

American Professor Attributes German Brutality to Beer Drinking

Professor Daly of Harvard University is reported in *Munsey's Magazine* as saying: "I venture the hypothesis that lifelong drinking of mild beer has been one of the most potent causes for the amazing brutalities of official Germany. These crimes have been ordered by men who for decades have been poisoned by beer. In times of peace and quiet, the poison causes derangement of brain tissue, often expressed merely in some form of sentimentality, plain or maudlin. If, however, the victim is put under stress, his nervous disorder is likely to lead to bad temper and bad judgment, with endless possibilities in the way of loss of dignity, poise—and the sense of human fellowship."

National General Secretary
MARY FRANCES WILLARD ANDERSON
79 Trowbridge St., Cambridge, Mass.

"Attempt Great Things for God. Expect Great Things from God."

National College Secretary
CHRISTINE I. TINLING
605 Westover Ave., Norfolk, Va.

SAVE AND SERVE

MARY FRANCES WILLARD ANDERSON

During the past days—at railroad stations, on cars, emblazoned on banners floating from high buildings or flashing from electric signs—we have been reading this injunction: "SAVE AND SERVE! Buy a Liberty Bond!"

The citizens of our great country have been asked to share in raising the necessary funds for carrying on our nation's part in this great war, and these striking words have appealed to hundreds of thousands of men and women. We trust our Young People's Branch members have responded to the call.

As Y. P. B. members we should realize that the purpose of our organization is to SAVE AND SERVE,—to save health, save character, save life, and to serve humanity, our country and our God. Surely at such a time as this we are all taking time for serious thought and are thanking God that we are permitted to have a part in freeing our land from the bondage of the liquor power.

Let us save the young men and women of our own community and thus serve the cause of prohibition.

We are nearing a new year of endeavor. Let us "put on the whole armor of God" that we may in His name go forth to SAVE AND SERVE.

"We take with solemn thankfulness
Our burdens up, nor ask it less,
And count it joy that even we
May suffer, serve, or wait for Thee,
Whose will be done!

"If, for the age to come, this hour
Of trial hath vicarious power,
And, blest by Thee, our present pain
Be liberty's eternal gain,
Thy will be done!"

Stein No Longer in Favor at Harvard

No beer will flow at social functions the coming year at Harvard university. In announcing the news the *Boston Globe* says:

"Weather conditions may continue unchanged when 'good fellows get together,' but the stein will no longer be on the table at Harvard.

"Time was when the Harvard boys held rallies and open forums in defense of beer. The champion undergraduate orators would orate on 'Two beers or not two beers—that is the question.' and they used to drag other authorities besides Shakespeare into the argument. Usually the pro-beer faction won out, and for a reward they had flowing amber at the class smokers. Occasionally the anti-beer students would register a triumph and the resultant smokers were as dry as ginger ale could make them.

"This year the collegiate prohibitionists are having peace without victory. The pro-beer squad is still enrolled in college, but it isn't hollering or even whispering for a beer diet at smokers. The sentiment that has invaded clubs all over the country prevails at Harvard.

"Another subtle indication of Harvard's indifference to beer is the total absence of hop advertisements in the college papers. The *Lampoon*, which used to carry display notices for everything from champagne to red ink, is dry this year, even in its humor, and the *Crimson*, which sometimes ran half-page beer ads, next to rabid prohibition editorials, is this year booming nothing more intoxicating than price quotations for old clothes. Verily times have changed, and the old college steins are now getting mouldy instead of musty."

Suggestive Programs for Y. P. B. Meetings in November

FIRST MEETING

Song—"Glory Song," page 57.

Roll Call—Sentence by each member telling of a temperance victory for which we as Y. P. B. members are thankful.

"Why is Cider Included in Our Pledge?"

Result of the fall campaigns. Talk by a young man.

Organize a Y. P. B. "Flying Squadron" for volunteer service in campaigns, Young People's church societies, Sunday schools, etc.

SECOND MEETING

Study.

Department—Sabbath Observance.

Social Meeting—Local Y. P. B. Talent.

Soldiers and Sailors Department Young People's Branch

The National superintendent of the department of Soldiers and Sailors has asked that our Y. P. B. girls knit sweaters and send them direct to her. Let us make our fingers fly! Send to Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, 1627 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Invite the soldiers and sailors to your Y. P. B. meetings. Have a rousing program, good singing, distribute temperance and anti-cigaret leaflets, and endeavor to win the young men to sign the total abstinence pledge.

Why not subscribe for the Y. P. B. Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL for the camps or for individual soldiers and sailors?

Gift of Piano

Coming as a pleasant surprise, the announcement was made that a piano would be presented to the new county W. C. T. U. headquarters by the recently organized Y. P. B. of Wilmington, Delaware. While less than a month old, this Y. P. B. has undertaken to raise about $400 for the gift to the W. C. T. U.

Young People's Branch Notes

The University Y. P. B. of North Dakota aims to enroll 200 members the coming year.

The Y. P. B. president of Ohio is in training at Chillicothe, the state Y. P. B. vice-president is "somewhere in France" and a long list of Ohio's best are answering the call to the colors. In Wade Park, Cleveland, every young man in the local Branch has gone into service.

One of the most enjoyable features of the Kansas W. C. T. U. annual convention was a Y. P. B. banquet. Miss Zoe Atchison acted as toastmistress, which fact assured a happy time.

Mrs. Linnie Carl recently spent two weeks afield in Rhode Island, and our "Little Rhody" Y. P. B.'s have been greatly encouraged by her addresses.

There was a splendid Y. P. B. representation at the Delaware W. C. T. U. convention—a company of which the National secretary was proud.

Let us have more publicity! Let us advertise more! Then have helpful programs, properly conducted business meetings, rousing singing. You will win and HOLD your members in this way.

The Y. P. B. of Ohio, under the leadership of the general secretary, Mrs. Fannie Drummond, is doing a great work to make "Ohio dry." Nearly every county has a "flying squadron" who are touring the county, putting up posters, distributing literature, speaking, singing, giving the Carlyle-Pierpont debate, holding medal contests, giving temperance playlets and in every way possible creating prohibition sentiment. Success to our Ohio Y. P. B.'s.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

Officers of the Kiukiang (China) W. C. T. U.

Miss Jennie V. Hughes, principal of the Knowles Bible Training School, in the center of the second row, Dr. Mary Stone, president of the W. C. T. U. of China, on her left.

SIDELIGHTS FROM SHAKESPEARE ON THE ALCOHOL PROBLEM

CHRISTINE I. TINLING

The feast is spread. Macbeth, by the murder of Duncan, has realized his ambition and become king of Scotland. At a state banquet he and his queen entertain the chief lords of the realm. Lady Macbeth pronounces a cordial welcome, while her husband mingles with the guests and takes a seat at the table. "Be large in mirth," he says, "anon, we'll drink a measure the table round. Now good digestion wait on appetite and health on both." Then, as in some quarters now, it was commonly supposed that wine is a valuable addition to the social meal because it helps digestion. That idea has, however, been completely exploded and we are told on high authority that if we wish good digestion to wait on appetite and health on both, we must leave strong drink alone. However, it is not for any such practical purpose that wine is served at any banquet, but only for the pleasure it imparts and the atmosphere of good fellowship that accompanies it. Macbeth a few moments later speaks again: "Give me some wine, fill full; I drink to the general joy of the whole table."

But though the word "joy" is on his lips, there is no joy for him tonight. Instead, there is horror in his heart as he encounters the accusing ghost of Banquo, whom he has just murdered. Though from first to last he never realizes it, this same sparkling wine, associated in his mind with the thought of joy, is one of the prime factors in the tragedy that even now has begun to overwhelm his life.

Shakespeare took the material for this play from Holinshed's Chronicles. The name of the actual murderer, as there given, was Donwald, and the story runs thus:

Lady Macbeth and Her Motives

"That which hath made them drunk hath made me bold."

"At length, having talked with them a long time, he got him into his privie chamber, onelie with two of his chamberlains, who having brought him to bed, came forth againe, and then fell to banketting with Donwald and his wife, who had prepared diverse delicate dishes, and sundrie sorts of drinks for their supper, whereat they sate up so long, till they had charged their stomachs with such full gorges, that their heads were no sooner got to the pillow, but asleepe they were so fast that a man might have remooved the chamber over them, sooner than to have awaked them out of their droonken sleepe."

The poet brings out very clearly that the use of drink was an integral part of the plot to murder the king.

Macbeth has almost resolved to abandon his purpose. He reflects that even in this world retribution may overtake him. He has not the faintest shadow of excuse for this murder, for Duncan has borne his faculties so meek and been so clear in his great office, and his virtues will testify like angels trumpet-tongued against the crime.

Besides being his kinsman and his king, Duncan is bound to Macbeth by the sacred ties of hospitality and is for the time being under his protection. Influenced by these weighty considerations, the thane, notwithstanding his ambition, says to his lady, "We will proceed no further in this business."

But she holds him to the purpose for she is resolved that, cost what it may, he shall sit upon the throne of Scotland. With calm determination she plans the murder as being the only possible means to this end, and she lashes her husband with her tongue for his hesitation. He weakens. His next objection is based merely on the fear that they may fail in the attempt, so she lays her plans before him in detail.

"When Duncan is asleep,
Whereto the rather shall his hard day's journey
Soundly invite him, his two chamberlains
Will I with wine and wassail so convince
That memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a fume, and the receipt of reason
A limbeck only; when in swinish sleep
Their drenched natures lie, as in a death,
What cannot you and I perform upon
The unguarded Duncan? What not put upon
His spongy officers, who shall bear the guilt
Of our great quell?"

The old anatomists thought that the brain consisted of three ventricles or chambers; and the mind had three principal faculties, understanding, imagination and memory. The imagination lodged in the front cell, the understanding or reason in the middle, and the memory in the hindermost. Memory was supposed to act as a guard or warder to protect the other faculties. Lady Macbeth says that strong drink will convert memory into a mere fume of vapor. It will then rise into the next cell and confuse the reason. The latter will be like an alchemist's limbeck or alembic, which is the part of a

(Continued on Page Twelve)

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Evanston, Illinois, November 8, 1917

National W. C. T. U. Convention,
Washington, D. C.,
December 2-7, 1917

Before we go to press the outcome of the prohibition and suffrage elections in states that voted November 6 will probably be known. We hope to give on the cover page brief telegraphic reports of the results.

"Smile, Smile, Smile"

The sentiment of the song so popular overseas, "Pack up your troubles in your own kit bag, and smile, smile, smile," may well be a slogan for patriots the world over. It is even possible that its spirit may be needed at our coming National W. C. T. U. Convention by both hostesses and delegates. The unusual conditions which our nation is facing have brought unprecedented crowds to the city of Washington, as aids in special war-time work for the government. The capacity of boarding houses and hotels has been taxed to the utmost to accommodate these new residents, and in consequence delegates and visitors to the National W. C. T. U. Convention may find that in every instance they cannot secure as desirable accommodations as they are accustomed to on such occasions. But white ribboners are first, last and always patriots and Christian patriots, and mindful of the discomforts that the men of their families are cheerfully enduring in training camps and the war zone, will accept the situation with perfect serenity and cheerfulness, and indeed consider it a privilege, if need be, to sacrifice their own comfort to facilitate the work of the government at this time.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, 561 Thirty-third St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES VOTES ON FEDERAL PROHIBITION AMENDMENT NEXT MONTH

Have You Communicated with Your Congressman in Regard to the Question? If Not, Why Not?

Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty and likewise of prohibition. The liquor interests have not forgotten that, by virtue of agreement at the last session of Congress, one of the first pieces of business to be acted upon by the House of Representatives in December is the resolution for submission to the state legislatures of a Federal prohibition amendment. Indeed, they are so awake to the situation that the International Union of United Brewery Workers, for instance, is circularizing labor unions all over the country, from Cape Cod to the Golden Gate; from the Canadian to the Mexican border, with the warning that if this resolution shall pass Congress, "It will carry with it internal strife and war, dividing the people in the attempt to curtail their rights and liberty." They blatantly claim that "Many Senators and Members of Congress are terrorized by the prohibition lobbies and their followers at home"; they urge peremptorily that "the workers of this country must demand of their Congressmen in Washington that they vote AGAINST CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION, claiming that Russian despotism never attempted what is contemplated to be "put across" in this country by this measure. They make all these appeals and threats in the name of the *"interests of labor and for the preservation of workingmen's rights."*

They are definite in their instructions —which will go to every labor center in the country—that every man write to his Congressman; also pay special attention to the make-up of the next state legislature, and that they all "ACT NOW. DO NOT DELAY. THIS IS URGENT, AS OUR ENEMIES WORK NIGHT AND DAY."

In these last words we find our challenge. The need of action on the part of friends of the amendment is urgent. In less than four weeks Congress will convene. Every Member of Congress, and especially those concerning whom there is any doubt, should be communicated with by their constituents, by telegram or letter. Better still, get your influential citizens to see your Congressman before he leaves for Washington and if he is wavering between two opinions, convict him of his responsibility. Mobilize the good forces of your community and let your Member of Congress feel the impact of their united influence. Prove to the liquor men that not only a *few* of the enemies of their trade work night and day, but that all of them will henceforth tirelessly labor that the best and loftiest and most patriotic sentiment of the state may be represented by the vote of the Member of Congress from their district on this all-important question.

Another thing that will help—get every organization holding a meeting in the next few weeks to pass a strong resolution in favor of National Constitutional Prohibition.

The General Officers of the National W. C. T. U. suggest that Sunday, November 25, be observed by all local unions as a Day of Prayer for National Constitutional Prohibition; that on that occasion meetings be held in the churches, and the pastors at the regular services be asked to preach and pray for the success of the Federal amendment, and that at each meeting the resolution given below be adopted. Not all friends of the nation-wide movement can attend the convention in Washington; not all can by their personal presence and influence in Washington give their assistance, but every one can help in this national campaign of prayer and effort for a dry nation. "ACT NOW. DO NOT DELAY."

RESOLUTION

SUGGESTED FOR ADOPTION BY CHURCHES, MISSIONARY SOCIETIES, YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES, CLUBS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS, AND BY PUBLIC MEETINGS GENERALLY. W. C. T. U. SPEAKERS ARE URGENTLY REQUESTED TO SECURE FROM ALL MEETINGS WHICH THEY ADDRESS THE ADOPTION OF THIS RESOLUTION

RESOLVED, That we are in hearty favor of National Constitutional Prohibition and will do all within our power to secure favorable action by the United States Congress on the joint resolution for a referendum to the states of the amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture, sale, transportation and importation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

Adopted by..... *representing*.....*people,*

.....*191* .....
(Signature of president or chairman)

County..... *City*..... *State*.....

(To be sent when signed, to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill.)

DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME

PLAN TO ATTEND NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 2-7

HEADQUARTERS FOR CONVENTION

Powhatan Hotel

Convention Meeting Place, Poli's Theater

IF YOU WANT TO SEE THE NATION'S CAPITAL, the city of Washington, at the most interesting time of the year, when Congress is in session, make your plans to attend the National W. C. T. U. Convention, beginning December 2 and continuing through Friday, December 7.

IF YOU WANT TO HAVE THE UNIQUE EXPERIENCE of being in the center of the most tremendous national and international enterprises in connection with the world war, write immediately and reserve accommodations at one of the hotels or boarding houses at Washington for December 2-7, the week of the National W. C. T. U, Convention.

IF YOU WANT TO LISTEN TO SOME OF THE LEADING PATRIOTIC ORATORS of the nation in their most eloquent efforts, arrange your affairs so as to be in Washington the week of the National W. C. T. U. Convention, December 2-7. Hon. William Jennings Bryan, Hon. Jeannette Rankin, Miss Julia C. Lathrop, Senator Morris Sheppard, Congressman Edwin Y. Webb, Charles H. Randall and dozens of others who have helped with our prohibition and reform legislation in Congress will participate.

IF YOU WANT THE PRIVILEGE OF MEETING AND HEARING THE LEADERS of the great national women's organizations in a mammoth mass meeting, come to the "Hub of the Nation," December 2-7.

IF YOU WANT FRESH INSPIRATION FOR YOUR W. C. T. U. WORK, from contact with white ribbon leaders, and opportunity to take part in discussions of methods of work, do not fail to be in Washington, December 2-7, at the great clan-gathering of the W. C. T. U. hosts.

CHAIRMEN OF NATIONAL CONVENTION COMMITTEES

GENERAL CHAIRMAN, Mrs. Emma Sanford Shelton, Cypress St., Chevy Chase, Md.

HOTELS, Mrs. E. S. Henry, 1320 Columbia Road

BOARDING HOUSES, Mrs. N. M. Pollock, 13 R St., N. E.

RAILWAY STATION, Mrs. G. H. Russell, 3538 Warder St.

INFORMATION, Mrs. Harriet D. Hill, 805 Taylor St.

RESERVED SEATS AT THEATER, Mrs. T. A. Williams, "The Rockingham."

REGISTRATION, Mrs. Isabella Webb Parks, 2463 6th St.

COURTESIES, Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, 1627 Massachusetts Ave., N. W.

AUTOS AND TAXICABS. Mrs. James W. Allison, 1421 Columbia Rd.

PAGES, Mrs. Edna Taylor, 42 R St., N. E.

PIANIST, Mrs. Elsie Cheeseman, 817 18th St.

POSTOFFICE, Mrs. Goodwin D. Ellsworth, 1248 Girard St.

DECORATIONS, Mrs. M. G. Copeland, "The Rockingham"

MUSIC, Mrs. Clayton E. Emig, 1765 P St.

BULLETIN, Mrs. F. G. Speidel, 2309 1st St.

LUNCHEONS AND DINNERS, Mrs. William S. Spencer, 1724 Willard St.

CONFERENCE CHURCHES, Mrs. Mark A. Tyndall, 1217 N St.

PULPITS, Mrs. W. A. Ramsey, 813 Massachusetts Ave., N. E.

CHECK ROOM, Mrs. A. C. Giles, 550 Columbia Rd.

RECEPTIONS, Mrs. William E. Andrews, 1225 Fairmont St.

PRINTING, Mrs. Benjamin A. Lineback, 27 U St.

BOY SCOUTS, Mrs. J. A. Edgar, 1334 Harvard St.

FLOWERS, Miss Eleanor E. Walker, 3226 13th St.

BANNERS, Mrs. L. F. Pickering, 1002 Douglas St., N. E .

RESTAURANTS AND CAFES, Mrs. Mamie P. Dorsey, 1527 6th St.

WINDOW DECORATIONS, Mrs. Chas. Burnett, 1840 N. Capitol St.

PLATFORM, Mrs. E. H. McLachlen, 3329 Western Ave., Chevy Chase, Md.

REST ROOM, Mrs. Jennie Cusick

SIDE TRIPS, Mrs. J. A. Edgar, 1334 Harvard St.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR NATIONAL CONVENTION, WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 2-7

Hotel Bancroft, American plan. Can care for twenty to thirty at $2.50 per day. Will book now if requested.

The Oxford, 15th St. and Pennsylvania Ave. European plan. Can care for fifty to seventy-five. Will reserve rooms any time after November 1. Deposit of $1 per person required. Rates, $1 per day per person, two to six in a room.

Hotel Raleigh. Rates as follows: Rooms for one person, $2.50 per day and up; for two persons, $3 per day and up. Rooms with bath, one person, $3 per day and up; with bath, two persons, $4 per day and up.

The New Ebbitt. Rooms without bath, two or more in a room, $1.50 per day each; with bath, $2.50.

Hotel Continental. Rooms with running water and detached bath: One person, $1.50 per day and up; two persons, $2 per day and up; with private bath, one person, $2 per day and up; two persons, $3 per day and up.

Hotel National, Pennsylvania Ave. and 6th St. American plan: $2.50 and $3 per day, each person. Rooms with private bath attached, $3.50 up per day for one person, and $7 per day for two persons. European plan: Rooms, $1, $1.50 and $2 per day; with bath attached, $2 up for one person and $4 per day for two persons.

Hotel Harris. Rates, $1 to $3.50. One block from Union Station.

Congress Hotel, New Jersey Ave., S. E. European: $1.50 and $2 single; $3 double. American: $3.50 and $4 single; $7 double. Every bedroom has running hot and cold water. Room with private bath, $1 to $2 per day extra.

Capitol Park Hotel. Single room, $1.50 and $2; with bath, $2.50 up. Double room, $3 and $4; with bath, $5 and $6. Four in room, $6; with bath, $8.

Metropolitan, 615 Pennsylvania Ave. European plan. Rooms without bath, $1.50 per day and up; with bath, $2.50 per day and up.

The Cochran, 14th and K Sts., N. W. European plan: Rooms without bath, $2 per day and up; with bath, $2.50 per day and up. American plan: Rooms without bath, $4 per day and up; with bath, $5 per day and up.

Shoreham, 15th and H Sts., N. W. European plan: Rooms without bath, $2.50 per day and up; with bath, $3.50 per day and up.

Richmond, 17th and H Sts., N. W. European plan: Rooms without bath, $1.50 and up per day; with bath, $2.50 per day and up.

Harrington. European plan: Rooms without bath, $2 to $2.50 per day; with bath, $3 to $3.50 per day.

Hamilton, 14th and K Sts., N. W. American plan: Rooms without bath, $3 per day and up; with bath, $4 per day and up.

Bellevue, 15th and I Sts., N. W. European plan: Rooms without bath, $2 per day and up; with bath, $2.50 per day and up.

George Washington Hotel, 15th and New York Ave., N. W. European plan: Single rooms, $1 each; two to four in a room, 75 cents each. American plan: Single rooms, $2 each; two or more in a room, $1.75 each. Three baths on each floor, no private baths.

Lincoln, 10th and H Sts., N. W. European plan: Rooms without bath, $1 per day; with bath, $2 per day.

Rooms in private houses are being arranged for at the rate of $1.25 per day for lodging and breakfast.

For reservations in hotels apply to Mrs. Edwin S. Henry, 1320 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C., stating preference.

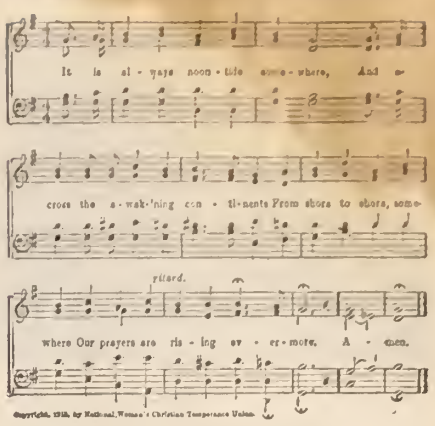
For private homes, apply to Mrs. N. M. Pollock, 13 R St., N. E., Washington, D. C.

The National Convention Committee on Rooms, Mrs. N. M. Pollock, 13 R St., N. E., Washington, chairman, has secured rooms for five hundred in private families, for $1.25 for breakfast and lodging. Delegates will be given the preference in assigning these rooms.

ANTE-CONVENTION MEETINGS

All delegates to the National W. C. T. U. Convention should plan to arrive in Washington in time to attend the evangelistic, Y. P. B. and L. T. L. conferences to be held on Saturday afternoon, December 1, at the First Congregational Church, corner 10th and G. Streets. The Board of Superintendents will hold its first meeting in one of the parlors of the same church on Friday at 1:30 p. m.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE



AT THE NOONTIDE HOUR

At the sacred noontide hour let the white ribboners of the land unite in prayer daily for our country and all other countries, that all may come to see the true Christian and humanitarian point of view in this world crisis; for the protection of "our boys" from the physical and moral deterioration from drink and vice that follow in the wake of war; for our President and his advisers that divine wisdom may rule every decision, that lasting peace may speedily come and the will of the Father of all peoples be done throughout the earth.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

SUPERINTENDENTS

MEDICAL TEMPERANCE

MARTHA M. ALLEN, Forest Hills, Long Island, N. Y.

Because the National Convention is so late this year I have been sending to state superintendents the free leaflets of 1918 at this time. Two new leaflets, the resolutions against alcohol passed last June by the American Medical Association, and "Some Nostrums: What's in Them?" have been sent in sufficient quantity to supply all unions that have local superintendents of this department. Printing costs too much now to send to unions that report no work or interest. No printed Plan of Work has been sent, so please cut this out and keep carefully. State superintendents are requested to publish the program and suggestions in state papers. Any person wishing a Plan of Work, other than that given here, can have it by application to me.

Program for Department Meeting

Devotional Exercises: Prayer especially for the breaking down of old prejudices in favor of liquor as medicine, and the opening of blind eyes to the truth about the harmfulness of alcohol as medicine.

Paper: "The Great Medical Temperance Victories of the Last Two Years." (These are the dropping of whisky and brandy from the list of medicines in the United States Pharmacopœia, the standard book of medicines; the resolutions against alcohol passed by the American Medical Association; and the promise of the authors of Red Cross First Aid books to cut out all mention of alcoholic liquors as remedies in future editions of these books. All of these were asked for by this department).

Reading: The resolutions of the American Medical Association, read in concert by all the members, the rest of the leaflet to be read by the leader. The leaflet tells that the Medical Temperance department of the W. C. T. U. secured these resolutions, a fact that our women should know.

Reading: "Some Nostrums: What's in Them?" Have copies passed around, each member reading a paragraph.

Reading: "Don't Drink Coca Cola."

Suggestions for Work

State Superintendents: Try to get medical societies to endorse the A. M. A. resolutions against alcohol; publish the endorsement through the associated press. Send leaflets named in program and "Some Things Women Should Know About Alcoholic Medicines" to every member of the state legislature. It is time to educate the law-givers as to the non-necessity of exemptions for the medicinal sale of liquor, and they need the facts about patent medicines so as to be willing to pass legislation curbing the traffic in such.

County Superintendents: See that every local union has a superintendent of this most important department—most important at present as a help towards really "bone-dry" prohibition. Urge that each local superintendent be supplied at least with the 30 cent sample package of leaflets, and that each union hold a meeting, using the suggested program. (Send for sample package to National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill.)

Local Superintendents: See that every physician, druggist, nurse, teacher, editor and minister in your locality has copies of the following leaflets, in addition to those mentioned in program: "New Evidence Against Alcohol," and "Some Things Women Should Know About Alcoholic Medicines." Don't neglect this duty and opportunity for war work or anything else. Distribute in Sunday schools, "Don't Drink Coca Cola." Distribute to boys in grammar and high schools, "Alcohol, the Young Man's Greatest Enemy," and the "A. M. A. Resolutions."

Special Work for the Y. P. B.

Give the leaflets mentioned in the foregoing to medical students. Seek to get the A. M. A. resolutions endorsed by county medical societies and publish the endorsement in all the county papers possible.

The liquor traffic is doing its utmost to break down the effect of the resolutions passed by the American Medical Association. They are circulating widely among physicians an article written first for the *New York Times* by old Dr. Abraham Jacobi, in which he defends whisky and attacks the American Medical Association for its stand against alcohol. This reprint may do much harm to the unthinking who do not know that Dr. Jacobi is nearly ninety years old. He has always been a moderate drinker and a defender of whisky as medicine. Naturally he feels that these resolutions from the younger men of his profession are like a slap in the face to him, as they go contrary to all the teachings and habits of his lifetime. He does not enjoy being told that his teachings have been erroneous all these years. To overcome the influence of his article, it is wise to send to physicians, druggists and nurses the leaflets I have mentioned. Please do it.

There are only a very few copies left of the department book, "Alcohol a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine." These are at National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, at Evanston, Ill., so do not send to me for any more books. Do not send to me, either, when you want only small quantities of leaflets. Send to the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House.

All the leaflets mentioned in this communication are 40 cents per 100, except the A. M. A. Resolutions, which are 25 cents per 100.

UNION SIGNAL QUIZ

Do you know the answers to these questions? They may be found in this number of THE UNION SIGNAL.

The use of these questions as a part of local union programs is suggested.

1. What notable event occurred November 1? Tell how it was celebrated.
2. What comments are being made by Lord Northcliffe and the English press on the way the United States deals with the liquor problem?
3. How did the absence of vodka in Russia affect the revolution?
4. To what extent and in what way has Great Britain been handicapped by the drink traffic?
5. Give comments of a Harvard professor on the effect on Germans of the beer-drinking habit.
6. Relate what a prominent Boston newspaper says as to change in drinking customs at Harvard University.
7. What popular tragedy of Shakespeare strikingly illustrates the truth that alcohol criminalizes all who indulge in it?
8. How can one account for the decrease at this time in the number of saloons in the large cities?
9. What three notable medical temperance triumphs have occurred in recent years?
10. Explain the significance of the resolution passed by the American Medical Association at its annual meeting this year.

We record here the name of a comrade and friend who has recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. W. L. STRATFORD, the third president of the Alabama W. C. T. U. The death of Mrs. Stratford came as the result of a fall which occurred as she was entering the church where the state convention was being held preparatory to conducting the memorial service. Mrs. Stratford was a loyal, enthusiastic W. C. T. U. worker.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of Franchise, expects soon to move from Bangor, Maine, to Providence, R. I., her former residence. Mr. Livingston has accepted a call to become the secretary of the Rhode Island Baptist Association, with headquarters at Providence.

Miss Anna A. Gordon, the literary executor of Frances E. Willard, has given permission to Mrs. Martha Foote Crowe to prepare a brief biography of Miss Willard for the use of young people from sixteen years on. Emphasis will be placed upon the wonderful experiences of her girlhood and the effort will be made to gather together every note of inspiration in her life that will make the girls of our country realize more vividly her perfect womanhood.

CHRISTIANIZING PATRIOTISM KEYNOTE OF TENNESSEE'S STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

Tennessee is a state of "sweetness long drawn out," geographically speaking. By using Bristol, where the state convention was recently held, as a pivot, and swinging Tennessee around to the north, Memphis would come well into Canada. Mrs. Ella A. Boole came as a visiting speaker from New York. The writer was a delegate from her home town within the state, and yet each of us traveled the same distance to be present. Such is Tennessee.

Because the beautiful little city of Bristol was more or less inaccessible on account of the distance, the convention was not numerically so large as usual, but it was characterized by breadth of purpose, depth of spirituality and great strength of conviction.

The keynote of the convention was "Christianizing Patriotism," and the delegates present were more firmly convinced than ever that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is the most patriotic organization in the world—patriotic in times of peace, patriotic in times of war, sacrificingly patriotic always. Its entire effort is for the moral, mental and physical freedom of the individual and of the nation.

The making of comfort bags and bandages has won the W. C. T. U. new friends and new members all over the state. The convention voted to contribute its share toward the purchase of a stereomotorgraph for Camp Gordon, where Tennessee's drafted army is in training.

New officers elected were: Mrs. Minnie Allison Welch, president, and Mrs. Grace Williams Robins, vice-president. The other officers were re-elected.

Mrs. Mary Bang, the retiring president, for half a century or more has been an untiring, self-sacrificing, efficient advocate of temperance. She has, perhaps, accomplished more for the cause in Tennessee than any woman living. In appreciation of her loving and successful efforts many honors were shown her. She was unanimously made honorary president for life of the Tennessee W. C. T. U. A silver loving cup from the convention, and numerous floral tributes attested the warm place she occupies in the hearts of the women.

For the second time Mrs. Ella A. Boole made a place for herself in the hearts and lives of the Tennessee women. In addition to her masterful discourses, the convention was addressed by Dr. Harry Clark of the state university, and Dr. R. L. Backman of Jonesboro.

Mrs. Mary Baker, the "venerable young editor" of the *Open Door*, Tennessee's splendid state paper, was present, and proved a benediction to the convention. In point of years and service she was decidedly the oldest delegate present, but her bright smile and cheering words evidenced a heart overflowing with perpetual youth and the love of God and humanity.

The convention was brought very near the spiritual world when Mrs. Mamie Gilreath made her devotional talks. Altogether it was good to have been at our annual meeting.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S "BONE DRY" LAW A CAUSE OF REJOICING

Special Correspondence

The best convention, in many respects, which the South Carolina W. C. T. U. has ever held, adjourned on Sunday evening, October 21, at Aiken. The sessions were held in the Baptist church and the pastor, Dr. P. J. McLean, son of a Crusade mother, conducted several devotional services and in every way extended his hospitality and sympathy to the cause.

All the state officers and most of the superintendents were present at the opening session on Friday morning. With eighty-five delegates present this was the largest convention in the history of the state W. C. T. U., with the exception of one, held in the capital city. Lunches were served at the church on the first day and at the rest room of the Suffrage League of Aiken the second day. An automobile drive about the beautiful roads of the city was provided through the thoughtfulness of its citizens.

Two notable resolutions were passed, one a protest sent to the ministerial union of Columbia, to be presented to the city council, against Sunday moving picture shows, and another endorsing woman suffrage. The Suffrage League in its annual convention in the capital city endorsed the amendment for national constitutional prohibition, and the state president, Mrs. Harriett P. Lynch, was present and addressed the delegates.

Mrs. W. C. Bell, a former Ohioan, who conducted the devotional exercises on one evening, gave reminiscences of "Mother" Stewart and Frances Willard, both of whom, in her girlhood days, she had known. On Saturday evening two medal contests were held.

The chief feature of the convention was the address of Mrs. Ella A. Boole, vice-president of the National W. C. T. U., who spoke to a large audience Sunday morning, and a still larger one Sunday evening. The convention voted to purchase a $50 Liberty Bond and a collection of $14 was taken for the "Door of Hope" in Columbia. At a mass meeting in the theater on Sunday afternoon, Hon. Charlton Du Rant, who led the fight for the "bone dry" law in the senate, addressed a large audience, taking as his text the Anti-Prohibition Manual, the inconsistencies of which he treated unsparingly. Hon. G. L. Toole of Aiken, a candidate for Congress, also addressed the meeting, the presiding officer of which was Hon. Claude Sawyer, another of Aiken's leading prohibitionists.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Joseph Sprott; vice-president, Mrs. J. L. Mims; corresponding secretary, Miss Cleo Attaway; recording secretary, Mrs. T. R. Denny; treasurer, Mrs. Charles P. Robinson. Y. P. B. secretary, Miss Antoinette Denny; L. T. L. secretary, Miss Leila Attaway; editor *Palmetto White Ribbon*, Mrs. J. L. Mims.

WHITE RIBBON HOME AT AYER CANTONMENT CENTER OF INTEREST AT ANNUAL GATHERING OF OLD BAY STATE

(Continued from Page Four)

convention church truly described as "hilarious giving." Mrs. Sydna Eldridge of Vineyard Haven has been appointed house mother, and one need only look into her face to know that the home-sick, lonely soldier laddie from any part of the nation will find in her a friend and a mother. The house, No. 5 East Main St., Ayer, will be formally opened early in November, and if there are any daughters of Massachusetts or of New England who would like to have a part in the work of the old home state from which they may now be far removed, any gift of useful or fancy articles, pictures, money or anything else will be most gratefully received. We hope that in particular the white ribboners who have sons at Ayer will let us know their names and the names of their companies, that special invitations to social gatherings may be sent them. There is a large barn upon the grounds which we hope by spring to have fitted up for a great recreation hall with rooms above for the mothers, wives and sisters of the men.

While this work must of necessity come to the front in the present world crisis, other lines of white ribbon activity will by no means be neglected. The state president stated clearly in her annual address that "we can do no more patriotic service to our country at this time than to go steadily forward with all the lines of service in local, county, state and National unions." The work of Americanization will be pushed with new vigor, while Scientific Temperance Instruction, Moral Education, Health, Medical Temperance, Franchise and other allied departments will be kept constantly to the fore. Special efforts will also be made for the organization of Young People's Branches and Loyal Temperance Legions. The membership of the state at the present time is 12,508 and the aim is to increase it to at lease 15,000.

The speakers for the evening meetings were Dr. W. G. Puddefoot and Miss Flora E. Strout, who delighted all who heard her, while the last evening was given up to the Young People's Branch and the Social Service department. Most interesting word pictures and object lessons of the many activities of the Good Will Home in Springfield, the W. C. T. U. Settlement in Worcester, the Frances E. Willard Settlement and Llewsac Lodge were given. We doubt if there is any state in the nation which has attempted so many worth-while things in its Social Service department as has Massachusetts. The Frances E. Willard Settlement is a marvel of efficiency and the smaller activities already mentioned are following closely in its wake.

Our own dear Mary Frances Willard Anderson was present and gave one of her inimitable addresses for a few minutes during the Y. P. B. program, followed by a pageant, or allegory,—or what you will—"The Triumph of Freedom," arranged by Miss Mabel Hazelton, state Y. P. B. secretary, and by the state W. C. T. U. president, Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson. It called forth enthusiastic praise and the Post-Executive committee asked that it might be published. It was also voted that at least one thousand extra copies of the president's address be published and given the widest possible circulation.

All the former officers were re-elected, with the exception of the recording secretary. Mrs. Helen G. Rice, who has been recording secretary since that office was created, received the nomination on the first ballot, but declined to serve for another year. Mrs. Helen H. Foster was accordingly promoted from assistant to recording secretary, and Mrs. Myrtle L. Spooner of North Easton was made assistant. A feeling of deep sadness pervaded the convention when Mrs. Rice refused longer to serve. It will seem strange indeed to see anyone in her place. However, she is not lost to the work and can never be, for few people have put such generous, self-sacrificing service into the W. C. T. U., local, county, state and National, as has she. She is still on the staff of National lecturers and is also state L. T. L. secretary for the ensuing year. A full delegation was elected for the National convention and it is probable that there will be many guests as well, as Washington is a very popular meeting place.

The convention adopted this rally cry for the year:

"New unions, Y. P. B.'s and L. T. L.'s in each county.
New members in each union,
New methods in our work,
New subscribers to our papers,
New faith in God and new consecration to our cause.
'Behold, I make all things new.'"

LADY MACBETH AND HER MOTIVES

(Continued from Page Seven)

still into which the fumes ascend. The description may seem far-fetched to us, but alchemy was very popular in those days, and though the terms be unfamiliar, we can get the main idea, that the mind, including memory and reason, is rendered utterly useless by alcohol. The word "quell" in the last line is essentially the same as "kill" and Lady Macbeth means that the attendants, saturated with liquor, shall bear the responsibility of the murder.

When Macbeth considers this plan and is convinced that he can do the deed with impunity, he declares that his mind is made up to it, and he will "bend up each corporal agent to this terrible feat." She drugs the possets; she places the daggers; he strikes the blow; the deed is done.

Some are inclined to look on Lady Macbeth as a fiend incarnate, her husband's evil genius, utterly devoid of any natural feelings. But she says herself that they must screw their courage to the sticking-place and this implies an effort made in resistance to an opposite feeling. She is afraid she may weaken and so she invokes evil spirits to unsex her, and stop up the passage to remorse, that no natural compunctions may shake her fell purpose. That there are stirrings of human feeling in her breast we see from this reference to the old man: "Had he not resembled my father as he slept, I had done it." Because she is not a fiend, but a woman, there is, she knows, some danger lest her ambitious purpose should fail of accomplishment, hindered by thoughts of pity or considerations of right and wrong. It is because she is afraid of her own better nature that she calls these spirits to her aid.

Neither to these alone does she appeal; she seeks assistance from spirits of another kind. She takes a draught of that same drink she gave the grooms, to strengthen herself for her part in the crime that is to make her husband king and herself queen of Scotland. "That which hath made them drunk hath made me bold," she says, "that which hath quenched them hath given me fire."

This is a very suggestive statement, and leads one to inquire why the same drug should quench, as it were, one person, and give fire to another. Apparently it acts in small doses as a stimulant, and in large ones as a narcotic, but a little thought will convince us that the effect is essentially the same in both cases.

The brain, as we now understand, consists of the cerebrum, the seat of conscious action, including all the higher functions, the cerebellum, which is concerned with the co-ordination of the muscles, and the medulla, or bulb, wherein are found nervous centres governing heart and lungs. The effect of poisoning by alcohol is first seen in the cerebrum, where it is manifested by loss of self-control and confusion of thought. The cerebellum is next affected and the subject cannot regulate his movements; lastly when the medulla is narcotized the heart and lung centres stop functioning and death results. In the case of the grooms, when death and nature do contend about them whether they live or die, it is because the narcotic effect has been deep enough to involve the medulla.

Lady Macbeth takes no such draught; a small quantity suffices to deaden the higher centres of her brain and paralyze the feelings of compunction that might have hindered her. She takes it for that very purpose.

The reason why alcohol makes a person bold to do what otherwise he would never do is thus expressed by one of our American medical authorities: "The effect is to attack the protoplasm of the most highly specialized cells. The sense of shame, the sense of decency, the sense of right and wrong, the equipoise, that part of our complex organism which has differentiated civilized man from the savage, and savages from animals, these disappear under its influence."

An amateur climbing in the Alps took a drink of whisky before he attempted a very dangerous crevasse, and boasted that after so doing, he jumped it like a bird. "Like a fool, rather," was his friend's comment. The effect of the whisky was simply to make him regardless of consequences, because the higher centres concerned with judgment were paralyzed. The same thing holds good in regard to crime. Lady Macbeth is bold because she has for the moment laid to sleep her reason and judgment and the better feelings that otherwise might give her pause.

Macbeth wanted the throne but was probably "too full of the milk of human kindness to catch the nearest way." He was not without strong ambition but would hardly have murdered to attain his desire. He would have drawn back, as we have seen, but for his wife's influence, and her contempt for him when he hesitated. And as he would not have done the deed without her, so perhaps she would not have done it without the wine. Since she felt the need of it to make her bold, it would seem that she was not quite bold enough without it. So this crime might never have been attempted but for alcohol.

Be that as it may, we may safely assume that though attempted, it would have failed. Like every other royal personage Duncan had his bodyguard whose duty it was to defend him with their very lives. Instead of so doing, at the moment of danger, they are in a deep sleep and "mock their charge with snores." And why? Because they have partaken of the lethal cup. Thus twice over we find alcohol an important factor in the plot.

God only knows in how many tragedies the wide world over it has been a factor. The Scottish heath of a bygone age, the American home of the twentieth century, together with a vast variety of human habitations, unnumbered and unknown, have been the scenes of plots essentially similar. There is some fault that holds the possibilities of tragedy, ambition in one case, weakness in another, jealousy in a third. These may lead to nothing worse than an ordinary degree of unhappiness. But alcohol is added and becomes a determining factor. Then ambition plus alcohol, or weakness plus alcohol or jealousy plus alcohol spells murder.

The connection between strong drink and crime was fully recognized in Shakespeare's time though of course it was not understood as it is today. An act was passed in 1607 for repressing drunkenness which contains these words:

"The loathsome and odyous Synne of Drunkennes is of late growen into comon use within this Realme being the root and foundacion of many other enormious Synnes, as Bloodshed, Stabbings, Murder, Swearings, Fornicacion Adulterye and such like, to the great dishonour of God and of our Nacion, the overthrowe of many good Artes and Manuell Trades the disablinge of dyvers Workmen and the genrell ympovrishing of many good Subjects."

Since the nature of alcohol has not changed in the three hundred years since these words were written and since it has not yet been prohibited by national law in the old country or the new, its effects remain today just the same as ever.

As, however, we understand them so much better than did our forefathers, and as scientific investigation has demonstrated to us the close connection between alcohol and crime, and the reasons for the same, we are far more to blame for allowing it to exist in our midst than were those who lived in the seventeenth century.

Physiologists, psychologists, alienists and criminologists speak with the authority of expert knowledge against the use of alcohol. Their testimony is supported by a vast amount of practical experience. Colonel Maus, recently retired as surgeon-general of the Eastern Department of the United States Army after forty-one years of service, says: "Practically all the crime committed in the army directly or indirectly can be traced to the effect of alcohol."

Here is a letter from an English captain written from the front: "We sincerely hope the English and French governments will unite to enforce a complete prohibition. On looking over my orderly room cases for the last few months I note that with few exceptions all the offenses are attributable to drink and the exceptions are trifling affairs. The only cure and the one sincerely hoped for by those of us who view with apprehension our steadily increasing use of alcohol is its total effective prohibition both in England and France."

Very different from these offenses and not to be mentioned in the same breath with them are the unspeakable crimes of the Huns in Belgium. Testimony given in the Bryce report and gathered from the letters of Teuton soldiers, shows that in many cases these atrocities which have shocked the civilized world were committed under the influence of liquor. Even Germans would hardly have treated helpless little children as they have done had they not been more or less drugged.

We have in Macbeth weird suggestions of supernatural powers affecting human destiny, witches, with their charm wound up, withered and wild in appearance, making their baneful influence felt from the outset; their cauldron a compote of all gruesome things, suggestive of horror. The fillet of a fenny snake, eye of newt and toe of frog, wool of bat and tongue of dog, and the other ingredients of the enchanted pot may sound sufficiently repulsive, but for "a charm of powerful trouble" there is nothing to compare with that apparently harmless wine-cup whose contents will just stupefy the moral nature enough to enable the user, though a woman of refinement, to become a criminal.

As Lady Macbeth goes, after the deed, to replace the daggers beside the grooms, a loud knocking is heard without. It continues some time as the porter is slow in responding. "Knock, knock, knock," he says, "Who's there, in the name of Beelzebub?" and he pictures himself as the keeper of hell-gate, letting the sinners in.

His soliloquy is not the mere chatter of a loquacious old servitor. It suggests that this is indeed the gate of hell in a very real sense. This beautiful home, where "heaven's breath smells wooingly and where amid music of the birds and the perfume of the flowers loyal hearts might live happily and entertain for a season a good and gracious friend,—this place is transformed into a hell on earth. It becomes the scene of murder, and its inmates have brought upon themselves a punishment which will ever increase in the intensity of its horror, and compared with which any corporal suffering seems unworthy to be mentioned. Remorse is hell. This is what Lady Macbeth has brought upon herself and her husband, and the means by which she has compassed that deed, fatal to Duncan's life, but far more awfully fatal to their own two souls—is drink.

When the human spirit maintains its ascendency over the lower nature and is itself guided and illumined and possessed by the Divine, how happy and harmonious life becomes! But when, through alcohol's delusive influence, the higher nature is deadened and dethroned, then the storms of passion sweep unhindered destroying both character and happiness, and life may be described in Macbeth's own words, as "a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing."

From such rueful wreck and ruin, good Lord, deliver us.

TEACHING JIMMY SELF-CONTROL

MILFORD W. FOSHAY

Little Jimmy Ward was turning out to be a cry-baby. Big Jim was a good deal concerned about it. He had noticed that from the time his boy began to walk, whenever he tumbled down, tears and noise were in evidence. The same kind of cry came when he was denied his own way. It was not a lusty cry of protest or anger, but a cry of dejection, sort of a heart-broken wail. He was hurt and his spirit was gone.

Jimmy's father looked back to the time when he was the same sort of chap, and he had lost out by it. Half his life had been ruined because he had no resisting power. Thus, when he was invited to have a drink with the boys and prove that he was a man, he did it without a thought of the possibility of refusal. It took just about six months for John Barleycorn to become his master, and had it not been for an unusual experience he never would have come out from under the tyranny. What could he do to save his boy from the sure results of the same kind of weakness?

Jimmy had started his first term in school, and every afternoon he came home crying. He had fallen down, and some one had called him a cry-baby. He did his best to merit the name. The next day a boy shoved him, and he resorted to tears. The following day, a girl pinched him, and his eyes overflowed. And so it went on for a few weeks.

One Saturday afternoon when Mr. Ward was having his half-holiday from business he took Jimmy off by himself and started a series of experiments. First, he told his son to strike his hand against the edge of the table until it hurt.

"What d'yeh want me to do that for?" he asked in alarm, almost beginning to cry. "I don't like to be hurt!"

"I know that, but you do get hurt nearly every day. Everybody gets hurt some, all through their lives, and I want to teach you how to make it hurt less. Now, then, hit your hand there on the table."

Thus encouraged, Jimmy struck his hand until he caught it in the other one with an "Ouch!"

"It hurt, didn't it?" his father asked quickly and sympathetically. "It's enough to make any little boy cry."

Half a minute of this kind of talk, and Jimmy was blubbering, and rubbing the hurt place. Then Mr. Ward turned the little fellow's mind to something else, and when the effect was passed, said:

"Now, I want you to strike your other hand on the table harder than you did before. I want to show you something."

The boy began very gently, increasing the force on the smooth surface. Suddenly his father tipped the table, his hand came against the sharp edge, and a howl of pain went up. Instantly Mr. Ward showed him a toy box he had wanted for a long time, saying sharply, "Here, Jimmy, look at this."

The crying ceased, a look of delight spread over the child's features and he thought no more of the hurt. After a few minutes his father asked about the hand.

"Why, I forgot all about it!" Jimmy answered, in astonishment. "And it hurt like everything, too."

"Jimmy," his father went on, gravely, "this is what I wanted to show you. If you learn to turn your attention to something else when you are hurt you will not have to cry and have the boys and girls calling you a cry-baby."

Quite a long time he talked. Then he suggested that they make a game of it. Jimmy readily promised to try to think of something else every time he was hurt, and the bargain was struck.

An immediate improvement was seen, and it continued right along, for Mr. Ward saw to it that Jimmy did not forget that he was playing a game. This was all very well for a while, but it did not go deep enough. It was simply good preparation for getting ready to meet the more important things. As time went by and Jimmy grew older, his father explained that forgetfulness of an injury was not the highest kind of self-control. Circumstances would arise which could not be put aside, but must be met. He illustrated these talks by his failures in examinations, told him how much more manly it was to resolve to do better next time than to be depressed, and had the satisfaction of seeing him grow stronger in his attitude toward unpleasant occurrences.

So it went on until Jimmy reached the age when he went out nights with other young fellows. His father trembled, yet was hopeful. In an intimate talk he had set the manliness of Christ before him, showing especially the self-control of Jesus in refusing to be made a king, in order that He might become a Savior. He saw that Jimmy was much impressed with the idea that to have a right purpose and, for the sake of accomplishing it, subordinate the inclination to ease and pleasure, was the glory of self-control and yielded the greatest degree of happiness. After this, Mr. Ward waited anxiously for a testing time, which, in the nature of things, he knew was bound to come.

One night Jimmy did not come in at ten o'clock, which was the limit set. Mr. Ward did not sleep. Jimmy came in at two in the morning.

"Hello, Jimmy, a little late, aren't you?" his father called out.

"Say, dad, I wish you'd come in my room a minute," was the low response.

Slipping out of bed, his father went in. Jimmy was sitting on the edge of a chair nursing his knee and staring at the wall. After a moment he spoke, with his eyes still on the wall.

"I guess I see now what you've been trying to do for a good while with me. This business of self-control's got a whole lot to it, and all your teaching was hammered in to stick. This evening Jack Farley took us to the hotel, and I'm ashamed to say I took a drink with the rest. Didn't feel like resisting the way some fools do, you know," and he turned his eyes on his father, while the last words came out sarcastically to the delight of Mr. Ward.

"Well," Jimmy went on as his father nodded understandingly, "we kept it up a little while, and then Burt Hinson began to act silly. The stuff went to his head, and I saw the best-standing senior in school acting like an idiot. Whatever self-control he had naturally, was taken away from him. Like a flash, I saw things. Your teaching was driven home, I tell you! I saw that a man has need of all the self-control he can acquire to meet what's coming in life, and that he's the biggest kind of fool to take something that'll leave him wide open to anything that happens along. None of the stuff, thank you, for me. You've done it, dad; you've done it!"

This was ten years ago, and Mr. Ward has not yet had cause for worriment about Jimmy.

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Maryland White Ribboners Celebrate 1,000 Membership Gain

Special Correspondence

Delegates from every section of Maryland, 157 in number and representing a membership of 5,016, attended the state convention in Towson. The residents of the city opened their doors and cared for the visitors in a most hospitable manner, a large part of the entertaining of delegates being done by those who are not members of the local union.

The features of the opening day were the addresses of welcome by Judge Frank I. Duncan, Senator N. D. R. Allen, and the local president, Mrs. C. Rebecca Bowen, and the response on behalf of the convention by Mrs. Mary G. Bailey of Prince George's county.

The grand gold medal contest was one of the best ever held in the state. The judges had great difficulty in deciding on the winner, but the medal was finally awarded to Miss Lillian Gore, the presentation speech being made by Miss Flora E. Strout, World's W. C. T. U. representative to Burma.

On Wednesday morning the convention was called to order by the president, Mrs. Mary R. Haslup, and from first to last there was "something doing" every minute. The review of the year's work by the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Annie D. Starr, showed a gain of approximately 1,000 members. The treasurer's report showed receipts of $8,485.95, and expenditures of $7,512.26. The annual address of Mrs. Mary R. Haslup, for twenty-three years the able president of the Maryland W. C. T. U., was a message of great power and inspiration. Miss Flora E. Strout, World's W. C. T. U. representative gave an interesting account of her work in the mission fields of Japan and Burma.

The Towson L. T. L. presented a clever and most entertaining playlet, "The Coming Victory." Children represented the dry states, Alaska being impersonated by a tiny tot in a fur costume. Another tot carried a huge roll marked "Webb-Kenyon Law." Maryland, a little maid in white, wearing a pennant marked "Prohibition," in a most pleasing manner welcomed the dry states. Miss Carrie A. Greene, state L. T. L. secretary, gave a glowing report of the year's work, a total of twenty-one new legions having been organized.

Comfort bags and the many-tailed bandages have been made by the hundreds, and the women in every local union are eager to do "their bit" for the comfort and safety of the boys who have responded to the call to arms.

The speaker of the last evening of the convention was Rev. John Royal Harris, head of the Pennsylvania Dry Federation, who gave his address on "Sinning Against the Multitude," a stirring and lively discourse.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Mary R. Haslup; vice-president, Mrs. Pauline W. Holme; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Annie D. Starr; recording secretary, Miss Rebecca T. Miller; treasurer, Mrs. K. A. Lips.

TREMENDOUS VALUE FOR 15 CENTS

Washington, D. C.—An unusual offer is being made by the publishers of the Pathfinder, to send the paper to new readers 13 weeks for 15 cents. This well known national weekly magazine contains all the worth while news of the world, illustrated and presented in a most entertaining manner. It is clean, sincere, non-partisan, reliable—well printed in large type. It puts everything clearly, fairly and briefly.

Washington is the fountain head of the activities and progress of the day; the Pathfinder is right on the ground—the only big national publication at the seat of government. $1 for a year, or send 15 cents for thirteen weeks' trial subscription to the Pathfinder, Box 90, Washington, D. C. The 15 cents does not repay them, but they are glad to invest in new friends.

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Compendium of Temperance Truth, 240 pages, cloth. Price, 50 cents.

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Blotters, eight varieties. Price, 50, 20 cents; 100, 35 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

Among Our Workers

Mrs. Lora S. La Mance, National W. C. T. U. organizer, was the speaker at the Ontario (Canada) provincial W. C. T. U. convention, held in Cornwall, September 25-28. Much enthusiasm prevailed. All of the former officers were re-elected. The citizens of Cornwall, in hospitable Canadian fashion, gave a banquet and took the delegates for a long drive along the beautiful St. Lawrence river. Ontario white ribbon women are pushing relief work and providing comforts for the boys in the trenches. One delegate at the convention had six sons in the service, and several others had three, showing that Canadian women are both brave and patriotic. They expect their sons to go to the defense of their country and pride themselves on setting an example of fortitude.

Mrs. Eliza E. Peterson, National superintendent of Work Among Colored People, recently spent over four weeks in Georgia, organizing seven permanent unions and gaining many new members among those of her own race. One of the officers of the Georgia W. C. T. U., in writing of her work, says: "I am delighted with Mrs. Peterson's work. She is as wonderful in her way as was Booker T. Washington in his." Those who know her best realize that she is displaying wonderful powers of leadership and endearing herself to her own people by her great patience and tenderness.

Mrs. Linnie Carl, National Y. P. B. field secretary, closed an engagement in Essex county, New York, with a rousing meeting at Keeseville, Sunday evening, September 16. "She is a fine speaker and held the attention of her audience," writes our correspondent.

Those versed in Oriental languages will be interested in the fact that the practical system of stenography adapted to their use by Mrs. Julia A. Barrett, a white ribboner, has received official recognition from the highest educational authorities of China. Four somewhat different systems were submitted for approval, among them the one originated by Mrs. Barrett, and entered in the competition by her former pupil, T. F. Lam.

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and when wife or mother complains of fatigue, poor appetite, loss of energy and ambition, she needs rest, out-of-door exercise and building up. The first thought should be.

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Directions for Making Comfort Bags for Army. Illustrated. Price, 2 cents each; 50, 15 cents; 100, 25 cents.

Program for Temperance Day in the Public Schools, by Edith Smith Davis. Eight pages. Price, 5 cents.

Almost (A True Story). Vida Irene Thompson. Price, 2 cents each; 50, 20 cents; 100, 35 cents.

Best Methods of Teaching Temperance. (Prize Essay). Alma J. Hill. Price, 3 cents each; 50, 35 cents; 100, 60 cents.

Directions for Making Comfort Bags for Navy. Illustrated. Price, 2 cents each; 50, 15 cents; 100, 25 cents.

Directions for Making Many Tailed Bandages. Price, 50, 10 cents; 100, 15 cents.

His Personal Concern. Price, 50, 10 cents; 100, 15 cents.

"Don't Let the Boy Touch Liquor." Price, 2 cents each; 50, 10 cents; 100, 15 cents.

The Two Glasses. Price, 2 cents each; 50, 15 cents; 100, 25 cents.

Prohibition the Doctrine of Self Defense. Price, each, 2 cents; 50, 15 cents; 100, 25 cents.

Mother vs. the Other Woman. Price, 2 cents each; 50, 15 cents; 100, 25 cents.

How About Kansas? (Official Testimony concerning Prohibition). Price 2 cents each; 50, 15 cents; 100, 25 cents.

Our Foreign-Born Neighbors. Price, 2 cents each; 50, 20 cents; 100, 35 cents.

To the Voter (Picture Leaflet). Price, 50, 10 cents; 100, 15 cents.

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Scotch Ship-Building Town Gives Big Majority for Prohibition

It is frequently said that the shipbuilders of Scotland are opposed to wartime prohibition. To ascertain the truth of this statement, a citizen's committee in Clydebank, a ship-building town a few miles from Glasgow, arranged for a comprehensive plebiscite. Ballots to be signed by every inhabitant of the town over sixteen years of age were distributed to the householders. The counting of the votes took place in the municipal buildings, the mayor acting as returning officer. The count showed 8,207 in favor of prohibition and only 1,861 against, or a majority for prohibition of 6,346 out of 10,000 votes cast.

Speaking of Christmas Gifts? Do Not Forget W. C. T. U. Badges

LOOP BOW PIN, white enamel on sterling silver, with letters W. C. T. U.
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FLAT BOW PIN, white enamel on sterling silver, without letters.
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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

McLennan County, Texas, Joins the Dry Ranks

McLennan county, Texas, voted dry at a recent election. This action on the part of the voters seems to have been inspired by a desire to safeguard the soldiers at Camp MacArthur from the influences that impair efficiency. Seventy saloons and five wholesale houses are affected.

Died of Treating!

Among drinking people treating the boys who are going into the training camps is one of the approved forms of expressing good will, and numerous drinks are considered a necessary preliminary to wishing the prospective soldier luck and health and joy and safety, and whatever else may seem to the wishers desirable. This means of so-called good fellowship, however, leads in a direction entirely away from the prizes coveted for the boys. Camp Grant, at Rockford, Ill., has recently witnessed the tragic effect of this manner of expressing good wishes. Private Just Anderson, of the ambulance train, is dead at thirty-one years of age, as a result of delirium tremens. His number was drawn among the early ones and he announced that he was "going to war." His friends began to buy him drinks. He was an ice man and every saloonkeeper on his route "bought" every time he appeared.

When he was called before his division board he was so hilariously intoxicated he was told to come again a few days later. On his second visit he was accepted.

That called for "parties" from his friends. They continued until he was ordered to Camp Grant. Then all limits were exceeded. Finally he was put on the train with a big bottle for company. He was helped from the train when it reached there—merrily, noisily drunk.

And now he is dead, dead at thirty-one, through the influence of friends who thought to honor him for his patriotism in giving himself in the hour of his country's need.

Louisiana to Lose 1,500 Saloons

Approximately 1,500 Louisiana saloons, 500 of them in New Orleans, will be compelled to close their doors as a result of the check put upon the manufacture of whisky by the federal government, says a southern correspondent to the *Christian Science Monitor.*

War Tax Puts More Than 500 Chicago Bars Out of Business

Chicago saloonkeepers are feeling the pinch of the war tax on beer and whisky, and as a result the past week has witnessed the closing of many of the long-established saloons of the city, the number being variously estimated at anywhere from 500 to 1,000. This is the period for the renewal of the semi-annual licenses, and while the records will not be complete for a few days the indications are that many of the saloons which have had a large trade in ten-cent whisky will be unable to remain in operation.

"The approach of the water wagon as the national vehicle, the bar on hard liquor manufacture, war taxes, increased prices for old King Alcohol in barrel or bottle and decreased consumption—these things tied the crepe on many a dramshop door," said the *Chicago Herald* in explanation. "Fearing a hard winter, the owners did not renew their licenses. The estimate of experts at the city hall is that about one saloon in every eleven in Chicago put up its shutters forever."

Campaigning for Total Abstinence in the Philippines

The victory for prohibition in the island of Porto Rico is giving impetus to the movement in other island dependencies and in the Latin countries of South America. The subject of prohibition is a live one in the Philippines, and a campaign with headquarters in Manila is in progress. Miss Vera Adamson, a Christian missionary from the United States, has gladly consented to distribute temperance literature, of which the National W. C. T. U. has sent her a supply, and to give temperance teaching along with her regular missionary activities.

"There is surely great need of temperance teaching in the Philippines," writes Miss Adamson, "for the people know almost nothing about scientific temperance and almost all the people, men, women and children, smoke. Cigarets are used in Manila but in the North it is cigars—a home made variety about ten inches long which do for the whole family and last a good part of a week. It is strange to see two people stop on the street, many times total strangers, and get a light, one from the other, women from men and men from women—it makes no difference just so they can go on their way with a smoke.

"Here in Vigan I am able to do temperance work with my regular duties through our Bible woman, who is an earnest temperance worker. She has written articles on temperance for the papers, and is able to distribute anti-liquor literature as she goes from house to house in her Bible work. Work is also being done in the Sunday schools. In Vigan we have a temperance superintendent and observe Temperance Sundays by special talks and distribution of literature. Much of the literature sent by the National W. C. T. U. can be used among the high school boys in our Christian dormitory. The boys in the school are not allowed to smoke, although I fear many of them do when they are away from the dormitory.

"There is considerable work already being done among the women of Manila. Tagalog, the language spoken in Manila, is different from that spoken in other parts of the islands. It seems advisable, however, to have literature translated into that language for distribution among that tribe. At Laoag, farther north, mothers' meetings have been started, and they may be a nucleus for temperance work. Certainly some of the literature sent will be helpful to them. At present a larger number of young women are being educated and prepared for leadership. In them is our hope for the future."

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Prominent Ohio Dailies Recent Converts to Prohibition

The *Cleveland Plain Dealer* and the *Columbus Dispatch* experienced an eleventh-hour change of heart on the state-wide prohibition question. Both papers gave hearty editorial support to the prohibition amendment during the last weeks of the campaign.

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Price, per hundred, 35 cents.

"A Friendly Word to Young Men," by Richmond Pearson Hobson of Merrimac fame. Printed in blue, with flag in colors. Price, 2 cents each; per fifty, 20 cents; per hundred, 35 cents.

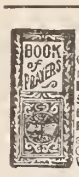
"Letter from Mother." Facsimile letter with W. C. T. U. monogram and flag in colors, printed in blue. Price, 3 cents each; per fifty, 25 cents; per hundred, 40 cents. **Envelop** for letter with W. C. T. U. monogram. Price, 50, 25 cents; 100, 40 cents. **Letter and Envelop.** Price, 5 cents; 100, 75 cents.

Protecting the Home Folks (a warning against vice). Each, 2 cents; 50, 25 cents; 100, 40 cents.

"What God Says to His Soldiers." A unique arrangement of Scripture texts under subjects: Reveille—Roll Call—Attention — Quick March—Halt—etc. Printed on card 4¼x2¾, a convenient size to slip into a Testament, with flag in colors and texts printed in blue.
Price, 2 cents each; per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 30 cents.

Pledge Cards, "White Cross Obligations." Price, 2 cents each; per 50, 20 cents; per hundred, 30 cents.

Directions for Comfort Bags.
Price, 2 cents each; per fifty, 15 cents; per hundred, 25 cents.
(When ordering, please state whether directions are wanted for comfort bags for soldiers or sailors.)



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FRANK G. CARPENTER

IN every Chautauqua Association and in nearly every town and village of the United States, Frank G. Carpenter is known as the man who can come back from some place and then tell about it so that you think you have been there. After going into all the odd corners of the world, Mr. Carpenter has now turned his steps toward the farms and factories of his native land. Already he has told stories in the Christian Herald of steel and cotton, of sugar and of sulphur, of oil and lumber, and he has only just made a beginning. This exceedingly interesting series of articles, under the title of the

GREATER UNITED STATES

appears regularly in the

CHRISTIAN HERALD

Mr. Carpenter is making studies of our farms, factories, and mines from the standpoint of efficiency and industrial preparedness, and will make careful investigations of the wealth and resources of the United States, telling in the Christian Herald how they may be mobilized in times of need.

The aim of these travels is to learn just what we have in resources and industry, and how they may be protected, developed, and made most efficient for the American people.

Mr. Carpenter is making extensive travels throughout the United States, covering the great agricultural and industrial centers. He is taking up the great industries and is showing the new things that are taking place in them, especially drugs, dyes, etc. These articles deal with New England, with the newest South with its iron and sulphur, cotton and chemicals, and with the bread and meat lands of the Mississippi Valley. He will show what is going on in and about the Great Lakes, including the vast iron mines on which our manufacturing industry is founded.

Mr. Carpenter will visit and tell about the fast-growing Southwest including the oil and gasoline centers of Texas and Oklahoma, the new states of Arizona and New Mexico, and also the Northwest and the Pacific Slope.

The Rockies with their gold and silver, and the mountains of copper now being mined with steam shovels, will give interesting stories, as will also Uncle Sam's work in exploiting our National Parks, and in reclaiming the desert and in draining the swamps.

You should be a regular reader of the Christian Herald and enjoy these special features which are now appearing:

THE MILLENNIUM—WHAT, WHEN AND WHERE. An Additional Series of Articles on Prophecy by America's Greatest Expositor, Prof. James M. Gray, D. D., Dean of the Moody Bible Institute.
VITAL HUMAN STORIES FROM RUSSIA. By Maynard Owen Williams.
DRAWINGS AND POEMS. By Robert Riggs and Margaret E. Sangster.
THE WITNESS. A Serial Novel by Grace Livingston Hill Lutz.
HOWARD CHASE. A New Novel by Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, D. D., Author of "In His Steps," to begin in the late fall.
ADVENTURES IN NEIGHBORING. By Vera L. Connolly.
WEEKLY SERMON by a distinguished pastor.
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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON by Dr. Allison.
YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES
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Preferred Prohibition to Presidency

At the convention of the Southern Appalachian Good Roads association, held recently in Nashville, Tenn., prohibition found an ardent champion in the person of Mr. A. D. Williams, a resident of West Virginia. The convention had indicated that it did not propose to endorse the Federal amendment for National Constitutional Prohibition. Nominated as president of the society, Mr. Williams declined the honor, saying: "For the good of the Good Roads association, myself and my family, I feel compelled to decline. Because of the self-respect which I hold I refuse to accept the presidency of an organization with purposes so narrow as to refuse endorsement of better and cleaner government, as well as good roads." In vain did his friends who were opposed to the endorsement of the measure try to persuade him that no "personal prejudice" should influence him. Mr. Williams remained steadfast. After much discussion, the convention decided to endorse the Federal amendment for National Constitutional Prohibition. Mr. Williams was immediately made president of the association and graciously accepted amid enthusiastic applause.

Commendatory Words of English Press on American Anti-Liquor Methods

In the course of two articles by Lord Northcliffe, entitled "The Americans at War," appearing simultaneously in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, *The Times*, and *The Daily Mail* of London, he says: "America has a prompt and unexpected way of doing things in this country which is pleasingly refreshing. One morning I read that all saloons within five miles of Yaphank had been closed. Nothing more was said about it. No discussion preceded the matter. There were no abstruse calculations as to compensation. The United States is at war; saloons are not good for war, close them. That's all there was to it."

The Daily Mail in its leading article, "No Beating About the Bush," remarks: "Americans are just as devoted as we are to the liberty of the individual, but no nation is so energetic in putting individual liberty in its proper place when it threatens to hinder the public good. Their common sense, for instance, tells them that the sale of liquor in the neighborhood of camps is a bad thing. They do not, as we do, look out at once for some method by which the question can be 'compromised.' Instead they close the saloons within a given radius, and there is no dodging of the issue, no agitation over 'vested interests,' no talk of 'compensation.' The saloons are simply closed."

Chicago Cabaret Claims New Victim of Drink

Another item has been added to the long list of tragedies which have grown out of the cabaret night life of Chicago, in the disappearance of a girl of seventeen, Miss Cecile Franke, who made a round of the cabarets of the city in company with another girl and two men.

"The cabarets are the best arguments of prohibitionists today," Chief of Police Schuettler is reported as saying. "Unless the cabarets are closed Chicago will be dry—dry as a bone—in six years. They are bad, all bad."

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Test Your Memory

VIDA IRENE THOMPSON, Circulation Manager

How trustworthy is that memory of yours? Can you rely on it, or does it leave you in the lurch just when you need it most? Do you frequently have to say, "There, I knew that, but I can't think of it now!"

Have you read this issue of THE SIGNAL through page by page? Then turn to the "Quiz," and see how much of what you have read is stored away for future use. You will find that you can strengthen your memory as you do your muscles, by judicious exercises.

A friend writes that she reads an article slowly and deliberately, then lays the paper aside for a time before reading more. In this manner she digests each article in the paper, and after finishing the entire number, she turns to the questions, and is delighted to find that her memory is more vigorous than for years. And what a fund of information she is acquiring! We have the privilege of a world outlook today, and can't afford to be anything else but well-informed.

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Boston Liquor Man Sentenced to Jail for Selling to Sailor

Judge M. J. Creed of the Boston Municipal Criminal court recently sentenced Daniel J. Bresnahan to serve six months in the house of correction for selling intoxicating liquor to a sailor. "Any man who sells liquor to sailors or soldiers in our country's present condition," declared the court, "deserves a substantial sentence, and should be imprisoned and not let off with a fine."

What 15c Will Bring You from the Nation's Capital

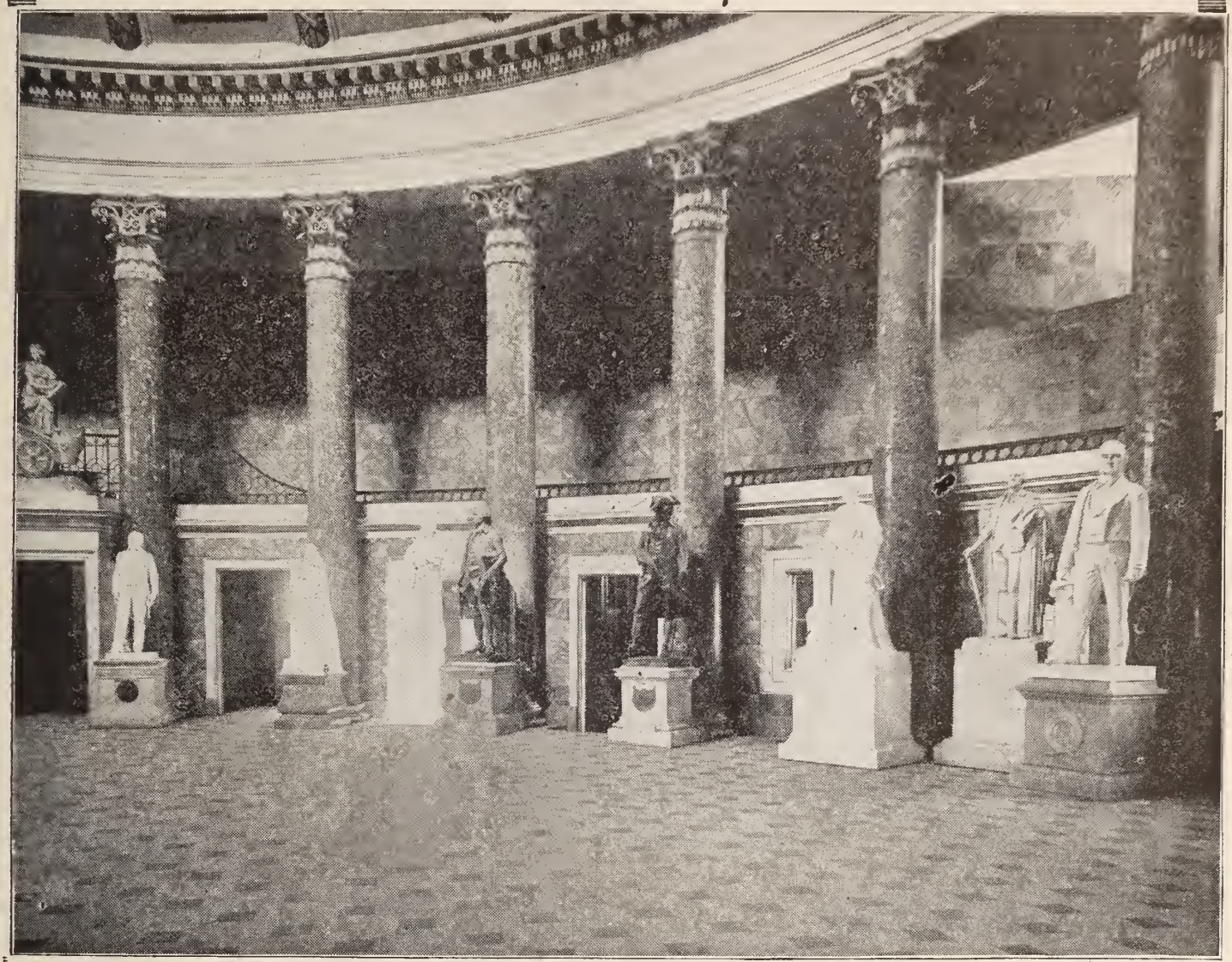
Washington, the home of the Pathfinder, is the nerve-center of civilization; history is being made at this world capital. The Pathfinder's illustrated weekly review gives you a clear, impartial and correct diagnosis of public affairs during these strenuous, epoch-making days.

The little matter of 15c in stamps or coin will bring you the Pathfinder 13 weeks on trial. The Pathfinder is an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's center, for the Nation; a paper that prints all the news of the world and tells the truth and only the truth; now in its 24th year. This paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but $1 a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money, this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the Pathfinder is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is. A dollar bill mailed at our risk will bring you the Pathfinder for a full year, or simply send 15c to show that you might like such a paper, and we will send the Pathfinder on probation 13 weeks. This does not repay us but we are glad to invest in new friends. Pathfinder, Box 99, Washington, D.C.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLIII | EVANSTON, ILL., NOVEMBER 15, 1917 | No. 44



Statuary Hall in the Capitol Building, Washington, D. C.
The Statue of Frances E. Willard the third from the right

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Washington, D. C.
December 2-7, 1917

NOTICE TO READER: When you finish reading this magazine place a 1 cent stamp on this notice, hand same to any postal employee, and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers and sailors at the front. *No wrapping—no address.*
—A. S. BURLESON, Postmaster General

NEW YORK VOTES FOR SUFFRAGE BY 95,000 MAJORITY

TWO MILLION WOMEN IN EMPIRE STATE ENFRANCHISED

New York, the strategic state in the woman suffrage movement, has surrendered and given to its women full franchise rights. By a majority of over 95,000 the suffrage amendment was voted into the constitution of the state on November 6. As a result of this election nearly 2,000,000 women will be enfranchised.

"Over the top at last," was the comment of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, when the result was reported to her. "Now all we have to do is roll down the other side to complete victory for the women of the United States."

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, honorary president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, declared: "The New York election will have a decided influence upon the British House of Lords in granting the extension of woman suffrage to the women of Great Britain. It will also influence the French parliament to take similar action."

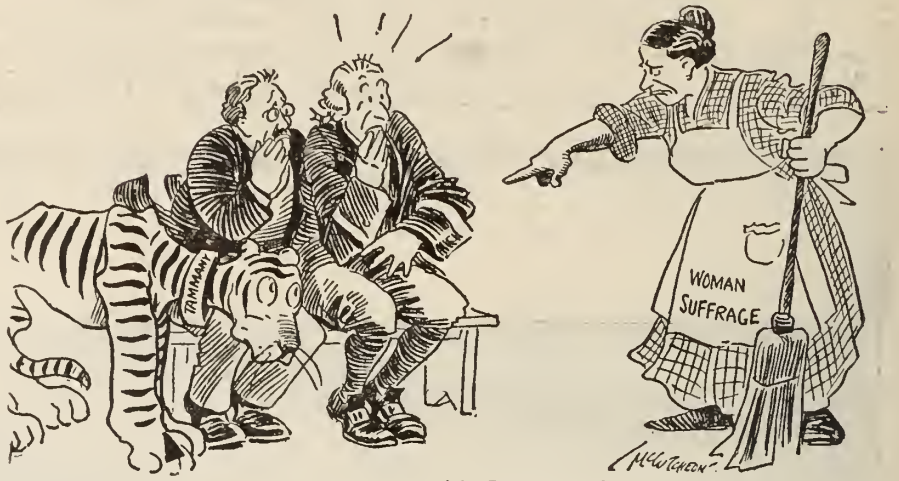
This victory followed one of the most thorough campaigns ever conducted. Moving pictures, signboards, newspaper advertisements, street parades, out-door rallies and innumerable indoor meetings were some of the agencies used to bring the suffrage message to the voters.

That this notable landslide for "votes for women" in New York will influence Congress to adopt a resolution submitting a federal suffrage amendment to the state legislatures cannot be doubted. National constitutional suffrage for women in the near future is inevitable.

The text of the suffrage amendment which won November 6 follows:

> Every citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for ninety days, and an inhabitant of this state one year next preceding an election, and for the last four months a resident of the election district in which he or she may offer his or her vote, shall be entitled to vote at such an election in the election district of which he or she shall at the time be a resident, and not elsewhere, for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elective by the people, and upon all questions which may be submitted to the vote of the people;
>
> Provided, however, that a citizen by marriage shall have been an inhabitant of the United States for five years; and provided that in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the state or of the United States, in army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his or her vote by reason of his or her absence from such election district; and the legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and the place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election districts in which they respectively reside.

The former law uses the word "male" in the first line, and the words "or she" and "or her" are not used.



Copyright, John T. McCutcheon, in *Chicago Tribune.*

WOMAN SUFFRAGE—"Say, if you think I'm going to have that beast tracking things up around here, you're mighty mistaken."

SUFFRAGE STATUS

States and Territories Where Women Have Full Suffrage:

WYOMING	OREGON
COLORADO	ARIZONA
IDAHO	NEVADA
UTAH	MONTANA
WASHINGTON	NEW YORK
CALIFORNIA	ALASKA
KANSAS	

Presidential and Municipal Suffrage:
ILLINOIS NEBRASKA
NORTH DAKOTA

Presidential Suffrage:
MICHIGAN INDIANA RHODE ISLAND

Suffrage at Primaries:
ARKANSAS

Municipal Suffrage:
VERMONT

Suffrage Situation in Indiana and Ohio

The Indiana suffrage law, passed by the last legislature, has been held to be unconstitutional by the Indiana supreme court as to all except presidential suffrage.

On November 6, Ohio voted on a referendum on the Reynolds suffrage law, repealing it by a majority of approximately 100,000. This law, conferring upon women the right to vote for Presidential candidates, was passed by the last legislature. The referendum was promoted by the liquor interests. There was in the possession of the Ohio Suffrage Association ample evidence to convict of fraud and forgery, the men back of the petition, but the courts and secretary of state did not grant the association a general hearing nor give them an opportunity to throw out the petitions on these grounds. According to the *Woman Citizen,* 581 of these petitions were circulated by saloonkeepers and barkeepers; 246 petitions were circulated by employes of the brewers or personal liberty leagues, and by men most closely allied with the liquor interests, and everything connected with the referendum movement plainly showed that it was the work of the political liquor ring of Ohio.

San José Votes Out Saloons

San José's seventy-eight saloons must close their doors January 1, 1918. Such was the verdict at the polls November 6, when by a majority of 1,547 the citizens voted to rid the city of all dramshops.

On November 20, Los Angeles will vote on a measure that will do away with certain vicious developments of café night life and will outlaw the saloons, and on November 27, San Diego will vote on an ordinance to make the city bone dry.

Nebraska Brewery Becomes Cereal Mill

The plant of the Gehling brewery at Falls City, Neb., is reported to have been converted into a cereal mill. The concern will be known as the Western Cereal company. The mills will soon be in active operation.

New Jersey Elects Legislature Favorable to Local Option

Election returns in New Jersey indicate that the new legislature will favor the passage of a local option bill.

Attorney General Rules Against Importation of Distilled Liquors

A plan to import large quantities of distilled spirits into the United States by taking advantage of a technical loophole produced by the wording of the war emergency revenue bill has been defeated by the decision of Attorney General Gregory. This decision is to the effect that the war emergency revenue bill does not repeal the provisions of the Food Conservation Act governing the importation of distilled spirits. This act provides that after September 9 no distilled spirits shall be imported into the United States.

Election Shows Prohibition Sentiment Strong in Kentucky

Dry majorities in most of the counties of Kentucky on November 6 virtually insure the election of a legislature favorable to the passage of a measure submitting a constitutional amendment.

NEW MEXICO PROVES PATRIOTISM BY TWO TO ONE VOTE AGAINST LIQUOR TRAFFIC

New Mexico is on the map—the prohibition map—the twenty-seventh state. By a majority, estimated at over 20,000 votes, New Mexico voted out the liquor traffic, root and branch, on November 6. Every county and every city turned in a fine majority against John Barleycorn. Albuquerque, Santa Fe, Las Vegas, Gallup, Roswell and other cities put themselves on record for sobriety and righteousness.

The campaign was unique in one respect; the amendment had the support of all officialdom. Governor and Mrs. Lindsey were among its most eloquent and indefatigable champions. The secretary of state, Hon. Antonio Lucero, was chairman of the Dry Federation, and other prominent state officers, members of the supreme court and the United States Senators worked for it. As was anticipated, the Spanish-Americans, who form a large part of the population of the state, gave their support to the amendment.

The liquor interests attempted to deceive the people into believing they had given up hope at the outset and would make no organized opposition; but for months they had been carrying on a vigorous "pussyfoot" campaign and using liquor money freely in the circulation of anti-prohibition falsehoods and in appeals especially to the Spanish element. During the last weeks before election some of the liquor concerns openly attempted to circularize the state with an assortment of stale, hackneyed fabrications termed by them "arguments against prohibition." The falsity and weakness of these mis-statements were so palpable that they hardly merited a refutation and, judging from the election returns, few if any citizens were misled by them.

The victory in New Mexico will give a decided impetus to the dry movement in Texas, its neighbor to the east, which is now four-fifths dry and expects to vote on state-wide prohibition next year. Its influence will be felt tremendously in the campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition, as it gives assurance of one more state legislature ready to ratify the Federal amendment when it is submitted to the states by Congress, and it will strengthen the morale of every state that is to vote in 1918 and every legislature contemplating the passage of a prohibition measure during the coming winter.

FATE OF OHIO IN THE BALANCE

DRYS BELIEVE FAIR COUNT WILL GIVE PROHIBITION MAJORITY

Whatever shall be the final returns on the official re-count in the Ohio election, the outcome must be conceded to be a great triumph for prohibition. On November. 6, the state voted for the third time on the wet and dry question. In 1914, the wet majority was 84,152; in 1915, it was reduced to 55,408.

A special delivery message received as we go to press from Mrs. Lucy E. Van Kirk, editor of the Ohio state W. C. T. U. paper, says: "The result of the Ohio election at this writing is still undecided. We believe that prohibition has won by a substantial majority, but the liquor element is using the most desperate means to secure an adverse decision. They claim a mistake in the city of Cincinnati of 10,000 votes in one place and nearly 2,000 votes in another.

"The very name Cincinnati arouses our suspicions, and the governor of Ohio is now sending representatives to the city to investigate. The people want the truth and will not be satisfied with anything less. To show that we are not biassed in our opinion I quote from an editorial which appeared in the *Ohio State Journal*. The editor of this paper is in touch with Ohio politics and we think understands the situation.

"'Cincinnati's reputation in such matters is so bad that suspicion that the wet ring there is trying to steal the prohibition election is natural and inevitable,' says the *Journal*. 'Cincinnati is a corrupt and decadent town and persons who know anything of Ohio political history find it hard to believe that these discoveries of errors in favor of the wets are honest. They may be, but we find few, regardless of their convictions on the prohibition issue, who think so. If Cincinnati is honest this time, she is paying the penalty for her many crooked tricks of the past in the widespread feeling that she is not.

"'The whole decent Ohio public demands a fair count in Cincinnati. If it appears that the state has gone wet by reason of the eleventh-hour changes in Cincinnati's vote, no doubt some one will bring action to test the correctness of the count. Until then, as we understand it, the state administration can go no farther than to give its moral support to the effort to get at the truth. If suit is brought and there is complaint of the Hamilton county authorities' conduct of the prosecution, the state may step in and, through the attorney general or other counsel designated by the governor, direct the inquiry itself. When the time comes, we trust the state authorities will take hold of the matter with a firm hand. There is not much faith in Hamilton county justice and the people will hold the state administration responsible for finding out the truth and acting accordingly.'"

HONOR ROLL

—of—

PROHIBITION STATES AND TERRITORIES AND DATE OF GOING INTO EFFECT

Maine	1851
Kansas	1880
North Dakota	1889
Oklahoma	1907
Georgia	1908
North Carolina	1909
Mississippi	1909
Tennessee	1909
West Virginia	1914
Alabama	1915
Arizona	1915
Virginia	1916
Colorado	1916
Oregon	1916
Washington	1916
Arkansas	1916
Iowa	1916
Idaho	1916
South Carolina	1916
Nebraska	1917
South Dakota	1917
Utah	1917
District of Columbia	1917
Alaska	†Jan. 1, 1918
Indiana	†April 2, 1918
Michigan	*April 30, 1918
New Hampshire	†May 1, 1918
Montana	*Dec. 31, 1918
New Mexico	†Oct. 1, 1918
Porto Rico	†March 2, 1918
Canal Zone	

*Enacted 1916. †Enacted 1917.

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1918

Utah††	Missouri	Florida
Minnesota	Wyoming	Nevada

††Now have statutory prohibition. Will vote on constitutional amendment.

Only One Wet Spot in Delaware

As a result of the November 6 election, the state of Delaware is dry with the sole exception of the city of Wilmington. Rural New Castle county and the city of Wilmington voted as separate units, the county voting dry by 724 majority, and Wilmington voting wet by a majority of 2,371. The other two counties of the state, Kent and Sussex, have been dry since 1907.

The liquorites were given a hard fight in Wilmington and it is reported that they could not have carried the city by legal methods, but resorted to colonization and fraudulent registration.

Liquor Not Sold at Army Canteens in France, General Pershing Asserts

That everything possible is being done to encourage temperance, morality and wholesome living among the United States soldiers in France is affirmed by Adjutant General McCain of the War Department, in an interesting letter to Congressman John G. Cooper of Youngstown, Ohio, published recently in the *Columbus Dispatch*.

Mr. Cooper, some time ago, referred to the War Department reports he had received through high officials of the Presbyterian church, indicating that the American troops were allowed to purchase intoxicating liquor at their company canteens and that this condition encouraged intemperance and immorality.

General McCain cabled General Pershing and received a complete official report from the commander-in-chief of the American expeditionary forces.

Soft Drinks Sold

"General Pershing, to whom this matter was referred for investigation," says McCain's letter, "states that no canteens of the kind referred to by you are maintained with the American forces in France, and none such are contemplated.

"Exchanges similar to post exchanges, and at which only soft drinks are sold, are maintained by the Y. M. C. A. for the soldiers. In addition, some organizations maintain similar exchanges of their own."

General Pershing states that every proper effort has been made and will be made to insure temperance among officers and men of his command and that no one has so great an interest in the matter as those officers who are charged with the duty and responsibility of the command of our troops in France.

Copies of Army Orders

Accompanying his letter to Congressman Cooper, Adjutant General McCain enclosed copies of General Pershing's general orders to commanding officers, urging the maintenance of high moral standards among their men. "It is incumbent upon all officers, soldiers and civilians attached to the American expeditionary forces," one of these orders reads, "to co-operate in every way possible in the efforts to insure temperance and to prevent the ravages of diseases with their disabling consequences."

Another order directs that in all barracks and camps there shall be provided amusements, reading rooms, entertainments and athletic sports.

Officers Held Responsible

"While the chief responsibility for supplying opportunities for social recreation, physical and mental occupation and the giving of advice directed against intemperance and licentious living rests with the company officers," reads the order, "frequent lectures will also be given by medical officers. The dangers of disease will be clearly presented and preventive measures discussed."

Chicago Liquor Men Stop Free Drinks to Thirsty Cops

Chicago breweries and saloons for thirty years or more have been on intimate terms with the "cop on the beat," and he has received many a free drink of bourbon in the friendly back room of the saloon, while at the brewery the amount of beer to which he might help himself was limited only by his capacity. The Federal war tax on whisky and beer, however, has changed all that. Beginning November 1, it is said, all free drinks were discontinued. One brewery has posted the sign, "Policemen, Keep Out," and saloonkeepers claim that every free drink of whisky means eight cents out of the cash register.

Brief Against the Liquor Traffic

THE LAW SAYS:	That the LIQUOR TRAFFIC has "no inherent right" to exist.
THE COURTS:	That DRINK is largely the cause of CRIME and PAUPERISM.
PHYSICIANS:	That DRINK is the chief cause of DISEASE.
BUSINESS:	That DRINK produces INCOMPETENCY and INEFFICIENCY.
THE HOME:	That DRINK destroys HAPPINESS and PROSPERITY.
THE SCHOOL:	That DRINK is the greatest enemy of EDUCATION.
THE CHURCH:	That DRINK is the chief foe to RELIGION.
MOTHERHOOD:	That DRINK poisons the very FOUNTAINS of Life.
ECONOMY:	That DRINK WASTES food and ROBS labor.
CONSERVATION:	That DRINK is always DESTRUCTIVE, never CONSTRUCTIVE.
PATRIOTISM:	That DRINK has disqualified a large percentage of the young men called to the colors, and as General Leonard Wood says, "is the soldier's worst enemy."

—Union Club of Cincinnati.

Prohibition in Utah Takes Little Time for Adjustment

The "sobering up" process in Utah is being accomplished with much less discomfort than had been expected. Everybody, drinking men and drunkards, seems to be taking kindly to the new order of things. There seems to be little disposition on the part of any one to seek out the bootlegger or blind tiger. The *Ogden* (Utah) *Standard* tells of a father who for the first time brought his three children into the store for clothing. "This is the first time I have seen you here with your little ones," remarked the merchant, who was on intimate terms with the customer and ventured the comment as an indirect word of encouragement.

"Yes," said the father, "my money has been going for drink. This is the first time in years that any part of my wages has been spent in this way. I regret the past, but rejoice in this awakening, which has brought me to a sense of responsibility, and above all has cleared my befogged brain."

Florida Brewery to Become Sugar Refinery

The Florida Brewing Company, which has been in operation twenty years, has decided to convert its plant into a sugar refinery, the first in the state, it is said. Florida is particularly adapted to the cultivation of cane sugar, and the brewery is trying to introduce the co-operative plan which has been in successful operation in Cuba for many years. The meager number of license counties in Florida and the almost certain dry victory at the election in 1918 has made it imperative for this brewery to decide on some other line of industry.

Club Women Pledge Support to Dry Chicago Campaign

Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, president of the National Education Association, delivered a stirring address to 500 Chicago club women at a Dry Chicago breakfast recently, at which she enumerated some of the benefits of prohibition to Denver and the state of Colorado. She said, in part:

"Since prohibition went into effect in Colorado the number of tourists has doubled. The deposits in the savings banks have more than doubled. The bank clearings have increased 30 per cent. Business men report a 30 per cent increase in collections and a 10 per cent increase in sales. Building operations in Denver have increased during prohibition more than in many other cities. The population has increased. There are fewer vacant houses and stores. The county judges have reported a marvelous decrease in divorces and family troubles. Warden Tynan has closed one wing of the state penitentiary. Crimes of violence have almost ceased. All penal institutions throughout the state show a large decrease in population. There is also a considerable decrease in the number of inmates in the asylums. The homes of Denver have been wonderfully helped. Prohibition has caused a 10 per cent increase in public school attendance, 8 per cent of which is in the high schools. There has also been a 30 per cent increase in Sunday school attendance, and 10 per cent increase in church attendance."

Through resolutions declaring the liquor interests guilty of ruthless and frightful disregard of the morals and well-being of the youth of Chicago, and condemning liquor for the debauchery and crime growing out of the cabarets and dance halls of the city, the women pledged their support to all legitimate plans for bringing to a successful issue the Dry Chicago campaign.

Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers Commend Prohibition

Prohibition as an aid to efficiency was a subject that received considerable attention at a recent meeting in Milwaukee of the hemlock and hardwood manufacturers. No class of men have suffered more at the hands of the liquor traffic than have the lumbermen in our great forests, and one of the most beneficent aspects of prohibition has been its effect upon these men. This was the testimony of Mr. John Strange of Menasha. Liquor never helped any business, he declared, adding the further word that few people appreciate the appalling loss to business through this channel.

"It destroys individual happiness and business success," continued Mr. Strange. "As business men we have been too indifferent in setting a bad example to our employes in this regard. No question is of more importance to lumbermen than the abolition of this evil. From the standpoint of efficiency it is most important and vital to the welfare of the human family."

Hon. W. T. Evjue approached the question from a dollars and cents standpoint. When people realize that prohibition is an economic question they become more interested, he said. The biggest job on our hands now, next to the war, is the elimination of liquor, and production and labor, so necessary to the success of the war, are vitally affected by the liquor traffic. Other speakers were equally emphatic in their denunciation of the liquor traffic, and their appreciation of the benefits of prohibition.

Program for National W. C. T. U. Convention Washington, D. C., December 2-7

The Music of the Convention will be under the Direction of Frances W. Graham, National W. C. T. U. Musical Director

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 2

10:00 a. m.—Prayer and Praise Service, Metropolitan M. E. Church, cor. 4½ and C Sts., N. W.

11:00 a. m.—Annual Sermon by pastor, Rev. Harry D. Mitchell. Seats reserved for W. C. T. U.

3:00 p. m.—Address by Hon. William Jennings Bryan, Poli's Theater

6:30 p. m.—Y. P. B. Vesper Service, St. Paul's Lutheran Church

8:00 p. m.—Greetings, Poli's Theater, by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. William F. McDowell, Mrs. Frederic Schoff, Mrs. Philip North Moore
Address—Congresswoman Jeannette Rankin, and others

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3

9:30 a. m.—Formal opening of the Convention, Poli's Theater. President's Address. Memorial Service

2:30 p. m.—Official Reports—
Report of Standing Committee on Plans for National Constitutional Prohibition Campaign Work
Introduction of Hostesses

8:00 p. m.—Words of Welcome—
For the City, Hon. Louis Brownlow, president Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia
For the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. A. Leftwich Sinclair, president
On Behalf of the Board of Trade, Mr. W. T. Galliher
For the Ministerial Association, Rev. Earle Wilfley, D. D., Vermont Avenue Christian Church
For the District W. C. T. U., Mrs. Emma Sanford Shelton
Responses—
For the National W. C. T. U., Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger
For the Y. P. B., Miss Mary Frances Anderson

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4

9:00 a. m.—Devotional Service
Presentation Board of Organizers and Lecturers

Patriotic Congress

General Topic: "How My Department Helps the Nation"

"The Spirit of Evangelism in Patriotism," Rev. Mary E. Kuhl, department of Evangelistic work

"The Bible a Source of Loyalty," Mrs. Jean Buchanan Wylie, department of the Bible in Public Schools

"Industrial and Agricultural Service," Mrs. Minnie B. Horning, department of Prison Reform

"Patriotism and Finance," Mrs. Katharine B. Patterson, department of Systematic Giving

"The Help of the Helpers," Mrs. Lettie Hill May, department of W. C. T. U. Institutes

"Order Is Heaven's First Law," Mrs. I. W. Gleason, department of Parliamentary Usage

2:30 p. m.—Short Addresses — Senator Morris Sheppard, Congressmen Edwin Y. Webb and Charles H. Randall, Federal Food Commissioner Herbert C. Hoover, Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, and others

8:00 p. m.—Program in honor of New Prohibition States, District of Columbia, Indiana, Utah, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Ohio and the territory of Porto Rico
Introducing Mrs. Emma S. Shelton, Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, Mrs. C. A. Walker, Mrs. Ellen R. Richardson, Mrs. S. C. Nutter, Mrs. Florence D. Richard and Mrs. E. W. Hildreth

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5

9:30 a. m.—Devotional Service
Our Publications—
THE UNION SIGNAL
The Young Crusader
Literature of the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House
Report of the Standing Committee on Resolutions

Patriotic Congress

General Topic: "How My Department Helps the Nation"

"Patriotism Calls for Total Abstinence," Mrs. Sara Phillips Thomas Bunting, representing Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, department of Scientific Temperance Instruction

Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, department of Franchise

"Sunday School Patriotic Service," Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, department of Work in Sunday Schools

"What the Press Can Do," Mrs. Susan McWhirter Ostrom, department of the Press

"Keep the Home Fires Burning," Mrs. Emma L. Starrett, department of Christian Citizenship

"How Missionary Women May Help," Mrs. Caroline McDowell, department of Temperance and Missions

"How the Women of My Race May Help," Mrs. Eliza E. Peterson, department of Work Among Colored People

2:30 p. m.—Addresses—
"Children in War Time," Miss Julia C. Lathrop, chief Children's Bureau
"Patent Medicines, Soft Drinks and Drugs," Dr. Harvey W. Wiley

8:00 p. m.—Speakers—Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, Miss Lella M. Sewall, Miss Mary E. Brown, Mrs. Lucia F. Additon, Mrs. Ella Boucher Black, members of the National W. C. T. U. Committee on Patriotic Service
Address—"Women Patriots," Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6

9:30 a. m.—Devotional Service
Election of Officers

Patriotic Congress

General Topic: "How My Department Helps the Nation"

"Cleaning the Medicine Chest," Mrs. Martha M. Allen, department of Medical Temperance

"The Call of the Hour," Mrs. Alta C. Bohren, department of Anti-Narcotics

Mrs. Frances B. Heald, department of Mothers' Meetings

Mrs. Frances Waite Leiter, department of Health

Mrs. Carolyn P. Lindsay, department of Fairs and Open Air Meetings

Mrs. William Jennings Bryan, department of Peace and Arbitration

2:30 p. m.—Addresses—Mrs. S. R. Wright, president W. C. T. U. of the Dominion of Canada, and others

8:00 p. m.—"The Prohibition Dawn"—Demonstration by Y. P. B.
Address—"The Storm Cloud's Silver Lining," Mrs. Mary Harris Armor

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7

9:30 a. m.—Devotional Service
Reports of Standing Committees

Patriotic Congress

General Topic: "How My Department Helps the Nation"

"From Contest to Conquest," Mrs. Adelia E. Carman, department of Medal Contests

"Do Your Bit," Mrs. Mary Davis Tomlinson, department of Social Meetings

Mrs. Harriet S. Pritchard, department of Purity in Literature and Art

Mrs. Kate C. Heidel, department of Sabbath Observance

Mrs. Etta Loyne Davis, department of Work Among Lumbermen and Miners

Mrs. Minnie U. Rutherford Fuller, department of Juvenile Courts, Industrial Education and Anti-Child Labor

2:30 p. m.—Addresses—Miss Flora E. Strout, Mrs. Etsu M. Sugimoto and others

8:00 p. m.—Program arranged by presidents of states having made a net gain during the year

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UNUSUAL MUSICAL ATTRACTIONS AT THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

Washington's most gifted musicians will appear on the Convention program. The services of the Washington Ladies' Orchestra (Minnie Hoch Smith, director); the Nordica Mandolin and Guitar Club (Walter T. Holt, director), and the Boy Scout Band have been secured.

The National Quartet (Elizabeth S. Maxwell, soprano; Lillian Chenoweth, contralto; William E. Braithwaite, tenor; Harry Forker, basso, and Ethel Garrett Johnston, pianist), and the Schubert Song Trio (Christine Church, soprano; Marion Larner, mezzo soprano; Marion McCoy, contralto, and Edith B. Athey, accompanist) will give messages in song on certain evenings.

Among the soloists will be Mrs. Bessie Birch Haycock, Mrs. Wayne B. Wheeler, Viola R. Schippert and Herbert F. Aldridge.

Belva Hoch will render a soprano solo, with trombone obligato, and Miss Janet Lindsay, daughter of Mrs. Caroline P. Lindsay, National superintendent of Fairs and Open Air Meetings, a violin solo.

ANTE-CONVENTION MEETINGS

All delegates to the National W. C. T. U. Convention should plan to arrive in Washington in time to attend the evangelistic, Y. P. B. and L. T. L. conferences to be held on Saturday afternoon, December 1, at the First Congregational Church, corner 10th and G. Streets. The Board of Superintendents will hold its first meeting in one of the parlors of the same church on Friday at 1:30 p. m.

Total Abstinence by Courtesy

A correspondent to *The Outlook* sends that periodical the following interesting account of how a group of clubmen are doing their bit to help win the war in rather a unique fashion:

"The aristocratic club of a flourishing city in central New York had long been famous for the number of young bloods who assembled every afternoon just before dinner for their cocktails and every evening for their highballs. The club was the drinking place for the well-to-do men of the city, and no attempt was made to disguise it. Recently the federal government established a military depot in this city for a specialized arm of the service. The city club, with laudable patriotism, immediately threw open its doors to all the commissioned officers of the service. The lounge-room, the dining-room, the library, the pool-rooms, are filled every day with men in khaki. But Uncle Sam has issued an order that no liquor shall be served to a man in uniform, and the club obeyed the rule to the letter. Not an officer, even in his private room, could obtain a drink. Much sympathy was felt by the civilian club members because of the enforced abstinence of their soldier guests; the sympathy soon took on a tinge of shame, and finally blossomed into a rare chivalry. The members of the club said among themselves: 'It is bad form for us to be taking our drinks in the presence of these men who are deprived of theirs. Let us cut it out.' So the members of the club voluntarily pledged themselves not to drink in the presence of the officers. It may be called total abstinence by courtesy. For many weeks now practically no liquor of any kind has been served to any one in the club, although the wine cellars and the bar are well stocked. The two bartenders, with their legitimate occupations gone, have been turned to food waiters, and do not seem to resent the change. The club is just as popular as ever, and its members have a glow of virtue in the feeling that they are doing voluntarily what Uncle Sam compels their brothers-in-arms to do under penalty."

"I Ain't No Anti"

In Texas the air is electric with prohibition sentiment. Recent victories in Dallas, McLennan, and Robertson counties have put heart into the prohibition forces and a corresponding depression is felt among the liquor men. Great mass meetings have been held and many workers are speaking and organizing for the W. C. T. U. A correspondent writes, "Our people are aroused as never before. In every righteous movement the W. C. T. U. takes the lead. Some papers that never gave us space before are now publishing all we provide."

As illustrative of the fact that "prohibition is in the very air we breathe," the following incident is related by a Texas woman: "An aged negro woman was accosted by a gentleman who said kindly, 'Good morning, auntie.' The negress flew into a rage and exclaimed, 'I ain't no *anti*. I'se been a prohibitionist forty years!'"

A mass meeting lasting all day was recently held in Fort Worth, at which time resolutions were drafted relating to prohibition and the suppression of vice, and thousands of names were received to be sent to Congress in December, petitioning for prohibition.

What the Liquor Interests Are Saying About National Constitutional Prohibition

THE LIQUOR INTERESTS SAY that national prohibition would deprive the government of millions of dollars of revenue and necessitate the imposition of direct taxes upon the American business interests to take its place.

This argument was ably answered in the United States Senate a few weeks ago when the question of war prohibition was under discussion. Senator Gore of Oklahoma said that the men opposing prohibition because of the loss of revenue are proceeding on the theory that the liquor dealers are really bearing the burden of the tax. "To be sure the dealer pays the tax in the first instance, but who pays it in the last analysis? It is the man who consumes the liquor. All that can be said in favor of a tax on liquor as a revenue measure is that it is a convenient method, a convenient agency for the collection of a large amount of revenue. But this same amount can be brought into the treasury in the form of revenue, and by a much juster tax than licensing spirits to go out on their mission of destruction."

THE LIQUOR INTERESTS SAY that national prohibition would destroy state and municipal revenues amounting at the present time to $100,000,000, and that half the municipalities of the country would be financially embarrassed through the loss of license revenue, and that the taxpayers would rise in protest over such a calamity.

In making this statement the liquor interests evidently deliberately overlook the fact that thousands of municipalities which have not had the revenue from licenses for years are absolutely sound financially, while morally and materially they are much better off; that numerous states which have voted to relinquish all liquor revenue have prospered far more than have those states still burdened with the crime, poverty and lawlessness which result from the liquor traffic.

THE LIQUOR INTERESTS SAY that national prohibition would cause the total and immediate destruction of business enterprises capitalized at more than a million dollars.

The statement is absurd in the face of the fact that in twenty odd states the distilleries and breweries upon the advent of prohibition have adjusted themselves to the new situation, have adapted their plants for use in such legitimate lines as ice houses, packing plants, dairy factories, etc. From these transformed alcohol factories almost invariably comes the report, as given frequently in THE UNION SIGNAL, that more men are employed and higher wages paid, and in the end the new enterprise has proven more profitable.

THE LIQUOR INTERESTS SAY that national prohibition would cause the sudden throwing upon the market of store rooms now profitably rented and bring immense losses to real estate investors in the way of decreased rentals and lowered property values.

This assertion would be interesting if true, but as a matter of fact the saloons left vacant by the outlawing of the liquor traffic are a myth that exists only in the imaginations of the liquor men. The enthusiastic evidence of the real estate dealers of such large prohibition cities as Seattle, Denver, and Portland, Oregon, is sufficient proof that in their estimation the elimination of the traffic in liquor adds rather than detracts from the value of property.

Big Business and Lesser Business Approve Utah Dry Law

GEORGE E. DAVIES, Pastor First Presbyterian Church, Salt Lake City

I am glad to express my views concerning the operation of our prohibition law in Utah after two months' trial.

When accepting the office of first vice-president of the state Prohibition League many friends said we would be following a forlorn hope. But they guessed wrong.

When politicians heard from the people they were less "Spry" in their previously announced program to ignore prohibition and to force questions of finance and "big business" to the fore. The parties vied with one another in a strenuous race for the no-saloon goal. The happy results secured notwithstanding the efforts of the liquor interests to queer the legislation after our bills were introduced are well known.

The prophets of evil have been sadly disappointed in their predictions concerning the failure of enforcement. After conference with the judiciary, "big business" and lesser business, I am happy to be able to say their testimony has been found to be without exception a grateful acknowledgment of the benefits of prohibition. One member of the Supreme court said that if the question to invite the return of the saloon were now introduced not twenty per cent of our people would vote to do so.

But I have the private, grateful acknowledgment from mothers and children that the going of the saloon meant the return of happiness to their firesides. In fact, I should say that the universal benefits of a moral and social character observed elsewhere in the passing of the saloon have been enjoyed by our community.

In my judgment, the law is being well enforced by both municipal and state authorities, drunkenness has practically disappeared from our streets, our jail has reduced its population more than half, merchants are prosperous and happiness has been restored to many blighted homes.

Pasadena Elks Bar Liquor from Clubhouse

The Elks' clubhouse in Pasadena, Cal., has gone dry. No more liquors will be served at social gatherings, and the thirsty Elk will find the clubhouse liberally supplied with water. This dryness is the result of a recent vote by the 1,000 members of the Elks' lodge to adopt the suggestion of Billy Sunday that the Elks set an example against the use of liquor. The Elks is the first of the large lodges in Southern California to take this step, it is reported, and the prohibition is not only for the duration of the war, but for all time.

300 New Jersey Saloons Closed to Protect Troops

Two hundred Hoboken (N. J.) saloons, out of a total of 338, and 100 in the neighboring town of Weehawken have been closed for the duration of the war by orders from Washington to United States District Attorney Lynch, it is reported. This action stops liquor selling in and about the military piers and is expected to end a long fight by the saloon men to keep the saloons open.

Conservation and Patriotic Service Slogan of West Virginia W. C. T. U.

Special Correspondence

The West Virginia W. C. T. U. has just closed a very successful state convention at which all the general officers were present, as were the state organizer and the state institute instructor.

Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost has been president of West Virginia ever since the National W. C. T. U. "borrowed" Mrs. Frances P. Parks, our former president, for its corresponding secretary, and a large majority of the white ribboners attending our state conventions in recent years have known no other president, and a larger majority hope to know no other for many years to come.

After the first night, which was very rainy, the weather man rose to the occasion and did his bit by giving us ideal weather. The Chamber of Commerce, through some of its members, provided cars for a sight-seeing tour of the city, whose wide streets and level distances proved very attractive to many of the visitors coming from the more mountainous sections of the "Mountain State."

As is true of almost all gatherings being held at this time, the keynote of the convention was "Conservation and Patriotic Service." This thought was emphasized in a talk by the recording secretary, Mrs. Olive C. Barnes, who called attention to the fact that for the past forty-three years the W. C. T. U. has been engaged in the highest possible patriotic service and will continue such efforts until the end. The subject was presented under ten different departments of work, as prescribed by the National W. C. T. U., and more faithful efforts were urged upon the women. The idea of patriotic service was carried out in a demonstration given by Mrs. R. C. Sweet, who exhibited the two different kinds of comfort bags, the contents and the manner of making them. She told the prices of the various articles and the total cost of both bags, those suitable for the men in the camps in this country and those better adapted to the needs of the men at the front. Many of the white ribboners present have sons or brothers or husbands in the service and had already become familiar with the making of comfort kits and the knitting of scarfs and sweaters, the two last named articles being also included in Mrs. Sweet's demonstration.

The West Virginia W. C. T. U. to date has supplied more than 1,200 comfort bags and there are more in the process of making.

Welcome night was a particularly gratifying occasion, each of the eight representatives of local interests being present with a helpful message and a cordial greeting. Miss Flora E. Strout, World's W. C. T. U. representative to Burma, was in attendance throughout the convention and her helpful talks and sweet personality endeared her to the West Virginia women.

Hon. Wayne B. Wheeler was to have addressed the popular meeting Wednesday evening, but rather than call him out of the Ohio campaign in this, its most critical stage, the officers substituted Miss Strout, who made a powerful address, inspiring her hearers to greater efforts in spreading the gospel of Christ and temperance. The audience, instead of being disappointed, quickly realized that they were not to be the losers by the substitution. Miss Strout expects to leave for foreign fields in March and West Virginia heartily recommends her to other states and unions as a most inspiring speaker.

Many of the women attending the West Virginia convention are planning to go to Washington for the National Convention.

Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost; vice-president, Mrs. Olive C. Barnes; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Blanche M. Pickering; recording secretary, Mrs. Robert C. Sweet; treasurer, Mrs. Leni McWhorter Jenkins.

The invitation of Wheeling for the 1918 convention was accepted.

Illinois White Ribboners Out for State-wide Prohibition and Constitutional Convention

Special Correspondence

The forty-fourth annual convention of the Illinois Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held in Peoria, October 16-19, in one of the most beautiful churches in the state. Everything conducive to the comfort of the delegates had been planned by the local committees and every one was delightfully entertained. A large and thoughtful delegation greeted our state president, Miss Helen L. Hood, when she arose on the first morning to deliver her splendid annual address. Illinois women always look for a feast of good things at this time and as usual were not disappointed.

Reports showed that a vast amount of work had been accomplished during the past year. At the round table—"What My Department Can Do to Help in This War Crisis"—conducted by Mrs. H. D. Hall, state superintendent of Americanization and Miners, it was evident that each superintendent felt confident she could convince the people that her department was the most essential to our cause in time of war as well as peace.

In a model conference the county presidents gave helpful plans for work during the year. Mrs. Nancy Shekelton, president of Sangamon county, leader of the conference, was a prime mover in placing Springfield, the state capital, in the dry list.

The first of the evening meetings was welcome night, with a dinner in place of the usual banquet. The greetings given by Mrs. W. O. Burner, representing the missionary societies, Mrs. Brown, former president, the State Suffrage Association, and Mrs. Anna R. Green, the W. C. T. U., were especially enjoyable. The responses by Miss Ingram Mace, former state treasurer, Mrs. Ida Frint, and Mrs. Rode Mayo, were delightfully given. Mrs. Etta B. Hite, state superintendent of the Medal Contest department, conducted a grand diamond contest with contestants from various parts of the state.

Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U., as the speaker of the convention, inspired her audience to preserve the principles which our organization has upheld for so many years and to press forward with a greater determination to win the fight against the liquor traffic.

The white ribbon chorus, organized by the vice-president, Mrs. Etta R. Edwards, added enthusiasm throughout the convention.

A most interesting hour was the patriotic service with Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National corresponding secretary, as principal speaker. Her address on "The Americanization of the Foreign Woman," was filled with valuable information which furnished material for the note book to be used by the local unions during the months to come.

Mrs. W. A. Rawlings presented the department of Moral Education. Mrs. Minnie B. Coventry, superintendent of Relief Work, created a stirring sentiment for the French orphans by reporting that two unions had each adopted a child. Enough money was raised to adopt nine of these children, making eleven in all. The officers were re-elected. Mrs. Margaret Platt, former president of the West Washington W. C. T. U., who came as a delegate from the Evanston union, gave helpful suggestions.

The following resolution was ordered sent to President Wilson:

"That we, the loyal women of the Illinois Woman's Christian Temperance Union, declare ourselves ready to support all conservation measures as recommended by the national chairman of our food commission and respectfully call upon you to prohibit the enormous waste of foodstuffs used in the manufacture of alcoholic liquors for beverages. We further petition you to use your great influence with our allies to prevent the waste of foodstuffs shipped from America in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages."

Rhode Island W.C.T.U. Forces Rally to Call of the Nation

Special Correspondence

The forty-third annual convention of the Rhode Island W. C. T. U. was held in the capital city of Providence, October 1-3. The W. C. T. U. forces came together in the old historic First Baptist Meeting House erected in 1775. The architecture of this church has been changed but very little since it was builded many years ago.

The decorations were comparatively simple, being largely confined to the Stars and Stripes and local and departmental banners, the state decorator realizing that the church was too beautiful of itself to be hidden. In the address of welcome reference was made to the many illustrious persons who had spoken in the auditorium, and to the fact that twenty-three years ago white ribboners were privileged there to listen to Frances Willard and Lady Henry Somerset.

Former state W. C. T. U. president Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, and Mrs. Linnie Carl, National Y. P. B. field secretary, were present throughout the convention and gave addresses at two of the evening meetings. Greetings were received from Miss Anna A. Gordon, National president; Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., and Emeline Burlingame Cheney of Hillsdale, Mich., honorary president of the Rhode Island W. C. T. U., expressing their best wishes for the success of the convention.

Resolutions were sent to the Rhode Island Congressmen, urging them to vote for the submission of the prohibition amendment at the next regular session of Congress, and for the striking out of the six-year limit for ratification by state legislatures.

On the third evening addresses were made by Rev. Edwin Simpson, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, who spoke on "Get Together and Get Next," and by Hon. Wayne B. Wheeler, on "Patriotism's Call to the Colors, or the Third Line of Defense to Win the War."

The officers of the past year, with Mrs. Jennie L. W. Rooke as president, were all re-elected.

Spirit of Loyalty Pervades Northern Idaho Gathering

The annual gathering of the white ribboners of Northern Idaho at Lewiston, October 24-26, endorsed the National W. C. T. U. plans for patriotic service and pledged cordial support to the food conservation campaign of the United States government. At one of the evening meetings two medal contests, a silver and a gold, were held, with Mrs. R. D. Snyder as the winner of the silver medal and Mrs. Ruhl of the gold medal.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Mabel McCrea; vice-president, Mrs. Mattie Johnson; recording secretary, Mrs. Ella M. Farmin; treasurer, Mrs. Emma Wood.

The Union Signal

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National W. C. T. U. Convention, Washington, D. C., December 2-7, 1917

NATIONAL PRESIDENT SPENDS ELECTION DAY IN OHIO

It was fitting that the National W. C. T. U. should have a representative at Columbus, the capital of Ohio, on November 6, when the state voted on prohibition. A lineal descendant in a spiritual sense of the Crusaders of the seventies, Miss Anna A. Gordon, our National president, found special satisfaction in being in Ohio on the day the ballots were cast that were to decide whether the state was to be free from its life-long enemy. On the eve of election day, with Mrs. Florence D. Richard, president of the Ohio W. C. T. U., she participated in some of the closing meetings of the campaign, and remained over to visit the polling booths on the following day. On Friday of last week she spoke at the Missouri state W. C. T. U. convention.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

It is important that all who are planning to attend the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Washington send their names immediately either to Mrs. E. S. Henry, 1320 Columbia Road, chairman of committee on Hotels, or to Mrs. N. M. Pollock, 13 R St., N. E., chairman of committee on Private Homes. Because of the crowded conditions in the city of Washington, it is absolutely necessary to make all arrangements in regard to entertainment some time before the arrival of delegates or visitors. Do not delay an hour in writing to the chairmen of the committees above named in regard to your place of entertainment. No delegate should think of coming to the Convention without having secured accommodations in advance.

THE CREST OF THE WAVE AND NOVEMBER 6

"The prohibition wave has reached its crest!" This was the prophecy of *Mida's Criterion* a few days before the election. Unfortunately for the *Criterion's* reputation as a prophet New Mexico, blissfully oblivious of its duty in fulfilling prophecy, went to the polls November 6 and added height, depth and breadth to the already mighty prohibition wave that in a few years will sweep from the nation the trade the *Criterion* represents. Ohio, too, failing to realize that it was fighting against fate, went its heroic way and piled up a vote for prohibition so far exceeding that of the two former elections that nothing but the dishonest methods of the liquor politicians can overturn it.

If there is anything in the prohibition landscape to justify the prediction of the liquor journal, we fail to see it. In addition to the volume of sentiment represented in the vote in Ohio and New Mexico, little Delaware voted her third and last county dry, with the exception of the city of Wilmington. Wilmington voted as a separate unit and was kept in the wet column through colonization of negro voters and other illegal methods. By the election of judges of dry convictions three more Pennsylvania counties will be free from saloon domination and the submission of a state-wide referendum by the next legislature is now almost a certainty. Elections in Kentucky virtually assure the submission to the people by the next legislature of a constitutional prohibition amendment. The passage of a local option bill by the New Jersey legislature is practically made sure by the election of an assembly and senate pledged to such a measure. Partial returns from New York cities, which voted in large numbers, show great gains in dry territory.

The federal prohibition amendment will undoubtedly come up for consideration in the House of Representatives early in December. In view of the result of recent elections every Congressman will have his ear to the ground, eager to hear what his constituents desire of him. Do not leave him in doubt. It is certain that the liquor interests of his district are doing their worst to persuade him to follow the dictates of the drink trade.

Every member of Congress, and especially those who have not definitely advocated national prohibition, should be communicated with by telegram or letter. Better still, get influential citizens personally to see the Members of Congress before they leave for Washington and convict and convert them to the right point of view on the liquor question. See that every organization holding a meeting in the next two weeks passes a strong resolution in favor of National Constitutional Prohibition similar to that suggested on the opposite page.

The General Officers of the National W. C. T. U. suggest that Sunday, November 25, be observed by all local unions as a Day of Prayer for National Constitutional Prohibition; that on that occasion meetings be held in the churches, and the pastors at the regular services be asked to preach and pray for the success of the federal amendment, and that at each meeting the resolution given on the opposite page be adopted. Every one can help in this national campaign of prayer and effort for a dry nation. ACT NOW. DO NOT DELAY.

EMANCIPATION OF NEW YORK

The inevitable has happened. The conservative East has felt the impact of the mighty wave of suffrage sentiment and has surrendered. It satisfies one's sense of historic justice that the deadlock of the East should be broken in a state in which was held the first equal suffrage convention, and before whose legislature Susan B. Anthony made her first plea for woman's rights and later was fined $100 for voting, but refused to pay the fine.

It's a long, long way from the time when press, pulpit and people met the advocacy of woman suffrage with ridicule and insisted that the "weaker sex" be limited in their activities to the "kids, kitchen and the kirk," to the present day when the President of the United States and members of his Cabinet go out of their way in the busiest days of their existence to issue a strong declaration in favor of the movement.

One by one the arguments urged by the opposition have been found utterly lacking in reason and common sense. That old standby of the antis, "Woman's place is in the home," came to be a choice bit of humor in the light of the fact that thousands of women have been forced into the industrial market. "Woman does not want and will not use the ballot if it is given to her" lost all its force when the women voters of over half a dozen states went to the polls and cast their votes against the liquor traffic.

There was needed only the demonstration of women's patriotism called forth by the war to convince the citizens of the great state of New York that it was a simple act of justice to give their sisters the ballot. Indeed, in the light of the great conflagration overseas all society is coming to see that "since we are embarked upon the great experiment of democracy, the enfranchisement of women is an essential step in our task."

The temporary setback of suffrage in Ohio and Indiana is quite overshadowed by the victory in New York. With New York, the chief strategic point in the suffrage movement, won, success for the federal suffrage amendment seems assured. Commonwealths which have permitted their prejudices or their politicians to prevent the giving of suffrage to their women must bear the ignominy of being forced to grant this privilege by mandate of the federal government.

PATRIOTS—PERHAPS

The brewers are loud in their declaration that they are patriots, and attempt to prove it by calling attention to the millions of dollars' worth of Liberty Bonds for which they have subscribed. Their self-laudatory assertions might be accepted at face value if one could forget that at this time of scarcity of some kinds of food and the consequent high price of others, these liquor men are appropriating immense quantities of grain for the manufacture of beer, and used only a portion of the profits therefrom to purchase the Liberty Bonds of which they boast. If the brewers are using not more than one per cent of the grain supply, they are thereby taking the bread supply of one per cent of our population, or the bread of 1,000,000 people, enough to feed our entire first Army and Navy. If that is patriotism, it is of an entirely different brand from that displayed by the young defenders of our nation who are willing to risk health, wealth and even life itself for their country.

RESOLUTION

SUGGESTED FOR ADOPTION BY CHURCHES, MISSIONARY SOCIETIES, YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES, CLUBS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS, AND BY PUBLIC MEETINGS GENERALLY. W. C. T. U. SPEAKERS ARE URGENTLY REQUESTED TO SECURE FROM ALL MEETINGS WHICH THEY ADDRESS THE ADOPTION OF THIS RESOLUTION

RESOLVED, That we are in hearty favor of National Constitutional Prohibition and will do all within our power to secure favorable action by the United States Congress on the joint resolution for a referendum to the states of the amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture, sale, transportation and importation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

Adopted by..... *representing*.....*people,*

.....*191* .....

(*Signature of president or chairman*)

County..... *City*..... *State*.....

(To be sent, when signed, to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill.)

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

NATIONAL CONVENTION TRANSPORTATION NOTES

ELLA A. BOOLE, Chairman Transportation

Let me emphasize the fact that the Central, Trunk Lines and New England Associations have granted reduced rates for the National W. C. T. U. Convention. Round trip tickets from points in this territory may be purchased on November 29, 30 and December 1, good for return reaching final destination before midnight of December 12. These tickets must be stamped by the ticket agent in Washington. Inquire of your local ticket agent several days before purchasing your tickets in order that he may be sure to have them on hand.

On each railroad ticket or mileage there is a war tax of eight per cent and on each Pullman ticket a tax of ten per cent.

Delegates and visitors in Western and Southeastern Associations territory will do well to purchase tickets to St. Louis or the nearest point in the above mentioned territory and then re-purchase tickets to Washington. Delegates and visitors in Southern territory will do well to use mileage. Your own state president will advise you as to the best point at which delegates may meet when a special car has been arranged for. Travel is heavy and reservations should be made early.

We call attention again to the fact that the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 on Friday morning, November 30, has been designated as the official train for delegates and visitors. Requests for reservations for this train should be sent to Mr. C. L. Kimball, A. G. P. A., Pennsylvania Lines, 175 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Illinois. Send remittance by postoffice money order or draft. Members of the Executive Committee should take the 10:30 train on Thursday morning, November 29. In making your reservations be very careful to state which day you will leave Chicago. Of course either train may be used by delegates and visitors.

Two trains have also been designated from New York. The one for delegates and visitors will leave the Pennsylvania station, New York City, at 11:00 a. m., Saturday, December 1. For Pullman reservations write headquarters of the New York state W. C. T. U., Room 503, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, or Mr. Frank E. Binns, Pennsylvania Railroad Office, Broadway and 29th Street, New York City. Inasmuch as many will travel from New York to Washington in regular coaches, in order that there may be accommodations for all it is requested that all expecting to take this train notify us at either of the above addresses. Another train on which members of the Executive Committee will travel will leave the Pennsylvania Station on Friday morning, November 30, at 8:00 a. m. Observe the same directions in regard to reservations as for the train on Saturday and please let us know how many will take this train.

Further information may be obtained of your local agents or by writing to the addresses given above.

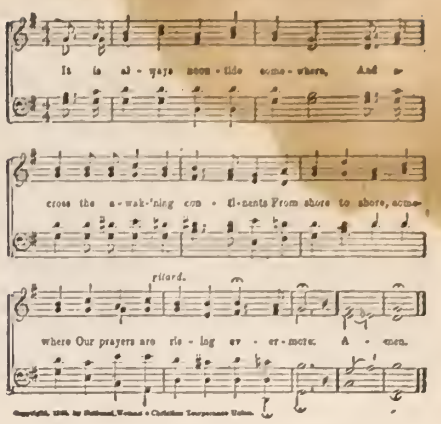
MRS. McADOO THANKS WHITE RIBBONERS FOR CO-OPERATION IN LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN

Mrs. W. G. McAdoo, chairman of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, extends congratulations to the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for their patriotic work in the purchase and sale of Liberty Bonds, and expresses thanks and appreciation for their co-operation in the work of this Committee.

CHRISTMAS CANDY FOR THE SOLDIERS

Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, National superintendent of Work Among Soldiers and Sailors, writes that all candy intended for the American soldiers in France should be sent IMMEDIATELY to Mrs. G. S. Mulliner of the British War Relief Association, 542 Fifth Avenue, New York. The candy must be carefully wrapped, and enclosed in a strong wooden box, well nailed, with all charges prepaid.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE



AT THE NOONTIDE HOUR

At the sacred noontide hour let the white ribboners of the land unite in prayer daily for our country and all other countries, that all may come to see the true Christian and humanitarian point of view in this world crisis; for the protection of "our boys" from the physical and moral deterioration from drink and vice that follow in the wake of war; for our President and his advisers that divine wisdom may rule every decision, that lasting peace may speedily come and the will of the Father of all peoples be done throughout the earth.

DUTY A PATH WHICH ALL MAY TREAD

"Duty is a path which all may tread.
And if the soul of life and thought be this,—
How best to speed the mighty scheme, which still
Fares onward day by day—the Life of the World,
Which is the sum of petty lives,—how then shall each
Of that great multitude of faithful souls,
Who walk not on the heights, fulfill himself
But by the duteous life which looks not forth
Beyond its narrow sphere, and finds its work,
And works it out?—content, this done, to fall
And perish, if Fate will,—so that the great scheme
Goes forward!"

HABIT

What is a habit? 'Tis a fett'ring chain
That binds the struggling spirit to the earth;
A hampering weight that clogs aspiring worth
And makes its brightest visions all in vain;

A blighting pall whose midnight depths detain
And quench each glowing fervor at its birth;
A serpent coil within whose monstrous girth
Is crushed each noblest impulse of the brain.

What is a habit? 'Tis a silver thread
That links the soul to possibility;
A magic stone that turns the baser lead
Of evil bent to golden tendency;
A precious stepping-stone from low to high;
A Jacob's ladder stretching to the sky.

—*J. Forsyth Smith in Nautilus.*

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

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MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.
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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION - WASHINGTON, D. C., DEC. 2-7

CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS: POWHATAN HOTEL

CONVENTION MEETING PLACE: POLI'S THEATER

CHAIRMEN OF NATIONAL CONVENTION COMMITTEES

GENERAL CHAIRMAN, Mrs. Emma Sanford Shelton, Cypress St., Chevy Chase, Md.

HOTELS, Mrs. E. S. Henry, 1320 Columbia Road

BOARDING HOUSES, Mrs. N. M. Pollock, 13 R St., N. E.

RAILWAY STATION, Mrs. G. H. Russell, 3538 Warder St.

INFORMATION, Mrs. Harriet D. Hill, 805 Taylor St.

RESERVED SEATS AT THEATER, Mrs. T. A. Williams, "The Rockingham."

REGISTRATION, Mrs. Isabella Webb Parks, 2463 6th St.

COURTESIES, Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, 1627 Massachusetts Ave., N. W.

AUTOS AND TAXICABS. Mrs. James W. Allison, 1421 Columbia Rd.

PAGES, Mrs. Edna Taylor, 42 R St., N. E.

PIANIST, Mrs. Elsie Cheeseman, 817 18th St.

POSTOFFICE, Mrs. Goodwin D. Ellsworth, 1248 Girard St.

DECORATIONS, Mrs. M. G. Copeland, "The Rockingham"

MUSIC, Mrs. Clayton E. Emig, 1765 P St.

BULLETIN, Mrs. F. G. Speidel, 2309 1st St.

LUNCHEONS AND DINNERS, Mrs. William S. Spencer, 1724 Willard St.

CONFERENCE CHURCHES, Mrs. Mark A. Tyndall, 1217 N St.

PULPITS, Mrs. W. A. Ramsey, 813 Massachusetts Ave., N. E.

CHECK ROOM, Mrs. A. C. Giles, 550 Columbia Rd.

RECEPTIONS, Mrs. William E. Andrews, 1225 Fairmont St.

PRINTING, Mrs. Benjamin A. Lineback, 27 U St.

BOY SCOUTS, Mrs. J. A. Edgar, 1334 Harvard St.

FLOWERS, Miss Eleanor E. Walker, 3226 13th St.

BANNERS, Mrs. L. F. Pickering, 1002 Douglas St., N. E .

RESTAURANTS AND CAFES, Mrs. Mamie P. Dorsey, 1527 6th St.

WINDOW DECORATIONS, Mrs. Chas. Burnett, 1840 N. Capitol St.

PLATFORM, Mrs. E. H. McLachlen, 3329 Western Ave., Chevy Chase, Md.

REST ROOM, Mrs. Jennie Cusick

SIDE TRIPS, Mrs. J. A. Edgar, 1334 Harvard St.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR NATIONAL CONVENTION

Hotel Bancroft, American plan. Can care for twenty to thirty at $2.50 per day. Will book now if requested.

The Oxford, 15th St. and Pennsylvania Ave. European plan. Can care for fifty to seventy-five. Will reserve rooms any time after November 1. Deposit of $1 per person required. Rates, $1 per day per person, two to six in a room.

Hotel Raleigh. Rates as follows: Rooms for one person, $2.50 per day and up; for two persons, $3 per day and up. Rooms with bath, one person, $3 per day and up; with bath, two persons, $4 per day and up.

The New Ebbitt. Rooms without bath, two or more in a room, $1.50 per day each; with bath, $2.50.

Hotel Continental. Rooms with running water and detached bath: One person, $1.50 per day and up; two persons, $2 per day and up; with private bath, one person, $2 per day and up; two persons, $3 per day and up.

Hotel National, Pennsylvania Ave. and 6th St. American plan: $2.50 and $3 per day, each person. Rooms with private bath attached, $3.50 up per day for one person, and $7 per day for two persons. European plan: Rooms, $1, $1.50 and $2 per day; with bath attached, $2 up for one person and $4 per day for two persons.

Hotel Harris. Rates, $1 to $3.50. One block from Union Station.

Congress Hotel, New Jersey Ave., S. E. European: $1.50 and $2 single; $3 double. American: $3.50 and $4 single; $7 double. Every bedroom has running hot and cold water. Room with private bath, $1 to $2 per day extra.

Capitol Park Hotel. Single room, $1.50 and $2; with bath, $2.50 up. Double room, $3 and $4; with bath, $5 and $6. Four in room, $6; with bath, $8.

Metropolitan, 615 Pennsylvania Ave. European plan. Rooms without bath, $1.50 per day and up; with bath, $2.50 per day and up.

The Cochran, 14th and K Sts., N. W. European plan: Rooms without bath, $2 per day and up; with bath, $2.50 per day and up. American plan: Rooms without bath, $4 per day and up; with bath, $5 per day and up.

Shoreham, 15th and H Sts., N. W. European plan: Rooms without bath, $2.50 per day and up; with bath, $3.50 per day and up.

Richmond, 17th and H Sts., N. W. European plan: Rooms without bath, $1.50 and up per day; with bath, $2.50 per day and up.

Harrington. European plan: Rooms without bath, $2 to $2.50 per day; with bath, $3 to $3.50 per day.

Hamilton, 14th and K Sts., N. W. American plan: Rooms without bath, $3 per day and up; with bath, $4 per day and up.

Bellevue, 15th and I Sts., N. W. European plan: Rooms without bath, $2 per day and up; with bath, $2.50 per day and up.

George Washington Hotel, 15th and New York Ave., N. W. European plan: Single rooms, $1 each; two to four in a room, 75 cents each. American plan: Single rooms, $2 each; two or more in a room, $1.75 each. Three baths on each floor, no private baths.

Lincoln, 10th and H Sts., N. W. European plan: Rooms without bath, $1 per day; with bath, $2 per day.

Rooms in private houses are being arranged for at the rate of $1.25 per day for lodging and breakfast.

For reservations in hotels apply to Mrs. Edwin S. Henry, 1320 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C., stating preference.

For private homes, apply to Mrs. N. M. Pollock, 13 R St., N. E., Washington, D. C.

The National Convention Committee on Rooms, Mrs. N. M. Pollock, 13 R St., N. E., Washington, chairman, has secured rooms for seven hundred in private families, for $1.25 for breakfast and lodging. Delegates will be given the preference in assigning these rooms.

PRIZE BANNERS FOR WASHINGTON CONVENTION

All prize banners, either national or departmental, should be sent direct to the W. C. T. U. Recreation Rooms, 1418 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W. Washington, D. C., care of the chairman of the Convention committee on Banners, Mrs. L. F. Pickering. All express charges should be prepaid and notification sent to Mrs. Pickering, at her home address, 1002 Douglas St., N. E. Washington, when the banner is started. Please be certain that in addition to the address on the tag a card is fastened to the banner or nailed to the box telling where the banner came from and whose property it is.

The presentation of the white star spangled membership banner is always a delightful feature of the program on Jubilee Night. This banner was the last gift of Frances E. Willard to the National W. C. T. U., and in the interest of membership gain is awarded each year to the state making the largest per cent gain in membership. Last year the banner went to the Indiana W. C. T. U. Which state will have the honor of carrying the banner home from Washington?

WAR TAX ON RAILROAD AND SLEEPING CAR TICKETS

All Pullman and railroad train tickets are subject to a war tax, and this additional expense must be taken into account in estimating the cost of transportation to Washington.

Utah W. C. T. U. Convention Ranks High in Interest and Enthusiasm

LEOTA S. KENNEDY, Corresponding Secretary Utah W. C. T. U.

The annual convention of the Utah W. C. T. U. was held at Tremonton. And for the reason that most of the members of this small town union live in the surrounding country the holding of the convention there seemed a doubtful policy. The state officers and all other delegates, however, were surprised at the business-like manner in which arrangements for the convention and the entertainment of delegates had been made. This town and the surrounding country are settled by people from the eastern and middle-western states who have become prosperous in this rich and fertile valley. Farm houses with electric lights, telephones and other modern conveniences are an eye-opener to those who think of farm life as lonely and full of inconveniences.

Nearly all the delegates were entertained at such country homes and were whisked back and forth morning and evening in autos. Noon lunch was served the delegates at the beautiful home of Mrs. George Craig, a former member of the Ogden W. C. T. U.

The meetings of the convention were held in the Methodist church. The Baptists were holding revival services, but adjourned in order that their members might attend our convention, a courtesy which was much appreciated. The two revivalists, as well as the local Methodist minister, attended the meetings.

Music and addresses by local people comprised the program the first evening. The editor of the town paper, A. D. McGuire, gave the address of welcome, and children took a prominent part, a flag drill being one of the features. The musicians for this occasion were Mildred Stone, Fay Stone, Laura Brinkman and June Iverson.

The second evening Rev. Christian Garver, the pastor of the Methodist church at Ogden, a staunch prohibitionist and a good friend of the W. C. T. U., gave an able address. On both evenings a male quintet, composed of A. E. Samuelson, Geo. Christenson, O. Christensen, Mr. Watkins and Mr. Baker, furnished music.

Some of the most interesting discussions were on the subjects, "Is the Work of the W. C. T. U. Finished with the Advent of Prohibition?" "Best Plans for Increasing Membership," and "Some Good Plans for Raising Money."

Thirteen white ribbon recruits were dedicated to the cause in a very impressive ceremony conducted by Mrs. C. A. Walker, the state W. C. T. U. president.

Ringing resolutions were adopted, one being a protest against the immense sums raised by public subscription for tobacco and cigarets for our boys in France, many of whom were not smokers when they left home.

Plans for patriotic service received much attention. Department reports were better than usual this year. The convention sang those fetching verses, "Report," to the tune, "Auld Lang Syne."

Mrs. Walker presided with much tact.

Much credit is due the efficient president of the Tremonton union, Mrs. D. W. Jenkins, and her able assistants, for the success of this very profitable and pleasant convention.

The general officers were re-elected: President, Mrs. C. A. Walker; vice-president, Mrs. Fred Jensen; second vice-president, Mrs. W. S. Flewelling; corresponding secretary, Miss Leota Kennedy; recording secretary, Mrs. H. W. Pratt; treasurer, Mrs. Agnes Clancy Smith. Miss Tenie Orr was elected Y. P. B. secretary for the coming year, and Mrs. William Greenwood, L. T. L. secretary.

Prohibition a Foremost Patriotic Principle, Affirms Vermont Annual Gathering

CLARA EASTMAN SMITH, Editor *Vermont Home Guards*

Although Orleans, the place of meeting of the forty-third annual convention of the Vermont W. C. T. U., was not centrally located, though the weather was unfavorable and traveling conditions were bad, W. C. T. U. women came in autos across the mountains from the farther side of the state, and from every county, except two, to attend the annual convention.

Our members have been busy with war activities, but they have not allowed their enthusiasm for the temperance cause to abate. Indeed, they consider that every patriot should be working for prohibition. We think it high time that public opinion came to the rescue with a demand for prohibition so pronounced and imperative as to be heeded.

The first evening of the convention was occupied with a reception, words of welcome, and a medal contest. The speakers upon the latter occasion were teachers who came at much personal inconvenience and whose work did them credit. The prize was awarded to Miss Nan Glover of East Barnet.

The reports of the corresponding secretary and of the treasurer were encouraging and the president's address was a strong plea for renewed efforts along W. C. T. U. lines. The superintendents' symposium was most helpful. The suffrage hour, in charge of Mrs. Taplin, was conducted after a plan suggested by the National superintendent of that department and the several papers read by the women upon different aspects of the question were illuminating and enthusing.

One evening delegates and visitors were privileged to listen to a fine rendering by Mrs. Z. E. Hanson of a selection from "Black Rock." All through the meetings we were favored with music of a high order and great variety.

The superintendent of St. Johnsbury district, Rev. William Shaw, gave us a strong, convincing, logical speech. He prefaced his remarks with the announcement that while coercion could not make a man benevolent it could compel him to pay his taxes to support benevolent institutions. The temperance advocate is not trying to convince the individual that total abstinence is best for his interests. That is settled, but he is striving to arouse public sentiment to demand prohibition as a patriotic measure.

Friday afternoon the school children marched in and gave us a pleasing demonstration of the effective work of the teachers and listened to an interesting talk by our superintendent of L. T. L. work, Mrs. A. F. Smith, who, though approaching the four-score mark, is called our "youngest" member, for her zeal and energy are unflagging.

Mrs. C. E. Smith, editor of the state organ, presented a paper upon "The Appeal of the Child," a particularly pertinent and pathetic subject in this time of stress and food shortage.

Rev. R. A. Hamilton, in his address upon "Some Social Trends in Wartime," encouraged us to believe that the clock of progress still moves on in spite of the war. Some of us remember the day when the ministry were not so openly committed to temperance reform as we are glad to find it today.

The convention closed with an address by Mrs. Emma Howland, National organizer, on "Visions and Victory." We were made to see that only as the vision materialized in work was the victory assured and that a sense of personal responsibility is the need of the hour.

Orleans W. C. T. U. has an enterprising publicity agent, Miss Clara Dwinell, who obtained permission to use one of the shop windows during the convention for an exhibit of the groceries the money spent for one drink a day would purchase. This is the third time within ten years that Orleans county has entertained the state convention and we did not feel that we had yet worn out our welcome. It was the only county in the state to give a majority for the referendum the year of our campaign for a prohibition amendment. It has raised more than any other for war relief and excels in whatever it undertakes.

Altogether the Vermont convention was a good place at which to gain courage and a determination to press on to success.

The officers were re-elected without a dissenting voice: President, Mrs. M. L. Pearson; corresponding secretary, Miss Elsie Pease; recording secretary, Mrs. E. M. Turner; treasurer, Miss L. Grace Prior.

Army Welfare Work Holds Interest of Oregon White Ribboners

Special Correspondence

The Oregon state W. C. T. U. convention was one of the best ever held. The intense interest and enthusiasm manifested throughout was good to witness. Perfect harmony prevailed from first to last. A large delegation greeted the state president, Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, as she opened this, the thirty-fourth annual convention, October 2, at Albany, the home city of Mrs. Henrietta Brown, one of the former presidents of the state organization. On two previous occasions, in 1884 and again in 1897, Albany had entertained the state convention, and at this meeting four white ribboners who attended the 1884 meeting and seven who attended the later one were cordially welcomed. Mrs. Kemp delivered a most interesting and able annual address. It was with keen regret that the women heard from her lips, at the close of her message, of a call that had come to her to serve her country through her appointment by Federal Food Administrator W. B. Ayer as a member of his staff with field service throughout the state as her special branch of the conservation work in Oregon.

Reports showed that good work had been done in many departments, that of the Patriotic Relief division standing at the top because of the large amount of work accomplished for the soldiers and sailors. This new division was created to meet the special need at this time and great plans are being outlined for the coming year. The story of the "Headquarters Hive" and how the women all over the state are rallying to the call to work for the soldier boys was told by Mrs. Mary Mallett. "Bringing in the Sheaves" resulted in a bountiful supply of good things for the boys in khaki. Representatives from every section of the state piled high with good things the table and the floor around it.

The amount of work done in other departments was far above expectations. The appointed committees were most efficient and prompt. The splendid resolutions drawn up were adopted without a change. The future plan of work committee worked out some decidedly "workable" things.

Fourteen counties were represented in the county presidents' hour, and the accounts in story, song and reading, of the work done were most encouraging.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. M. Frances Swope; vice-president, Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Madge J. Mears; recording secretary, Mrs. Mary G. Tutthill; Y. P. B. secretary, Mrs. Scruggs; L. T. L. secretary, Mrs. J. M. Donaldson.

Her First Trip Alone

She climbed up the steep steps into the Northwestern train with a proud consciousness. She was going to Chicago, alone, for the first time, going to match some embroidery silk for her mother.

It was a very important errand as you will readily see when I tell you that it lacked but four days to Christmas.

The baby was ill. He had a sore throat and temperature. His mother never left him when he had temperature.

Gladys told her mother that she could go in just as well as not; that she knew lots of girls who go in every Saturday for music lessons.

For a while her mother refused to listen to Gladys' suggestion. She said she would send for the silk, but the mails are slow and clerks are not always careful in matching colors. Of course it was safe enough to let Gladys go alone. She had been with her mother hundreds of times and she knew every step of the way; just where to find the bus to Marshall Field's; just which floor embroidery silks are to be found on; just which door to leave the building to get an Indiana avenue car. She was to remain on the car until it turned on Twenty-second street and to tell the conductor to put her off at Michigan avenue. It was only half a block then to her aunt's house where she was to stay over night.

All of this the child had done repeatedly, but never before alone.

It was a plump, rosy, fourteen-year-old girl who entered the Northwestern train that December day. Her blue serge dress barely came to her shoe tops. Long smooth braids of hair were folded about her head and tied with big bows of black taffeta ribbon. A soft black velvet cap caught up on one side with a blue knot crushed the waves of hair on her brow. Clear, sweet eyes looked out at the world with girlish confidence in its good will and trustworthiness. She found a seat by herself and rode by several stations before any one came to sit with her, but it was a fast express train which filled up quickly and Gladys sighed with relief when a lovely lady entered, looked about and seeing her alone, came directly to her and asked to share her seat.

"Isn't this Miss Green?" she asked. Gladys, flattered at being taken for Miss anybody, spoke her own name.

The lovely lady paused. Gladys' last name reminded her that she once had a schoolmate who had married a man of that name.

"What was your mother's maiden name, my dear?"

"Forsythe."

"That's the very girl! Did you never hear her speak of Marjorie Evans? How strange! I am sure I spoke of your mother to my daughter many, many times. Just about your age she was when I lost her."

The lovely lady touched her eyes with her heavily scented handkerchief.

Gladys was deeply touched. The lady was very lovely indeed. She wore a violet velveteen suit with grey furs. On her hat were long violet plumes. Her hair was golden and her cheeks a rosy pink. It was a privilege to be seen with so lovely a lady. Gladys thought of her own mother with a faint tinge of disloyalty. Why couldn't all mothers be lovely ladies?

As they chatted Gladys' sense of personal importance grew. The lady called her Girlie and Dear Heart and with each mile she seemed more charming. It would all be so grand to tell her mother.

"Now tell me, Dear Heart," said the lady as they pulled into the station, "what are your plans for the day? Bus to Field's? Indeed you'll not. My private car is to meet me and you are to come with me. I'm going to Field's to luncheon and you must be my guest. I'll tell your mother just how I stole you. She was a beautiful girl and you are her very image."

They left the car together and the lady led Gladys down the stairs to the place where, under cover, motor cars wait for their owners. Sure enough a great pumpkin colored car stood waiting for the lady. A chauffeur in livery held the door of it and slammed it after them.

"Field's," the lady said. The car slowly twisted about and picked its way cautiously among the vehicles. If you had asked Gladys what kind of a time she was having, she would have said, "Perfectly grand!"

So they lunched at Field's. Gladys had both ice cream and French pastry for dessert. With her mother she must choose, but the lovely lady simply insisted on both.

"Now, Dear Heart, I want to take you for a quiet drive about town in my auto. Lincoln Park and Jackson Park and the boulevards between."

Gladys' eyes grew round with pleasure. Then they drooped, her aunt expected her.

"Telephone the aunt." A maid brought a receiver and made the connections and Gladys called up her aunt and told her as the lovely lady bade her, that she was going to pass the night with a friend of her mother's. And the aunt hung up her receiver and went on mixing Christmas cake. So they went for the ride and stayed out until Gladys began to feel sleepy. She thought with compunction of the embroidery silk, but she could get that in the morning.

It was nearly dark when the big pumpkin colored car turned into a narrow, shabby street and stopped before a large old-fashioned stone house that stood by itself.

"Here we are, my dear," the lady announced.

The child was not sorry to stretch her stiffened limbs. It had been a lovely ride but it was long enough. It was queer the lady did not live on an avenue or a boulevard. They ascended the steps and were admitted by a huge negro manservant. Gladys thought she had never seen so big a negro in her life. The lady led her directly upstairs to the second floor. If the street was shabby the house was gorgeous enough. There was a gay sound of chattering and laughter; some one was playing on a piano. The lady showed Gladys into a small back room. When the light was on it proved to be a pretty room with white furniture and white muslin curtains.

"I hope you will be quite happy here," the lady said, as she kissed the child. Then she left the room, closing the door after her and turning the key in the lock.

A chill of apprehension shot through the girl. She called the lovely lady by name. She rapped on the door and shook it on its lock, but nobody came.

"I won't be a goose!" Gladys said bravely, "Perhaps it's a way people have in Chicago."

She took off her hat and coat and bathed her face. She arranged the black bows on her hair and wished her skirts were longer. Then she glanced sharply at the door. Some one was turning the key softly. The big negro pushed the door open with his foot and entered the room. In one hand he held by the handle a big, flat, tray-like basket. It contained dishes and a dinner. He set it upon a stand in the room and turned to go.

"Wait!" Gladys commanded. "Please tell Mrs. —— that I am perfectly well. I am quite rested and prefer to come down to dinner with her. I don't mean to make her trouble like this."

The negro stood with one hand on the open door. "Oh, I guess you know where you are by now, little missie; if you don't do what's wanted I'll have to come in and give you a lesson."

He went through the door and closed it.

Gladys was thoroughly frightened. Her heart thumped in her throat and she trembled as though she were having a chill. "I don't understand!" she said. She tried the windows, but they were fastened down. A wave of terror and of homesickness swept over her. She threw herself sobbing on the bed and at last she sobbed herself to sleep. It must have been hours after when she was awakened by a semi-conscious apprehension of danger. She sat up, dazed and blinking in the electric light. A man stood looking down at her. She knew him. He was a man from home whom she had often seen on the streets. He recognized her, too.

"Oh, Mr. Y.," she cried, seizing his hand. "You have come to save me, haven't you? How did you know where to find me? Oh, I am so glad you've come."

"How did you come to be here?" he asked.

Gladys told him.

"Yes, I'll save you—on one condition, that you tell no one who it was that saved you."

"Not father?"

"No one."

Gladys promised.

"Put on your hat and coat," he said. They opened the door softly and passed quietly down the stairs. At the front door the big negro sat, his head on his breast, fast asleep.

Once outside of the house the man took Gladys' hand and they ran around the corner and down the block where a be-

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

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Patriotism and Suffrage Live Topics at Delaware Convention

The annual convention of the Delaware W. C. T. U. met in the Methodist Episcopal church at Seaford, October 10-12, a large number of delegates from all over the state being present to represent the paid state membership of 2,621.

The convention program was a continual round of good things. The address of the president gave the prohibition news of the day and was an educational message of great power. Mrs. Lillie V. Atkins, state Y. P. B. secretary, led in a demonstration of the work of the Young People's Branch, in which Uncle Sam and the Goddess of Liberty were the principal characters. In his message of welcome to the delegates, Hon. Joseph H. Cox, mayor of Seaford, declared himself in favor of woman suffrage, and Mrs. Victor Du Pont and Mrs. M. S. Cranston delivered most excellent suffrage addresses. Prof. Arthur Spaid, state commissioner of education, spoke most emphatically concerning the importance of scientific temperance instruction in the public schools. The memorial service for the twenty-nine active and honorary members who have passed over during the year was led by the vice-president of the state W. C. T. U., Mrs. Emma E. Caulk.

The evening meetings were inspiring occasions. Miss Lillian Cade, president of the Sussex county W. C. T. U., presided the first evening. The address was delivered by Mr. Deets Pickett, who took as his subject, "German Beer More Destructive than German Bullets." On another evening Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, National superintendent of Work among Soldiers and Sailors, who has visited every fort in the United States and been on most of the battleships, told what can be done for the soldiers in camp and fort and for the sailors on the battleships. Delaware W. C. T. U. has the distinction of having for fifteen years conducted in Delaware City a rest and recreation home for the soldiers from Fort du Pont and Fort Delaware. "The Challenge of Patriotism," by Daniel A. Poling, was universally declared to be the finest address ever given on that subject.

Officers for the new year were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Lena Messick; vice-president, Mrs. Emma Caulk; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Lizzie Raughley; recording secretary, Miss Lavinia Lynch; treasurer, Mrs. Clara Marshall.

The Kent county W. C. T. U. has subscribed the required amount of money to board a French orphan for one year. The Delaware W. C. T. U. now has a superintendent of Work among Colored People, who is doing commendable work in educating the people of her race in regard to the evils attendant on the use of alcohol. Mrs. Sadie Waters, the new superintendent, gave much time and energy to the campaign in New Castle county in an effort to convince colored citizens that it was their duty to vote to protect the homes and interests of the state. Mrs. Waters is thoroughly alive to the work, and her tact, education and refinement will count for big things in the future. She recently addressed the students of the Colored College at Dover, and a Y. P. B., with a membership of forty, was organized. Mrs. Emma E. Caulk, vice-president of the Delaware W. C. T. U., and other prominent workers were in attendance.

Mrs. Mame Register, who has been elected L. T. L. secretary for Kent and Sussex counties, has spent almost her entire life in this branch of work and the two lower counties are to be congratulated on having such an efficient worker at the head of this important branch of the W. C. T. U. An L. T. L., with a membership of seventy children, has recently been organized in the town of Harrington. The Harrington Y. P. B. has also taken on new life and is preparing to do big things. The Felton L. T. L. has recently elected officers and plans are under way to hold regular meetings during the coming year. The Delaware W. C. T. U. is endeavoring to educate its young people to high standards of morality and usefulness.

Activities of South Idaho White Ribboners Many and Varied

Special Correspondence

The annual convention of the South Idaho W. C. T. U. was held in the western part of the state, at Caldwell. This meant that our delegates were largely western women. On account of the very busy season many were kept away who otherwise would have been present.

It had been thought that since there were no great campaign issues this year there would be a large falling off of interest in the state, but the fears, happily, were not realized. Being the first year after the victory for constitutional prohibition, there was a lessening of interest and a "sitting-down-to-rest" on the part of some, and the condition which exists all over the country of great zeal in war work was bound to be felt. Hence, we had cause for congratulation, when reports came in, that in spite of all these things and of the resignation of the earnest, loyal president in the middle of the year, no greater loss in membership was reported.

Another difficulty in these western states, with which the middle and eastern states do not have to contend, is the instability of the membership from frequent removals. It is like working with a procession at times and rebuilding the rank and file is a yearly occurrence and necessity.

An earnest and enthusiastic delegation reported and the convention was full of interest from start to finish, under the leadership of the very efficient vice-president, Mrs. Alice Thompson, who was obliged to take up the responsibility of the work when Mrs. Chipp resigned on account of ill health.

Our convention covered two days and every hour was full of interest, the women of the state and the local ministers filling the entire time.

Reports from superintendents showed great zeal and earnestness and much accomplished. Several hundred comfort bags were made and filled for soldiers and sailors, the entire expense being borne by many of the unions, while the state aided in filling 170 more. Thirty-five dollars was given for the stereomotorgraph; $15 toward the Ambulance Fund; $26 for an electric fan; while the women of the unions have been in the front ranks in Red Cross work. The sum of $36.50 was contributed by the unions for the support of a French orphan.

Our slogan for the coming year is: "Harder Work Than Ever," our aim, a new union in every available place and every member win one, and a strong fight for a better anti-cigaret law.

The corresponding secretary and treasurer were re-elected and Mrs. Alice Thompson was made recording secretary, Mrs. Mollie L. Vance, vice-president, and Dr. Emma F. A. Drake, president.

[Sugar from Grapes

DORCAS J. SPENCER

Something over twenty years ago, a group of white ribboners in a rural community, experimented with their own grapes, in their own kitchens, and produced *sugar*. The recipe for making it was published in a cook book prepared by Mrs. Margaret Beatty Willis, for the local Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Sacramento, California.

The recipe follows: Strain the grape juice in an ordinary fruit press into a large pan or kettle, and boil until it has the consistency of molasses or honey. It will serve the same purposes. If sugar is desired, boil it longer until it "sugars." Samples of this sugar were exhibited at the state fair, but not being entered for a premium, received only a special notice.

A delicious jam or apple butter may be made by thickening the syrup with stewed apples; boil together slightly. It will keep in jars without sealing.

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Great Enthusiasm Marks Convention of South Australia W. C. T. U.

Special Correspondence

The twenty-ninth annual convention of the South Australia W. C. T. U. which convened September 4, in Willard Hall, Adelaide, in point of numbers and enthusiasm was extremely gratifying. Delegates were present from every part of the state.

The report of the secretary, Miss Lockwood, gave evidence that time and money are being given by the women of Australia to Red Cross and other work for the brave lads at the front. Reference was also made to the missionary tour of Mrs. Helen Barton of Glasgow, Scotland, of fifteen weeks' duration in South Australia, as having been successful in creating a strong determination throughout the community to bring about total prohibition of the liquor traffic. Sixteen women justices of the peace, among them five members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, have been appointed. Additions have also been made to the list of policewomen and another important position, that of inspector of schools, has been given to a woman.

The W. C. T. U. has assisted the army department Y. M. C. A. by a gift of £100. In response to the appeal of the white ribboners who have kept constantly before the state and Federal authorities matters which demand attention, the Federal Minister closed all liquor bars on military service referendum day with the result that good order prevailed.

Lady Holder, president of the Australasian W.C.T.U., and state superintendent of Evangelistic work, conducted a praise and prayer service. She spoke to the large audience regarding the tarrying of the disciples at Jerusalem, in obedience to the Divine command in order that power and strength might be given for the furtherance of the great work committed to their care, and urged that we, in like manner, wait patiently and prayerfully upon God for equipment for his service. Pastor Paternoster followed with an address in which he declared that no Christian, no church, should have aught to do with the liquor traffic. Mrs. Barton referred to the increased membership of 3,000 and urged us on to further victories. The addresses delivered by Mrs. Barton during the convention were most able and inspiring. Mrs. E. W. Nicholls, state W. C. T. U. president, as a token of Australia's appreciation of all she had done for the temperance cause presented to Mrs. Barton an inscribed diamond set gold brooch representing the map of Australia.

In her annual address, Mrs. Nichols enumerated the many evils arising from the liquor traffic and made the claim that the W. C. T. U. is the most patriotic and humanitarian organization in existence, mother love crystallized into aggressive power. "For over forty years this grand society has proclaimed that drink is the foundation of all other evils and that in its downfall it will carry with it the white slave traffic, the red plague of venereal disease, the white plague of tuberculosis, the gambling evil and vice and crime of every kind."

A most successful gold medal contest was held, Mrs. A. C. Hill being awarded the medal. Mrs. Radford, the superintendent of this department, is most enthusiastic and spares no pains to make her work successful. The officers were re-elected as follows: Mrs. E. W. Nicholls, president; Mrs. Pengelly, vice-president; Miss Lockwood, state secretary; Mrs. G. W. Cooper, recording secretary; Mrs. R. Edwards, treasurer.

NEW LEAFLETS

Directions for Making Comfort Bags for Army. Illustrated. Price, 2 cents each; 50, 15 cents; 100, 25 cents.

Program for Temperance Day in the Public Schools, by Edith Smith Davis. Eight pages. Price, 5 cents.

Almost (A True Story). Vida Irene Thompson. Price, 2 cents each; 50, 20 cents; 100, 35 cents.

Best Methods of Teaching Temperance. (Prize Essay). Alma J. Hill. Price, 3 cents each; 50, 35 cents; 100, 60 cents.

Directions for Making Comfort Bags for Navy. Illustrated. Price, 2 cents each; 50, 15 cents; 100, 25 cents.

Directions for Making Many Tailed Bandages. Price, 50, 10 cents; 100, 15 cents.

His Personal Concern. Price, 50, 10 cents; 100, 15 cents.

"Don't Let the Boy Touch Liquor." Price, 2 cents each; 50, 10 cents; 100, 15 cents.

The Two Glasses. Price, 2 cents each; 50, 15 cents; 100, 25 cents.

Prohibition the Doctrine of Self Defense. Price, each, 2 cents; 50, 15 cents; 100, 25 cents.

Mother vs. the Other Woman. Price, 2 cents each; 50, 15 cents; 100, 25 cents.

How About Kansas? (Official Testimony concerning Prohibition). Price 2 cents each; 50, 15 cents; 100, 25 cents.

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Directions for Comfort Bags. Price, 2 cents each; per fifty, 15 cents; per hundred, 25 cents.

(When ordering, please state whether directions are wanted for comfort bags for soldiers or sailors.)

Her First Trip Alone

(Continued from Page Twelve)

lated street car slowed down and took them on.

"That's luck," said the man. Gladys dared not look out of the window. The two big lights of a motor car frightened her. She was sure it must be the pumpkin colored car. By and by they transferred to another car and presently the friendly Northwestern station welcomed them into light, warmth and safety.

The man consulted a timetable. "Luck again!" he said, "there's a train in two minutes. It will be daylight when you get home. Now, little girl, if you tell who saved you, I'll tell the big nigger where you live. Understand? There's much you don't understand, though. I don't believe you even know where you've been tonight."

And she didn't. But you do—don't you? —*D. Knapp, in Purity Crusader.*

Among Our Workers

A correspondent writes: "As a state organizer and myself were soliciting members a lady said, 'I always put in my oar for prohibition whenever I have an opportunity,' but she did not become a member of the union. Certainly wearing the little white bow is a definite way to promote prohibition and many other civic reforms."

Friday, October 26, was observed in the schools of Oregon as Frances E. Willard day. A large number of pictures of Miss Willard were presented to the schools by the various unions.

On the eve of the ushering in of prohibition in the District of Columbia, Mrs. La Fetra, for a number of years president of the District W. C. T. U., and Dr. La Fetra celebrated their golden wedding. They were the recipients of congratulations and felicitations from a host of friends.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

Among the speakers at the Mississippi state W. C. T. U. convention was Miss Christine I. Tinling, National Y. P. B. college secretary, who spoke twice at the convention, twice at the Mississippi Industrial Institute and College in Columbus, and once at the high school. So well pleased with Miss Tinling were the Mississippi women that she has arranged to come to them for two weeks of organization work. A beautiful silver loving cup was presented to Mrs. S. E. Stanley, for several years president of the Mississippi W. C. T. U., who is compelled on account of ill health to give up this office.

Officers were elected for the new year as follows: President, Miss Madge L. Montgomery; vice-president, Mrs. Clara C. Cox; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Walter W. Scales, Jr.; recording secretary, Miss Juliet Featherstun; editor of *The Mississippi White Ribbon*, Mrs. O. S. Hopkins.

The forty-first annual convention of the Third District (Mich.) W. C. T. U., held at Hastings, October 25 26, was one of the most helpful gatherings in the history of the district organization. "The Thing that Interests My Union Most" was discussed by the local president, while the topic for the superintendents' hour was "How My Department Can Help America in the Present Crisis." Many helpful plans of work were presented. A free clinic by the presidents of the five counties considered "Diseases that Attack the W. C. T. U.," under the heads, anemia, heart failure, hardening of the arteries, intermittent fever and paralysis. Rev. Etta Sadler Shaw was present throughout the convention and helped in many ways, while her busy fingers were constantly occupied with knitting. "Her address, 'America's Danger and the Price of Victory,' is a masterpiece," says our correspondent, "and no union will make a mistake to engage her for this lecture."

The fortieth annual convention of the Oswego county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. was held at Fulton, October 24-25, with all the county officers present and every union represented. The reports of superintendents showed good work along all lines. Mrs. Helen J. Andruss, corresponding secretary of the New York state W. C. T. U., was present and gave inspiration by her helpful suggestions and a fine address at an evening meeting. The county president, Mrs. E. S. Spencer, declining re-election, Mrs. Lillian B. Wright was elected to succeed her. The other officers were re-elected.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

Mrs. Susan D. Whitney, a charter member of the Northern California W. C. T. U. organized in 1879 and the first superintendent of Fairs and Open Air Meetings.

Mrs. Mary Smith, for five years superintendent of Medical Temperance for the Northern California W. C. T. U.

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OR TO

PUT ON FLESH

How often have you said, "If I could only put on 25 pounds!" or, "My! How I'd like to be rid of this Fat!" Do you realize that you can weigh just exactly what you should by following my easy, scientific directions in the privacy of your room? And you will be stronger and look younger as you change your figure.

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I have devoted fifteen years to this work. Over 80,000 refined, intelligent women have not only regained health, vitality and perfect figures and carriage, but they have learned how to *keep* both.

Scores of my pupils have been relieved of all sorts of chronic ailments that probably now afflict you.

Drop me a line and I will explain, without expense, the method by which you can improve your figure; build up your vitality; strengthen your nerves; secure perfect self-control; and flood your entire life with the joy of perfect health.

If you tell me *your* problems I'll write you frankly what you can expect.

My services are *personal to you. Your* case will be individually handled. I am at my desk from 8 to 5 daily, studying my pupils' cases. May I help you?

Send for illustrated Booklet showing you how to stand correctly; or, better still, write me a letter describing your particular case—I will respect your confidence.

Susanna Cocroft

Dept. 37 624 S. Michigan Blvd., Chicago

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Round Shoulders	Constipation
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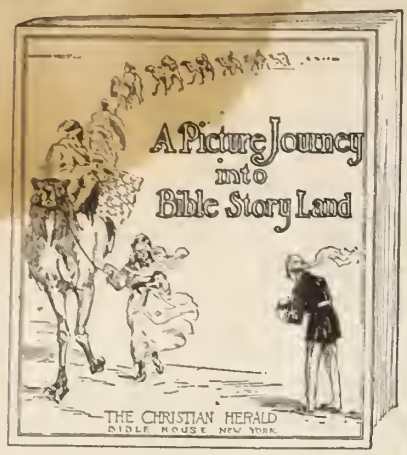
Poor Circulation	Rheumatism
Lame Back	Colds
Headache	Torpid Liver
Sleeplessness	Malassimilation



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.....

North Dakota Boys Make Fine Record at Camp Greene

A prohibition state is a fine place to raise boys and girls and the young people from such a locality rarely fail to show the effects of having lived in a community free from the liquor traffic and of having been taught the value of total abstinence. An instance of this is the manly conduct of the boys from prohibition North Dakota who are in training at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C. Although the residents of North Carolina viewed with some dismay the advent among them of thousands of young men from the "wild and woolly West" the boys are winning their unqualified approval by most exemplary conduct. A prominent resident of Charlotte expresses highest commendation of the boys from North Dakota in a letter to Rev. James Anderson, husband of our National recording secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Anderson, whose son Cuyler is a member of Company G, 164th U. S. Infantry, now stationed at Camp Greene. This product of a white ribbon home is one of a quartet of young soldiers who are responding to calls to sing at church services and at entertainments in Charlotte in their leisure hours. The letter above referred to said:

"On last Saturday evening I am sure there were approximately 10,000 people in our town, and although the streets, restaurants and stores were thronged, there was not the slightest act of disorder, nor even any loud talking or boisterous conduct. In fact, it may seem a rather exaggerated statement that during the four weeks that we have had these young fellows with us there has not been a single act of disorder on their part while within our city.

"Another thing that has surprised us pleasantly is the very large number of young men who attend our churches. At each of our leading churches fifty per cent or more of our congregations are now made up of the soldier boys.

"The same night that our own church was having a social for these young people several others of the large city churches had the same character of entertainment and the soldiers were invited to meet the young people of the city and have some light refreshments. Hundreds, and perhaps thousands of them responded, and everywhere there seemed to be pleasure and gaiety of an innocent and helpful variety.

"Our city is bestirring itself in its efforts to make the life of your boys as enjoyable as possible. We have a splendid Y. M. C. A. in the city, with shower baths and swimming pool, and on last Saturday a thousand boys from the camp availed themselves of the bath privileges. The Y. W. C. A. has also thrown open its doors and the young men have access there, under proper regulations. Each of the leading churches of the city has a writing and rest room for the soldier boys, where writing material and reading matter are available for use at all times of the day and in the evenings. The public libraries are also available for reading matter."

"Not So Very Mere"

The small boy sometimes sees straight and sees far. He reads the signs of the times unabashed. John, at a co-educational school in England, cuts a good figure at the examination, but fails to get the highest marks awarded in his mixed class. His father is duly astonished, duly incensed. John beaten by a girl. "John, I am surprised to find that you have allowed yourself to be defeated by a mere girl." "Yes, father," says John unblushingly, "I have, but I can tell you something. Girls are not so very *mere* after all."—*Christian Science Monitor.*

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Don't Need the Union Signal

"What temperance paper do you take?"

"None. Haven't time to read what papers and magazines I take now."

"When and where is our next county convention?"

"Don't know."

"Who are our National superintendents of departments?"

"Don't know."

"What work are some of the departments doing?"

"Why, I don't know."

"Have we any departments, anyway?"

"Guess we have, but don't know for certain."

"Who are our National officers?"

"Don't know."

"What prohibition legislation has recently been enacted in Canada?"

"Don't know."

"What in the United States?"

"Don't know."

"What war time work has the W. C. T. U. taken up as an organization?"

"Don't know."

"Is it doing anything at all?"

"I suppose so, but I am not certain."

"Where could you get helps for your next local meeting?"

"Don't know."

"What are you doing to help your union and nation, anyway?"

"Don't know—that is,—well, you see—"

—*Adapted.*

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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLIII EVANSTON, ILL., NOVEMBER 22, 1917 No. 45

CAMPAIGN EDITION

COLUMBIA: This continual patching of the map is getting on my nerves! It seems to me the time has come for Uncle Sam and me to make the map all white by a prohibition amendment to the federal constitution!

Canada Stops Waste of Foodstuffs in Manufacture of Distilled Liquors

The use of all foodstuffs in the manufacture of distilled liquors has been prohibited by the Canadian government. The order reads:

"No grain of any kind and no substance that can be used for food shall be used in Canada after November 30 for the distillation of potable liquors." An order-in-council to this effect has been passed upon the recommendation of the Food Controller. It will remain in force "until the Governor-General-in-Council has by order declared that the present abnormal conditions have ceased."

The penalty for violation of the regulation is a fine of up to $5,000, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or both fine and imprisonment.

Hundred Towns in New York State Give Dry Majorities

The November 6 elections in New York state resulted in large dry majorities in approximately one hundred towns. The four dry counties, Yates, Tioga, Delaware and Schuyler, were held, and Schoharie county added to the list. St. Lawrence county is also dry, with the exception of the city of Ogdensburg. Increased dry majorities show the trend of public sentiment. Most of the cities of New York state will vote on prohibition at the April, 1918, elections, and the fact that women will participate in these elections is expected to swell the dry vote materially.

Dry Gains in Delaware, Kentucky, New Jersey and Pennsylvania

The November 6 elections left Delaware high and dry with the exception of the city of Wilmington. The liquor majority in that city was reduced greatly since the last election and rural Newcastle county gave a dry majority of about 1,000.

The submission by the Kentucky legislature of a prohibition constitutional amendment is assured by the returns in that state. The election of a number of judges of dry convictions in Pennsylvania will result in an increase in its dry territory. New Jersey elected a legislature pledged to pass a local option measure. One of California's big cities, San Jose, rolled up a fine majority against the saloons.

Florida Has New Dry County

The last Tuesday in October witnessed a notable victory for prohibition in Florida which augurs well for the success of the state-wide prohibition election to be held in 1918. Palm Beach county, one of the seven remaining counties of the state where saloons are licensed, voted on that day by an almost two to one vote for county-wide prohibition. An encouraging feature of the victory was the heavy prohibition vote polled by a precinct where the registration of negroes is particularly heavy. Only one precinct in the entire county gave a substantial wet majority, the city of West Palm Beach, as a whole, giving a majority of forty votes for prohibition. Some months ago there was as little as four per cent of the entire territory of the state of Florida where saloons are permitted, and this new victory will make the percentage of wet territory proportionately smaller, and reduce the number of saloons almost to the point where they can be counted in numbers of only two figures.

TEXT OF PROPOSED FEDERAL PROHIBITION AMENDMENT AS ADOPTED BY THE UNITED STATES SENATE

The manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the constitution by the legislatures of the several states, as provided in the constitution, within six years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by Congress.

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

HONOR ROLL

—of—

PROHIBITION STATES AND TERRITORIES AND DATE OF GOING INTO EFFECT

Maine		1851
Kansas		1880
North Dakota		1889
Oklahoma		1907
Georgia		1908
North Carolina		1909
Mississippi		1909
Tennessee		1909
West Virginia		1914
Alabama		1915
Arizona		1915
Virginia		1916
Colorado		1916
Oregon		1916
Washington		1916
Arkansas		1916
Iowa		1916
Idaho		1916
South Carolina		1916
Nebraska		1917
South Dakota		1917
Utah		1917
District of Columbia		1917
Alaska	†Jan.	1, 1918
Indiana	†April	2, 1918
Michigan	*April	30, 1918
New Hampshire	†May	1, 1918
Montana	*Dec.	31, 1918
New Mexico	†Oct.	1, 1918
Porto Rico	†March	2, 1918
Canal Zone		

*Enacted 1916. †Enacted 1917.

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1918

Utah††	Missouri	Florida
Minnesota	Wyoming	Nevada

††Now has statutory prohibition. Will vote on constitutional amendment.

STATES HAVING TEMPERANCE DAY IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Alabama	Oregon
Tennessee	North Dakota
Kansas	Missouri
New Mexico	South Dakota

Episcopal Church Favors Prohibition During War

The Protestant Episcopal Church has gone on record in favor of national prohibition during the war. A resolution to that effect was passed at the diocesan convention recently held in New York city. At a previous session it had seemingly declined to support the enactment of such a law by Congress but, declaring that the press had misconstrued its action, proceeded to make it clear to the public that it gave "unqualified approval and support to such measures as the government shall see fit to take to secure the establishment of national prohibition during the period of the war."

Secretary McAdoo Tendered Wineless Banquets in Tour of United States

The recent tour of Secretary McAdoo through the United States is an excellent illustration of the changing attitude of the people of this nation toward the liquor traffic. Secretary McAdoo visited prohibition states and license states, states where they manufacture beer in large quantities, states in which the distillation of whisky was formerly a profitable source of income, and those which believe that their economic future is dependent upon the wine industry. In all these states he was banqueted and feasted, and on only one occasion was liquor served, and then only a light domestic wine. Admiral Gravson, the personal representative of President Wilson, is said by the Georgia *Wesleyan Christian Advocate* to have called attention to this feature of Mr. McAdoo's itinerary at a banquet in Atlanta, at which he and Mr. McAdoo were guests.

In Bone Dry Georgia

MRS. AUGUST BURGHARD, Macon, Ga.

The jail in Pelham, a town of 2,000 inhabitants, is advertised for rent.

The grand jury of Laurens county completed all of its work and adjourned on November 6, after the shortest session in its history, due to lack of criminal business.

A Y. M. C. A. secretary who has been at Camp Gordon since the establishment of the cantonment, says he has never seen one of the soldiers intoxicated at the camp or on the streets of Atlanta, nor even smelled liquor on any soldier's breath.

During the ten days of the state fair in Macon from 15,000 to 35,000 people attended daily, thousands of them soldiers from Camp Wheeler. The crowds were orderly and genial. No arrests were made for drinking and scarcely any for any cause whatever. There was not the least odor or sign of liquor the entire ten days, but numberless gallons of ice water were dispensed from the two large coolers in the W. C. T. U. booth.

The bank clearings for Atlanta on Monday, October 22, passed all former records for one day, going beyond $9,000,000.

The Industrial Index, published in Columbus, reports a steadily increasing number of new buildings, homes, public buildings and manufacturing plants, and the establishment of numerous industrial and commercial concerns.

The segregated districts have been removed from our three largest cities, Atlanta, Macon and Augusta, and also from a number of smaller towns. Anti-vice crusades are being waged in other cities.

NEW MEXICO BECOMES TWENTY-SEVENTH PROHIBITION STATE BY 20,000 MAJORITY VOTE

LAST WEEKS OF THE CAMPAIGN

Mrs. W. E. LINDSEY, Vice-President of the New Mexico W. C. T. U.

Nearly all the state officials and party leaders lined up for prohibition in the recent New Mexico campaign. Letters in the interest of prohibition from the governor, United States Senators, judges and other men prominent politically were printed in the newspapers of the state.

The press of New Mexico was unanimous in its endorsement of the amendment and gave liberal space to its advocacy of prohibition. Where space was not contributed, paid advertisements were inserted. Governor Lindsey, Hon. Antonio Lucero, secretary of state, Chief Justice Hanna, Judge Roberts of the supreme court, Hon. Jose Sena, clerk of the supreme court, and several other officials spent the last two weeks before election touring the state and speaking for the amendment daily to large audiences. Miss Anna A. Gordon, president of the National W. C. T. U., and ex-Governor Hanly of Indiana assisted greatly in the successful outcome of the campaign.

The week previous to election much money was brought into the state, but detectives were set to watch carefully the saloons to guard against expenditures for unlawful purposes, and Governor Lindsey publicly announced that if any coercion or unlawful use of money was reported to him the lawbreakers would be sent to the penitentiary. Special officers and challengers were placed in the precincts of every county. On election day every possible precaution for securing a fair expression of the will of the people at the polls was provided.

Parades were held in most of the towns on election day. Lunches were served at the polls by women of the Council of National Defense auxiliary, the W. C. T. U., the suffrage forces, and the women's clubs. In fact, all the women participated enthusiastically at the polls, serving lunches, driving automobiles and lending their enthusiasm to the cause.

Every state official, including the governor, went to his home city to cast his ballot. About noon word was passed that all was going well. This trebled the energy and courage of the workers, who faithfully stood by their posts until six o'clock in the evening. The only time the women left the polling places was when they went in their automobiles for voters. The tension was great, but victory was in the air. About nine o'clock in the evening word was flashed over the wires that we had won at least three to one in the cities and towns, and we knew then that we had won "forever and a day." We slept the sleep of sweet victory, having, in reality, in proportion to our population, piled up a larger prohibition vote than any of the other prohibition states.

Explaining New Mexico's Victory

MRS. MINNIE H. BYRD

Governor Lindsey and Chief Justice Hanna are two of our officials who have been in the prohibition ranks since the "good, old, territorial days." Governor Lindsey was a member of New Mexico's constitutional convention, and with a few other devoted men used every effort to have suffrage and prohibition written into our constitution. On the closing day of the convention, when it was publicly stated, "The constitution cannot be changed in ninety-nine years unless a new one is written," bitterness was in the hearts of the prohibition and suffrage advocates, and a determined fight was made on the constitution, which resulted in the adoption of the Flood Amendment at the first state election. This amendment makes it possible to amend the constitution of New Mexico by a majority vote of the electorate, (with the exception of the suffrage and educational articles). So, with the way cleared for eventually making New Mexico a dry state, the prohibitionists, though seemingly a small minority, went blithely to work sowing the seed in season and out of season, through scientific temperance instruction in the public schools; through a continual stream of anti-liquor literature, sent into the remote districts; through speakers when we could get them—and we have had some of the best; through the press, and some of our best papers have always been favorable; through constantly presenting and pressing our cause at every convention, legislature or political meeting; through observing Temperance Sundays in churches and Sunday schools, and by getting and presenting petitions, letters and telegrams, whenever the issue was up—in other words, by making and keeping this question a living, burning one, impossible to be ignored.

It goes without saying that the W. C. T. U. of New Mexico, since away back in 1883 when Frances E. Willard and Anna A. Gordon toured the state, have been loyally and faithfully keeping the fires burning, meeting when meetings seemed to do no good, but hoping and praying and hanging on, ready to put in a "lick" when an opening came.

Today prohibition is popular, it is becoming dangerous to be on the opposite side with the saloon and dive-keepers, the gamblers and bums and law-breakers. The day is arriving when the eyes and ears and hearts of the people are open to wisdom.

New Mexico Resounds With Hallelujahs

MRS. ANNA W. STRUMQUIST, Recording Secretary New Mexico W. C. T. U.

Hallelujahs are being shouted by women all over New Mexico, all on account of the prohibition victory. The sweeping vote in favor of the cause exceeded the wildest hopes of the promoters of the movement. In most of the towns and cities the women played a big part in the campaign and in the activity election day. Those who had automobiles devoted themselves all day to taking dry voters to the polls. Hundreds of others who were intensely interested in the outcome, stayed at home and kept the telephone lines humming with electioneering by wire. One woman marshalled fifty votes by calling at the homes and sending members after sick voters. Miss Harriet L. Henderson, for three years state president of the W. C. T. U., was chief mailing clerk, and directed the mailing of prohibition literature that filled crates and crates before unpacking. It is said several tons of literature were sent out. By working quietly but potently the white ribboners and club women emulated Mr. Jack Frost in his silent methods, and like this irresistible fellow, these workers froze the "wet" places over and created of dangerous bogs, stable, safe land on which to live and move and have their being. To Mrs. Katherine B. Patterson and Mrs. Minnie Byrd is due the lion's share of vote-winning among the natives. For years Mrs. Patterson has been educating the Spanish people for this fight. The home of these women has been the storehouse of tons of prohibition literature, the editorial room for scores of newspaper articles and the meeting place of all prohibition leaders in the state. To Mrs. W. E. Lindsey, wife of the governor, is due the credit for popularizing the movement in society circles, and making urgent this work for all club women.

Sidelights on the Campaign

Sixty-five per cent of the population of the state is Spanish-American, so they should be given full credit for their share in making New Mexico dry. They have been called indifferent, but when it comes to questions affecting them personally they are found to be amazingly alive.

Mexican women worked enthusiastically at the polls. "No one need tell me the Mexican women are not ready for suffrage," a white ribboner writes. "When a liquor Mexican approached, the women working at the polls took him in tow, and went for him in a most surprising way. I could not tell what they were saying but they reduced him to submission in short order."

Mrs. W. E. Lindsey, vice-president-at-large of the New Mexico W. C. T. U., is also chairman of the state auxiliary of the Woman's Committee of the Council for National Defense. In a letter sent to all county chairmen of the auxiliary she made a forceful appeal for their aid in the fight against liquor. She said in part:

(Continued on Page Four)

DISCOURAGING OUTLOOK FOR LIQUOR INTERESTS IN OHIO

CLOSE VOTE SHOWS LARGE DRY GAIN SINCE LAST ELECTION

While the official returns show that prohibition has lost in Ohio by approximately 1,700 votes, the result of the election is far from discouraging. As stated last week, the wet majority in 1914 was 84,152, and in 1915, 55,408, so that there has been a gain of almost 53,000 votes for the prohibition cause in the last two years. Not only did seventy-six counties give dry majorities but the liquor majorities in the big cities were materially reduced from the 1915 returns.

A campaign has already been inaugurated for the submission of a prohibition amendment to the voters in November, 1918, to become effective February 1, 1919, the same date prohibition would have gone into effect had it carried at the recent election.

So general are the suspicions throughout the state, however, that there was fraud in the returns that Governor Cox, for the sake of the honor of the state, is said to have ordered Secretary of State Fulton to have the wet and dry forces lay before him all charges of irregularities in the conduct of the election.

OHIO'S MASTERLY CAMPAIGN

LUCY E. VAN KIRK, Editor *Ohio Messenger*

In the beginning of our campaign at a get-together meeting a federation composed of representatives of all dry organizations planned the work with care. Mr. James A. White of Columbus was made campaign manager for the men, and our own Mrs. Florence D. Richard, state president, was appointed to supervise the activities of the women.

Our leaders used business methods and planned wisely every move. Perhaps nothing helped more to educate the masses and hold their attention than did the street car advertisements displayed all over the state. Those short pithy statements of fact stayed with the reader. A systematic educational campaign was kept up throughout the campaign. Our W. C. T. U. workers did valiant service for the cause. They lost no time organizing and were well equipped to start the ball rolling at once. While others were preparing, the trained workers of the W. C. T. U. were already on the firing line and ready to advance on the enemy. It was a steady forward movement. All who believe in a dry Ohio, joined the ranks, and there were no traitors in the camp. Each vied with the other in doing his or her bit patiently and loyally. We are glad that our heavenly Father keeps the records of the doings of the faithful and will give the deserving due credit. The mother organization, the National W. C. T. U., is rich in talented workers and some of these co-laborers heard the Macedonian call and came at once to the rescue. In the last days of the campaign Mrs. Ella A. Boole, our National vice-president-at-large, Mrs. Frances W. Graham and Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, all of New York state, added inspiration by their logical speeches and charming personalities. As the wisdom of their utterances was revealed to our women they took up the message and passed it on. Miss Anna A. Gordon, National president, was with us and spoke on the day preceding the election.

Mrs. Mary Harris Armor of Georgia, the cyclonic speaker and whirlwind campaigner, attracted the voters. She accomplished much for a dry Ohio. Mrs. E. L. Calkins, president of the Michigan W. C. T. U., was another fine campaigner. She won her hearers at once and reasoned with such persuasive force as to convince her audiences of the truth of her statements. Mrs. Eliza E. Peterson, National superintendent of Work among Colored People, helped the cause by the beautiful way in which she presented facts to her people. She is a winsome, courageous campaigner.

We are indebted to our National organization for the splendid literature it sent into the state. It was sowed by liberal hands. The Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL was rich in valuable vote-making material. The literature was carefully assorted and placed where it would reach the voter.

The state W. C. T. U. officers are all gifted women and loyally stood by the state president, Mrs. Florence Richard, that valiant campaigner for righteousness. What shall we say of our splendid men? We surely appreciate their determined stand for protection of the home. Shall we, the citizens of Ohio, allow the rum-dominated politicians of the state to autocratically decree that we shall be whisky-ruled, when the voter has otherwise decided? An aroused citizenship thunders "No." Ohio shall rank twenty-eighth in the fair galaxy of prohibition states.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE NEW MEXICO CAMPAIGN

(Continued from Page Three)

"The passage of the amendment for prohibition on November 6, will not only make New Mexico a better, safer place for your children to be reared, but will also help the federal government in its fight to throw off the yoke which military Germany seeks to impose. Individual effort will carry this election; failure to make the individual effort will cause the loss of the issue by default.

"The decision in New Mexico may hinge upon the effort that you make—or fail to make. Work early; work late. Do not neglect anything which in the least would help the great cause. Get together; effect a close-knit organization. Hold meetings to keep in touch with progress; have parades to let the public know that you are busy—and make them good parades."

The children of Santa Fe, one thousand strong, marched in an anti-liquor parade on election day, visiting en route the four polling places of the city. Many banners in Spanish were held aloft by the children, a little girl carrying one bearing the slogan in Spanish and in English: "*Las Cantinas Roban A Los Ninos!*—The Saloons Rob the Children!" Five hundred Indian children were in line, 200 of them from St. Catherine's Indian school. The 300 pupils of the United States Indian Industrial school, in smart uniforms of blue, carried many interesting banners, one of them reading, "Swat Booze, Buy Shoes," and another, "Give the Last Lick to Liquor."

Boy Scouts, a band, children on horseback, and others in red, white and blue costume with tri-color cocked hats, added variety to the demonstration which won many a doubtful voter.

THE MOURNERS

J. A. MONTAGUE, in *Atlanta Georgian*

A loan shark sat on his empty safe;
He was down to his utmost dime,
And he gazed across at a vacant cafe
(Let it stand, for we need the rhyme)
And he dropped three tears on his shirt front (which,
For a loan shark, is going some).
And he wailed: "Alas, I was good and rich
In the days of the Demon Rum.

"He used to harry the boys in here,
At the end of each perfect day,
And stood around with a jovial leer
While I garnered their weekly pay.
But they've canceled the good old gin-mill's lease,
And emptied its shining shelves,
And all of the lads that I used to fleece
Are spending their coin themselves."

A jailer stood in his empty jug
And puffed at a cheap cigar
As he gazed at a hungry croton bug
That crawled up an iron bar.
"Dear me," he said, with a choking sob,
"This business is on the bum;
I shudder for fear I shall lose my job
Since they whip-sawed the Demon Rum.

"He used to serve as my puller-in,
And, my, how the business grew!
He would stand around with a kindly grin
While the cell-house doors clanged to.
But since he was canned in Washington
My trade is so nearly dead
That they're going to pull the building down
And put up a school, instead!"

A state official, as he joined a group waiting for a parade of children to pass, remarked to a bystander, "Well, I am wet, and I am going to vote wet, and no one need think they can influence my ballot. While the children were passing he stood in silence, then turned to the acquaintance he had previously addressed and declared, "Well, I've changed my mind. I shall vote dry."

At least a dozen similar incidents of men who have always stood for the saloon remarking, "I can't stand that parade of the children; I'm going to vote dry," came to the notice of white ribboners.

The last day before election the women of one union had worked all day at the church preparing the banners. As they started home at dusk they discovered that the liquorites were just finishing the distribution throughout the town of a couple of leaflets full of untruths. Weary and depressed the women stopped in at the office of the chairman of the county dry organization. There they discovered a supply of leaflets, printed in Spanish on one side and English on the other, which completely answered the false statements sent broadcast by the liquor men. The white ribboners appropriated the leaflets, raided the skating rink in search of Boy Scouts, and with the aid of the Scouts thus marshalled, the leaflets were that evening carried to every home in every ward.

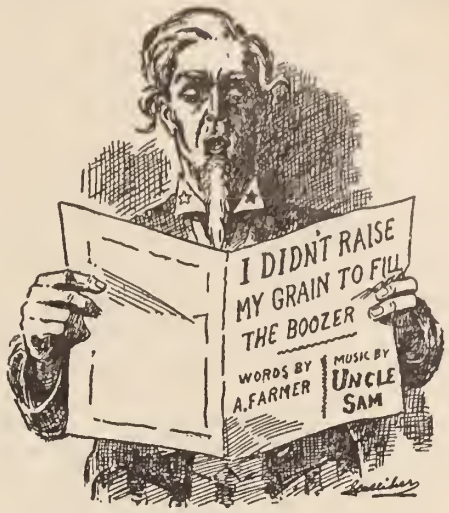
A group of children in a street parade at Albuquerque ran into a prominent liquor dealer in his automobile and almost reduced him to hysterics by their dry yells. He tried to disperse the company with his machine but they nimbly circled round and round him, their distasteful prohibition yells continually assailing his unwilling ears.

FOOD STUFFS WASTED IN BEER WOULD FEED SOLDIERS FOR A PERIOD OF THREE YEARS

In this present crisis of food shortage, when Tuesday of every week is meatless day and Wednesday is wheatless day, when fats are scarce and high in price, and the government is narrowing down the amount of food that hotels and restaurants may serve, the food stuffs wasted in beer represent a terrific drain on the supplies that should furnish strength of brain and muscle for the winning of the war and the upbuilding of our people.

A report of the United States department of Agriculture, based on figures secured from the office of the Internal Revenue, shows the amount of material used in the manufacture of fermented liquors in the United States during the year ending June 30, 1916:

Malt	57,683,970 bus.
Hops	37,451,610 lbs.
Rice	141,249,292 lbs.
Corn or Cerealine	650,745,703 lbs.
Grape Sugar or Maltose	54,934,621 lbs.
Glucose or Syrup	2,742,854 gals.
Grits	109,371,482 lbs.
Other Materials	72,355 bus.
Other Materials	19,112 gals.
Other Materials	24,756,974 lbs.



—*Northwestern Christian Advocate*

This makes an estimated total of 3,004,754,590 pounds of food stuffs or a fuel value sufficient to supply the energy requirements of 3,000,000 men for a year. The fuel value of this material wasted in one year in the beer supply alone of the United States is sufficient to supply for a period of three years the energy requirements of the men in the khaki and blue uniforms of our nation who are now in training and those already at the front.

German and Austrian Demoralization Due to Beer, Masonic Observer Asserts

There has arisen a new prophet crying out against the inconsistencies and discriminations practiced in our food conservation campaign toward the product of the brewery and protesting against making Huns of the population of the United States by the beer process. In a plea which covers almost the entire front page of a recent issue, *The Masonic Observer* urges its readers as individuals and organizations to demand the suppression of such industries as are standing in the way of full and complete victory for the armies of the United States. The appeal reads as follows:

"OUR INCONSISTENT GOVERNMENT; WHAT IT ASKS—WHAT IT DOES

"This country has grown the largest crop of potatoes ever known in its history, but freezing will ruin much of it unless cars are made available to ship them.

"A tremendous car shortage exists for use in moving valuable food products urgently needed, but thousands of refrigerator cars are regularly assigned to breweries and in daily use on the railroads of the United States, loaded to full capacity, carrying beer for saloons and blind pigs.

"Millions of bushels of wheat wanted for food, but millions of bushels of barley wasted for beer, when an order from the government closing the breweries could save it.

"It is right that we should save to serve.

"It is wrong for the government to permit waste in enormous quantities of the same foods they ask us to painstakingly substitute and use here with rigid economy that others better adapted for use abroad on the fighting front may be made available there in abundance.

"How much longer must this waste continue?

"Is it more important that beer be hauled regularly and supplied to debauch our people, soldiers and sailors included, that barley shall be turned into worse than waste to furnish fat profits for an unprincipled, unscrupulous few, than it is to 'Save Food and Win the War?'

"Make it plain to those in authority, in no uncertain language, that you emphatically condemn this glaring inconsistency between the savings urged by the government and the waste permitted by the government; that for the period of the war Americans demand nothing less than the fullest use of all means at hand for the conduct of the war and prompt suppression of every industry, thing or individual that even in the least degree tends to impair or interfere with its successful prosecution.

"Take action as individuals and organizations; write or telegraph your personal messages and your united resolutions of protest. Do it now."

On another page of the same paper the question of beer, its influence on those nations which for generations have been its devotees, and the necessity for the immediate and entire prohibition of its manufacture in this country, is considered. The case against beer is stated in the following terms:

"There was a time when we listened with some degree of respect to the man who said, 'I never use whisky or any other strong liquors; I confine my drinking entirely to beer in moderate quantities,' a time when the 'German Beer Garden,' with its attractive homey surroundings looked to be, on its face, at least, reasonably respectable and decent, but that time is not now.

"The German and Austrian boast has been that they were sober nations, daily drinkers of beer, but in moderation, and not given to the use of strong drinks.

"These two nations are demonstrating, as no one ever expected to see it demonstrated, the truth of scientific claims that beer drinking is slower to show its damaging results than distilled liquors in both the individual and the nation, but that in the long run it is even more debasing, demoralizing and brutalizing to its users.

"Shall we continue the breweries and the sale of beer?

"Shall we make 'Huns' of Americans by the beer process, for the private profit of brewery stockholders and the blood money derived from the business by our government in the form of taxes. No enemy across the water is more of a menace to our country in peace or war than the combined liquor interests of the United States. We have stopped the distillers from distilling, but have allowed the sale of liquor already distilled. We still permit the breweries to run.

"Demand a clean-up and a clean-out of the entire business. Demand it now. Stop the whole booze business and the savings of sober workers invested in bonds will roll into the treasury of our government like a mighty flood to help win the war."

BOOZE OR BONDS? WHICH?

During the recent Liberty Loan drive in Texas some interesting incidents occurred. According to a Texas paper, a man whose face showed evidences of many an encounter with alcohol, approached the Liberty Loan counter, laid down $2 and asked to subscribe for a $100 bond, remarking, "I had intended to use this $2 in buying booze tonight, but I have at last realized that a man who wastes his money on strong drink in this great crisis is a low-down creature. I am going to cut out beer and whisky, and put my $2 each Saturday into buying this $100 bond. I hope by the time I have paid my last installment, or in fifty-one weeks, I will have so overcome my craving for alcoholic stimulants that I can continue investing $2 a week in government bonds. If I had started sixteen years ago when I began drinking and had used the money I wasted in buying booze for the purpose of accumulating a savings fund I would have had several thousand dollars by this time, instead of having nothing except my weekly wage and a weakened constitution."

Mexican General in Anti-Drink Speech

The famous Mexican general, Alvaro Obregon, financial representative of the Mexican government, at a dinner tendered him by the citizens of Springfield, Ill., recently, told of the changing attitude of his country toward the drink problem, and of the radical measures adopted by the Mexican government to stamp out this evil. He said, in part:

"Mexico is improving. It has found the reason for the revolutions. It is going to reform the new generations of Mexico. It is going to open a school where there was a saloon before. We see the advantages now of education. There have been too many drunks in Mexico. The governors of the various states are now stopping with radical measures the saloon. Men who are going to save Mexico are those who are going to close the saloon. The United States needs the same cure. I speak plainly. The Mexican government did not wait to raise the taxes before it took steps to close down the saloons. We are going to fight ignorance and vice."

PROHIBITION SAVES MEN FROM FELON'S CELL

JOHN GARLAND POLLARD, Attorney General of Virginia

Prohibition in Virginia has been a great success. The law went into effect November 1, 1916, and its good effects were immediately felt.

The superintendent of the state penitentiary informs me that the number committed to the state prison for the first nine months of 1916 when we had the licensed saloon was 608, while the corresponding nine months of 1917, under prohibition, the number fell to 307;—301 saved from a felon's cell in nine months!

The jail statistics for the first nine months of this year are not yet available, but the reports at the office of the state board of charity and correction, show that there were 2,041 less prisoners committed to the jails in the first six months of 1917 than there were in the first six months of 1916 under the open saloon;—more than 2,000 saved from the disgrace of jail in six short months!

It is often contended that while prohibition is a success in the rural districts it cannot be rendered effective in large cities. This has not proven the case in the city of Richmond, having a population of about 160,000. The commonwealth's attorney informs me that since prohibition went into effect there has been a most marked falling off in the number of felony indictments in his court; and I heard the jailer make a public statement to the effect that there had been a marked reduction in the number of prisoners committed to the city jail.

The opponents of prohibition, especially in the city of Richmond, argued that real estate values would be much depreciated if the saloons were closed and that rents would fall as soon as the hundreds of stores occupied by the saloons were closed. The result has been just the contrary. On our principal business street, known as Broad street, there were a large number of saloons. Since the closing of these saloons the fee simple and rental value of the property on this street has increased notwithstanding the fact that the real estate market is, in general, depressed.

The editor of one of the largest daily papers in the state, a paper which bitterly fought prohibition, stated to me that hereafter if the question ever arises in Virginia, he will fight more vigorously for prohibition than he ever fought against it.

REDUCTION IN CRIMINAL COURT CONVICTIONS EVIDENCE OF SUCCESS OF PROHIBITION, SAYS VIRGINIA GOVERNOR

"The best single evidence of the value of prohibition in Virginia is to be found in the great reduction in crime as indicated by the large falling off of convictions in our criminal courts," says Hon. H. C. Stuart, governor of Virginia. "I am suggesting this because it comes more directly under my notice than any other phase of the situation.

"I am confident that public sentiment is strongly behind the prohibition law and can be relied upon for a vigorous and effective enforcement of it through the courts. If prohibition in Virginia continues to prohibit even approximately, the benefits arising from it will increase from year to year, not only by reforming addicts, but by protecting the rising generation from the formation of an evil habit."

Dry Richmond Oversubscribes Liberty Loan Allotment $5,000,000

A prohibition city is always a prosperous city, exceedingly more prosperous than its sister cities of similar size which are the prey of the licensed saloon. Richmond, Virginia, has added another item to the long list of credits on the prohibition ledger. With prohibition in effect but twelve months, Richmond has the proud distinction of being the first federal reserve city to subscribe its allotment of the second Liberty Loan, and it oversubscribed its first Liberty Loan some $5,000,000.

The Richmond Virginian, in a recent editorial, explains in some detail what prohibition has done for the city and state. It says:

"What of the day? What do Virginians think of the operations of the law? Have men been made better or worse? Are women happier or less happy? Are the jails and other similar institutions more populous or less populous? Has the sum of human suffering been increased or decreased? Are accidents in our industrial plants more or less frequent? Are the families of that great class, which once so liberally contributed to the prosperity of the liquor dealers, better off or worse off?

"These are practical questions. The tree is known by its fruits, the wisdom or unwisdom of a particular law by its results. Whom shall we have to answer these questions? Shall we go out in the highways and hedges to find the drunkard and the poverty-stricken to reply? Surely not—for the man who once was a barroom loafer is no longer liquor sodden, but a respectable member of the community, supporting his family, well-dressed, well-fed, well-housed. Shall we go to those good people who never let the demon rum rest until he was routed and driven across our state line? Perhaps, but not altogether. It might be said by some that they see only what they desire to see.

"Then, that there might be no question as to the verdict of Virginia and of Virginians from all sections of the state, from every walk of life in the state, official Virginians, unofficial Virginians, Virginians who voted dry and Virginians who voted wet, we have received column after column of communications replying to the questions asked in the opening paragraph of this article. Man after man, from the governor, who voted *wet*, all the way down the line, we find the verdict unanimous that prohibition has been a success in Virginia. Men who fought it earnestly and conscientiously for years now declare that the licensed sale of liquor in the good old state of Virginia shall never again be permitted.

"They declare that, come what may, they are with us to combat the monster should it ever again attempt to rear its head in our fair state. And there comes from hundreds of thousands of homes the echoing cry—'Amen.'

"And what are the actual results of prohibition? Fact, not theory, is desired by those of our neighboring commonwealths who must decide this question for themselves. They must ascertain whether or not the dire prophecies of the wets came true—that grass would grow in our business streets, that our workmen would be without work, that our industries would languish, that our state and municipal treasuries would go bankrupt should we not increase our state and municipal taxation to such an extent that we would bankrupt our citizens.

"Well, good people, just come to old Virginia and take a look. We will show you a state treasury which, without increasing the taxes at all, collected more money the first dry year than was ever collected in any year of the wet régime. We will show you a state prosperous as no state ever was. We will show you a city, not one dollar of whose municipal or industrial or commercial revenue comes from the liquor traffic, which was the first federal reserve city in America to subscribe its allotment of the second Liberty Loan, and which will oversubscribe its maximum allotment probably $5,000,000. It was ashes in 1865—and on the first Liberty Loan we oversubscribed our allotment some $5,000,000, pledging an amount equal to our entire banking resources of a half century ago. Prohibition evidently hasn't bankrupted Richmond.

"And with a year's experience behind us the men of Virginia who have forever separated the saloon evil from their state call upon the great commonwealths which are now in the midst of the fray to decide this question in the only way that will prove a permanent settlement of it. We who have for one year breathed the air of freedom from saloon partnership, who can feel that our state and cities are no longer tainted by financial contributions from the liquor traffic, urge our brethren in other states to continue the fight to glorious victory.

"In Virginia we grew strong on defeat. And our oft-beaten leaders, in God's good time, will be among those whose high privilege and everlasting honor it will be to help lead the American Israel out of the Egyptian bondage of the liquor traffic. For there will come no cessation of this war on the liquor traffic so long as one foot of land, over which proudly waves the Stars and Stripes, is blackened and marred and desolated and desecrated by the unhallowed presence of the licensed saloon."

PROHIBITION THE LIGHT AND JOY OF THOUSANDS OF OKLAHOMA HOMES

Attorney General Freeling of Oklahoma, when asked for an expression of opinion on the real value of prohibition to his state, said:

"Prohibition has greatly reduced crime, and consequently the expense of courts.

"It has conserved the wages of the workman, and increased the business of the merchant.

"It has brought light and joy to thousands of homes where darkness and sorrow reigned before.

"Oklahoma, recalling her experience with liquor, would cast a larger vote for prohibition today than ever."

SING A SONG OF DOLLARS!

Sing a song of dollars
Spent in buying booze
Children home a starving
Mother has no shoes.

Sing a song of dollars
Spent in manly way
Everybody happy
All the livelong day.

—*Good Government*

Homes Happier and Souls Saved as a Result of Prohibition

Hon. SIMON BAMBERGER, Governor of Utah

State-wide prohibition has benefited Utah very much.

How many homes are happier, how many broken hearts are healed, how many souls are saved we shall never know! I have only an inkling of the great moral effect of the banishment of liquor in the scores of letters from wives and mothers that come to my desk, thanking heaven for the blessings of prohibition. The happiness reflected by these grateful missives is full compensation for the efforts made by the prohibitionists to secure the law.

On August 1, 1917, I should say that 75 per cent of the people of Utah were firm believers in prohibition. I venture to say that today 98 per cent are ardent prohibitionists. Could we wish for a stronger endorsement?

Prohibition Ushers in Busy Time for Hammer and Paint Brush in Utah

It's been "paint up" and "clean up" time in Salt Lake City, since the advent of prohibition. Old buildings are being remodeled and the refreshing touch of the paint brush is everywhere visible.

"I have frequently been struck with the renovating being done both in the business and residential sections since August 1," declares Mr. George J. Martin of the Bettilyon Home Builders company. "Prohibition has certainly resulted in a marked improvement in the appearance of entire business blocks and residence after residence.

"Naturally, in order to convert former saloons into quarters suitable for other lines of business, considerable change must be made in the interior. But the improvement has not stopped there. Exteriors have been repainted, new windows and new front doors installed and even whole entrances modified.

"Combined with prohibition as a cause for beautifying residences is the high cost of building materials. Many houses which under normal conditions would be either torn down and disposed of or sold to be rented at lower figures, are being extensively remodeled because it is too costly to build a new home.

"Gratifying results have been obtained, especially with some of the fine old homes on the east side, which are really solidly constructed, but which have not been properly kept up. New porches, additions and a new coat of paint are working wonders with some of them.

"In these instances, of course, prohibition is probably playing no part at all. But in the numerous efforts to make the small homes more presentable and more habitable, can easily be traced the result of having a little surplus money on hand that formerly went into drink.

"The effects of prohibition can also be plainly seen in the fact that small homes, both for purchase and rental, are scarcer than they have been for the past five years."

"There is no question in my mind but that the operation of the prohibition law, which has now been in effect nearly two months, has been of distinct benefit in many ways to the state," says W. W. Armstrong, president of the National Copper Bank of Salt Lake City, in a letter to Mrs. C. A. Walker, president of the Utah W. C. T. U. "In my judgment, the benefits will continue to grow and become more apparent, and I venture the statement that if it were put up to the people of the state of Utah at this time, as to whether or not the law should be repealed, they would overwhelmingly vote to keep it on the statute books. It is almost too early to see distinct evidences of the benefits that are going to accrue to our state, but, in my mind, there is no question but that they are with us now and will continue in greater volume as time goes on."

"Since the advent of prohibition in Salt Lake City and Utah there has been little if any diminution in rental values," says Earl Jay Glade, advertising counselor, Salt Lake, Utah, who was also campaign manager for the Prohibition and Betterment League, in a letter to the president of the Utah W. C. T. U. "Old buildings which for years have housed saloons have been renovated and beautified with splendid new fronts.

"In spite of the fact that certain would-be bootleggers stocked up for an extensive illicit trade in liquor, it is everywhere admitted that never was the state as free from drunkenness as it is today. When the present stocks are exhausted Utah will be unquestionably rid of the many evils attendant upon alcoholism.

"What causes me to wonder most is the matter-of-fact manner in which the new order of things is taken by old topers. The worn-out cry that liquor is indispensable in human economy has been given a terrific death blow. Everybody seems completely reconciled.

"The smaller towns which have enjoyed local option for several years are particularly happy. No longer is Salt Lake City the stocking-up place for the illicit traffickers who formerly conducted their business in the smaller towns of the state.

"If my observation is correct, even after two months of prohibition in Utah, there are very, very few of our citizens who would desire to go back to the old régime."

Prohibition the Greatest Blessing That Can Come to a People

"Prohibition could not have been adopted at a better time, so far as the labor question is concerned, as competent male help is very scarce," writes W. O. Carbis, of the Paris Millinery Company, Salt Lake City, "and I believe there are very few, if any persons, who were engaged in the liquor business that are out of employment. That it will take a reasonable time for adjustment, all will agree, but the ultimate benefits will so far overshadow any temporary disarrangements that the financial question, in my mind, need worry no one.

"It is too soon to speak authoritatively on what has occurred from a moral standpoint, but it is not too soon to say with all emphasis what will occur. Crimes of all natures, divorces, broken homes, ruined lives, cruelty to innocent children, have been traced to such an extent to the liquor evil, that there is and can only be one answer, and that is, prohibition is the greatest blessing that can come to the people of any community."

"No Whisky, No Drunks, No Disorder, No Scraps, No Nothing"

That there is less work for some people under prohibition is evident—less work for the policeman, the judge, the jailer, the jail cook, the sheriff and so forth on and on! The *Morning Olympian* quite recently voiced a plaint from the capital city of "bone-dry" Washington that can no doubt be heard in many another dry city and state: "No whisky, no drunks, no disorder, no scraps, no nothing." What would happen if Chicago, Philadelphia, New York were to "go dry?" Perhaps the tax payers' burden would be lightened and maybe it would be "back to the farm" for some city dwellers whose early days were spent in the more wholesome environment of country life. Hear the *Olympian*:

"What's the matter with you fellows on the force? Are you all asleep that you never throw any one in these days," asked a restaurant cook of one of the Olympia police force. "The past two months I have not had orders for enough meals at the city jail to remember I had a city contract. In all my years in Olympia I never saw the like, and I've cooked many a meal in my time and made good money. But it's not even pennies for me now from you fellows. You're a bum bunch."

"You know why, don't you?" asked the police officer addressed.

"No, only that it's rotten business. What's the answer?"

"No booze!"

"No! Is that a fact?"

"Take it from me. She went dry some months ago, didn't she—bone dry? Well, where there is no whisky there is less trouble and I've never seen it fall. No drunks, no disorder, no old time 'rolling,' no scraps, no nothing. There is no chance to jug the law abiding Americans of Olympia today."

"Switched if it ever struck me, but that sure is the case. I guess the jail meals business is shot for good."

And later that afternoon Police Judge Crosby reported he hadn't had one case of drunkenness in police court during the entire month just past. "In the old days I used to dread to come down to the office in the morning for they would be there waiting, six to a dozen strong," said the magistrate.

The Union Signal

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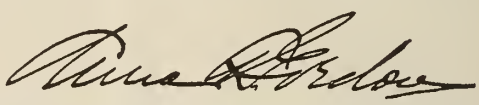
Evanston, Illinois, November 22, 1917

Thanksgiving Day

In reverent worship and in earnest supplication to our God, heroic patriots will observe the Day of Thanksgiving. It will be a sacred day—one of prayerful, grateful thoughts of our men in the Army and Navy; a day of fasting rather than of feasting; a day of renewed consecration to patriotic tasks; a dark and lonely day in hundreds of home circles, except for the glowing heavenly light from the altars of sacrifice.

As temperance patriots let us render whole-hearted thanks to God Almighty, the giver of every good and perfect gift, for mighty victories achieved, and for the marvelous growth in our own and other lands of anti-alcohol and prohibition sentiment. "O Giver on this hallowed day be Thou a beacon on our way."



"ON TO WASHINGTON"

We are living in epoch-making days. During the next few months or years issues of mighty import to the nation and the world are to be decided. All red-blooded men and women long to have a part in the writing of the new chapters in our civilization which will make the world a safer and saner abiding place for the human family. With admiration and gratitude we watch the young men go out from our homes to participate in a gigantic conflict that shall make the world safe for democracy. But to us as well as to those brave defenders in uniform comes the opportunity of the ages to make history for which coming generations will thank us. Upon each of us rests the responsibility to do our "bit" to help free our nation from the giant handicap of the legalized liquor traffic. During the coming session of Congress there will be presented and urged two measures that will have a direct effect upon the future welfare of this and other nations: A bill prohibiting the use of grain in the manufacture of beer, and a resolution providing for the submission to the states of a prohibition federal amendment. The United States Senate has already acted favorably upon the latter, and it is confidently expected that it will come up for early discussion and vote in the House of Representatives. It is imperatively necessary that pressure of the most definite and insistent kind be brought to bear upon all members of Congress who have not given positive expression to their views on the prohibition question. The passage of the resolution would be assured, we feel confident, if every large body meeting in the days intervening before Congress convenes would pass a strong and unequivocal resolution in favor of national constitutional prohibition, and if every Christian citizen would make it his personal business to interview his Congressman before he leaves for Washington, or failing in that, communicate with him by wire or mail, giving him plainly to understand that he is expected to represent in his attitude toward these measures not the liquor interests but the patriotic, right-minded constituents of his district. Members of the W. C. T. U. and readers of THE UNION SIGNAL can help in this work in their respective communities by appealing to prominent citizens to use their influence with their Congressmen. Only a short time remains in which to do this work. Immediate action is the one thing that will insure success.

"TO HELP THE JUST CAUSE"

There are today so many sign posts pointing the way to patriotic service that no man, even though deficient in mentality, may err in taking the right direction. When, therefore, the retail liquor dealers of Illinois, in convention assembled, voiced the desire to "uncomplainingly and willingly submit to any measure within reason to help the just cause in which our country is engaged" they must have done so with full knowledge of what was involved in such an admission.

Viewing the matter from any angle, these men must realize that the one measure that would most definitely help this country in its present emergency is to close up every place for the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages. They do not need to take the word of "prohibition fanatics"; the action of the United States government and Congress during the past few months ought to satisfy them on this point. What other business has been compelled, as a war emergency measure, to submit to such restrictions as has the liquor trade? (No soldier in uniform is permitted to have alcohol sold to him; no enlisted man in uniform is allowed inside of a saloon under penalty of court martial; dry zones surround training camps and naval stations; cantonments or mobilization centers have been placed, when possible, in dry territory, and the distilling of beverage liquors is absolutely stopped). Can any other interpretation be placed on these orders of the government than that the business of selling liquor is considered inimical to the welfare of the country during the war?

Certainly there is nothing in the tactics made use of by the liquorites in the state-wide campaigns or in the proceedings at Washington to indicate that these men are inclined to submit even "unwillingly" to the measures that would most directly help win the war for democracy. On the contrary, there is every evidence to show that they have and are considering their own financial interests before the good of the nation; that above everything else is the ambition and purpose to enrich themselves at the expense of others, without regard to the methods employed, and that they have used their ill-gotten profits and knowledge of the devious ways of corrupt politics to prevent legislation that would aid above everything else in making the Army and Navy and citizens efficient for patriotic service.

If the advocates of "personal liberty" are sincere in their desire to "help the just cause for which this country is battling" the way is open to them, and they have the chance of the centuries to demonstrate their patriotism and show what a nation relieved from the handicap of the liquor traffic can accomplish.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO DELEGATES

The population of the city of Washington at the present time is more than double what it was a few months ago. Hotels are already overcrowded and none are quoting any special rates. To accommodate the white ribbon visitors an appeal has been made to residents of the city to open their homes and the response has been most unexpectedly generous. The committees can place 750 in private homes at the nominal charge of $1.25 a day for lodging and breakfast. Without this co-operation our Convention hostesses would have been seriously embarrassed in caring for delegates and visitors to the National Convention. If you have not already made arrangements for your entertainment during convention week, write at once to Mrs. N. M. Pollock, 13 R St., N. E., and your request will receive immediate attention. Members of the District of Columbia W. C. T. U. will be at all trains to meet delegates and direct them to the hotels or private homes to which they are to go. For list of hotels, see last week's UNION SIGNAL, page 10.

RESOLUTION

SUGGESTED FOR ADOPTION BY CHURCHES, MISSIONARY SOCIETIES, YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES, CLUBS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS, AND BY PUBLIC MEETINGS GENERALLY. W. C. T. U. SPEAKERS ARE URGENTLY REQUESTED TO SECURE FROM ALL MEETINGS WHICH THEY ADDRESS THE ADOPTION OF THIS RESOLUTION

RESOLVED, That we are in hearty favor of National Constitutional Prohibition and will do all within our power to secure favorable action by the United States Congress on the joint resolution for a referendum to the states of the amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture, sale, transportation and importation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

Adopted by..... *representing*.....*people,*

.....*191* .....
(Signature of president or chairman)

County..... *City*..... *State*.....

(To be sent, when signed, to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill.)

Patriotic Echoes From State Conventions

Enthusiastic Co-operation in National W. C. T. U. Service Plans

Patriotism of the proved and practical type has characterized the members of the W. C. T. U. since the war began. The reports given at the state conventions all evidence that white ribboners of every commonwealth have established their right to be called the second line of defense in this great war for democracy and righteousness. So varied and numerous are these activities that an exhaustive review of them is manifestly impossible. We note in the survey of this month only a few of the more unique as indicative of the enthusiastic coöperation of the state organizations with the National W. C. T. U. in carrying out its service plans.

On November 22-24, the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. dedicated to the service of God and Home and our soldier boys the W. C. T. U. Home at Ayer near Camp Devens. This commodious house of sixteen rooms, set in three-quarters of an acre of ground, will be a real home, presided over by a house mother well fitted for the position.

New Jersey voted in executive session that the state W. C. T. U. would stand back of the Burlington county organization, of which Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher is honorary president, in opening a rest room at Camp Dix.

Delaware rejoices that for fifteen years it has conducted at Delaware City a rest and recreation home for the soldiers from Fort Dupont and Fort Delaware.

Louisiana is planning to open a home in Alexandria for the soldiers at Camp Beauregard, and at the coming Christmas season to assist the Y. M. C. A. by giving a real mother touch to the entertainment features.

"Patriotism and prohibition go hand in hand," declares the New York W. C. T. U. and reports abundant activities to prove that it has been "diligent in all good work," contributing generously to the ambulance and stereomotorgraph funds, adopting French and Belgian orphans, and in common with other states, making comfort kits and tirelessly knitting, knitting.

"Prohibition is patriotism" was the keynote of Colorado's convention. But the history of the past year shows plainly that while specializing on prohibition and law enforcement, Colorado has found time to do her generous "bit." Some unions have made and collected numerous boxes of children's clothing for the French orphans. Others have furnished dinners and spreads for the boys in training at Camp Baldwin; celebrating Colorado Day by giving a fine box luncheon to the hungry recruits. Boxes of candy from white ribbon mothers and sisters have found their way to the lads at these camps.

The comfort bag shops of the Northern and Southern California W. C. T. U.'s are proving immense successes, and to them have been sent and from them distributed thousands of these useful receptacles. The commandant at the naval training station at Yerba Buena, in San Francisco Bay, in placing his first order for 5,000 bags, specified that the contents be the W. C. T. U. kind, minus cigarets and tobacco.

Kentucky, in addition to generous giving to ambulance and stereomotorgraph funds and conducting other lines of work, has arranged for entertainments for the home-sick boys at Camp Zachary Taylor.

Oregon had a special "Bringing in the Sheaves" number on its convention program, resulting in a bountiful supply of good things for the boys in khaki.

The white ribboners of Pennsylvania and Minnesota have distinguished themselves by the amount of patriotic service performed—bandages, comfort bags, relief work and generous contributions to the ambulance and stereomotorgraph funds.

Illinois is finding great satisfaction in supplying the boys at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station with comfort bags as rapidly as they are sent in from contributing states. Abundant testimony from the recipients brings the assurance that it is very worth-while work.

West Virginia had a comfort bag exhibition at its convention, at which the leader displayed the various kinds of comfort kits, told of the advantages of each, the prices of the articles contained therein, and the needs of the boys they were designed to serve.

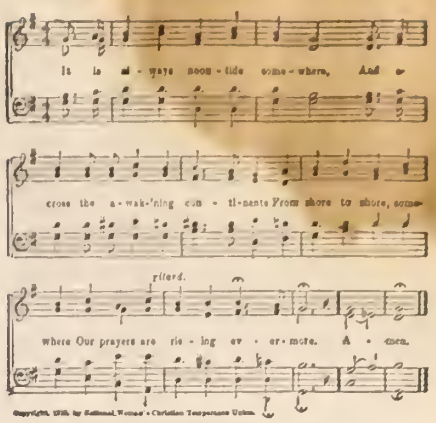
Some of the states, among them South Carolina and West Washington, voted to purchase Liberty Bonds.

Tennessee, in reporting its patriotic activities, says it has been instrumental in interesting and bringing into its membership those not heretofore enrolled.

Southern California has inaugurated a patriotic membership campaign, fixing as its goal the securing of one thousand recruits for the white ribbon army. Details of the plan will be given later. The enlistment pledge reads: "That I may give patriotic service to God and to my country, I hereby enlist in the White Ribbon Army, and solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including wine, beer and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same."

White ribboners in all sections of the country are generously remembering the "boys" with all manner of comforts in the way of wearing apparel, candy, jellies, fruits, etc., and altogether are doing everything within their power to satisfy the physical, mental and even spiritual longings of the young defenders of the nation. To the soldier and sailor the very sight of the white ribbon brings a comforting sense of personal interest in his welfare and a desire to measure up to the best that is in him. Many are the words of gratitude everywhere received by local, county, state and national workers from recipients of their mother-hearted ministrations.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE



AT THE NOONTIDE HOUR

At the sacred noontide hour let the white ribboners of the land unite in prayer daily for our country and all other countries, that all may come to see the true Christian and humanitarian point of view in this world crisis; for the protection of "our boys" from the physical and moral deterioration from drink and vice that follow in the wake of war; for our President and his advisers that divine wisdom may rule every decision, that lasting peace may speedily come and the will of the Father of all peoples be done throughout the earth.

UNION SIGNAL QUIZ

Do you know the answers to these questions? They may be found in this number of THE UNION SIGNAL.

The use of these questions as a part of local union programs is suggested.

1. In how many states was prohibition a direct or an indirect issue on November 6?
2. What was the outcome of the election in those states?
3. Name the chief factors in the winning of victory in New Mexico.
4. Why can the result in Ohio be truly called a triumph for the dry cause?
5. In what way has prohibition in Virginia demonstrated its value according to the testimony of the governor and the attorney general?
6. How does dry Colorado appear to a visitor from license California?
7. Give some of the tributes paid by Utah's citizens to the benefits already experienced from the prohibitory law which went into effect August 1.
8. Point out certain indications that "bone-dryness" will continue to prove popular in Georgia.
9. What is the testimony of Oklahoma's attorney general in regard to the anti-liquor policy prevailing in his state?
10. Give the gist of the two national prohibition measures that are to be urged upon Congress when it convenes in December. How can every citizen help?

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION WASHINGTON, D. C., DEC. 2-7

CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS: POWHATAN HOTEL
CONVENTION MEETING PLACE: POLI'S THEATER

CHAIRMEN OF NATIONAL CONVENTION COMMITTEES

GENERAL CHAIRMAN, Mrs. Emma Sanford Shelton, Cypress St., Chevy Chase, Md.

HOTELS, Mrs. E. S. Henry, 1320 Columbia Road

BOARDING HOUSES, Mrs. N. M. Pollock, 13 R St., N. E.

RAILWAY STATION, Mrs. G. H. Russell, 3538 Warder St.

INFORMATION, Mrs. Harriet D. Hill, 805 Taylor St.

RESERVED SEATS AT THEATER, Mrs. T. A. Williams, "The Rockingham."

REGISTRATION, Mrs. Isabella Webb Parks, 2463 6th St.

COURTESIES, Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, 1627 Massachusetts Ave., N. W.

AUTOS AND TAXICABS. Mrs. James W. Allison, 1421 Columbia Rd.

PAGES, Mrs. Edna Taylor, 42 R St., N. E.

PIANIST, Mrs. Elsie Cheeseman, 817 18th St.

POSTOFFICE, Mrs. Goodwin D. Ellsworth, 1248 Girard St.

DECORATIONS, Mrs. M. G. Copeland, "The Rockingham"

MUSIC, Mrs. Clayton E. Emig, 1765 P St.

BULLETIN, Mrs. F. G. Speidel, 2309 1st St.

LUNCHEONS AND DINNERS, Mrs. William S. Spencer, 1724 Willard St.

CONFERENCE CHURCHES, Mrs. Mark A. Tyndall, 1217 N St.

PULPITS, Mrs. W. A. Ramsey, 813 Massachusetts Ave., N. E.

CHECK ROOM, Mrs. A. C. Giles, 550 Columbia Rd.

RECEPTIONS, Mrs. William E. Andrews, 1225 Fairmont St.

PRINTING, Mrs. Benjamin A. Lineback, 27 U St.

BOY SCOUTS, Mrs. J. A. Edgar, 1334 Harvard St.

FLOWERS, Miss Eleanor E. Walker, 3226 13th St.

BANNERS, Mrs. L. F. Pickering, 1002 Douglas St., N. E.

RESTAURANTS AND CAFES, Mrs. Mamie P. Dorsey, 1527 6th St.

WINDOW DECORATIONS, Mrs. Chas. Burnett, 1840 N. Capitol St.

PLATFORM, Mrs. E. H. McLachlen, 3329 Western Ave., Chevy Chase, Md.

REST ROOM, Mrs. Jennie Cusick

SIDE TRIPS, Mrs. J. A. Edgar, 1334 Harvard St.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION PROGRAM POINTERS

Who and What Delegates and Visitors Will Hear Each Day

Sunday: Annual sermon, preached by Dr. Harry D. Mitchell, pastor of Metropolitan M. E. Church.
Address by Hon. William J. Bryan at Poli's Theater.
Greetings from Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. William F. McDowell, Mrs. Frederic Schoff, Mrs. Philip North Moore, leaders of great women's organizations.
Address, Hon. Jeannette Rankin, Member of Congress.

Monday: Annual address of Miss Anna A. Gordon, National W. C. T. U. president; reports of Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National corresponding secretary, and of Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, National treasurer; also report of National Young People's Branch secretaries and report of general secretary Loyal Temperance Legion Branch.
Welcomes from president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, Ministerial Association, and District W. C. T. U. and responses.

Tuesday: Patriotic Congress participated in by department superintendents.
Addresses by Senator Morris Sheppard, and by Congressmen Edwin Y. Webb and Charles H. Randall; by Food Commissioner Herbert Hoover, Mrs. Henry W. Peabody and others.
Evening program in honor of new prohibition states.

Wednesday: Morning session devoted to official papers and literature.
Patriotic Congress, participated in by department superintendents.
Addresses in afternoon by Miss Julia C. Lathrop, chief of the Federal Children's Bureau; and by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley.
Address in evening by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman Woman's Committee Council of National Defense, and short talks by members of the National W. C. T. U. Committee on Patriotic Service.

Thursday: Election of Officers.
Patriotic Congress, participated in by department superintendents.
Addresses by Mrs. S. R. Wright, president of the W. C. T. U. of Canada, and Mrs. Deborah K. Livingston.
Evening address by Mrs. Mary Harris Armor.

Friday: Patriotic Congress, participated in by department superintendents.
Addresses by Miss Flora E. Strout and Mrs. Etsu Sugimoto.
Recognition Night. Program arranged by presidents of states having made net gain in membership during year.

ANTE-CONVENTION MEETINGS

The Official Board will meet on Friday, November 30, at 1:30 o'clock, at Hotel Powhatan, Pennsylvania Avenue, 18th and H Streets, N. W.

At the same hour, the Board of Superintendents will meet in one of the parlors of the First Congregational church, 10th and G Streets.

The Board of Lecturers and Organizers will meet in another parlor of the same church at the same hour.

A meeting of the Executive Committee will be held at Hotel Powhatan at 7:30 that evening.

An Evangelistic meeting, in charge of Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, National Evangelistic superintendent, will be held at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, December 1, in the First Congregational church, 10th and G Streets. Greetings will be extended by Rev. James L. Gordon, D. D., the pastor.

Y. P. B. Conferences

Conferences of Young People's Branch workers, at which each state Y. P. B. secretary, or her representative, will tell of "The Best Discovery of the Past Year," will be held at the First Congregational church Saturday afternoon. The subjects for discussion will be, "How May Y. P. B. Members Best Equip Themselves to Answer the World's Call?" "What Departments Should be Especially Recognized at This Time?"

NEW STATE PRESIDENTS

Washington: Miss Mary E. Brown, Seattle.

South Idaho: Dr. Emma F. A. Drake, New Plymouth.

Oregon: Mrs. M. Frances Swope, Portland.

New Mexico: Mrs. S. C. Nutter, Clovis.

Montana: Mrs. A. C. Herbst, Libby.

South Dakota: Mrs. Flora Mitchell, Brookings.

Mississippi: Miss Madge Montgomery, Starkville.

Tennessee: Mrs. Minnie Allison Welch, Sparta.

Porto Rico: Mrs. E. W. Hildreth.

Texas No. 2: Mrs. Eliza E. Peterson, Texarkana.

Florida No. 2: Mrs. F. A. Keiser, Daytona.

National Constitutional Prohibition Chief Topic at Colorado Convention

MRS. BESSIE CARLSON, Correspondent

Keen interest marked the meetings of the thirty-eighth annual convention of the Colorado Woman's Christian Temperance Union held in Boulder, October 24-26.

"Prohibition is Patriotism" is the keynote of the activities of Colorado women, who, while lending aid to every form of war relief work, are bending their energies chiefly toward the hastening of National Constitutional Prohibition as a war measure, deeming that the highest form of patriotic service. A resolution was unanimously adopted to petition Colorado's Representatives in Congress to work and vote for the federal amendment for National Constitutional Prohibition with the six-year clause eliminated.

A number of distinguished guests honored the convention with their presence, chief among whom was His Excellency, Julius C. Gunter, governor of Colorado, who, although the big Liberty Bond drive was on, took time to attend the convention and deliver an address of some length regarding the war activities of Colorado, explaining the work of the Men's War Council and the Woman's Advisory Council. The governor spoke also of the beneficial effects of prohibition in the state and highly commended the state W. C. T. U. president for her efforts in securing the passage of the new prohibition law at the last session of the legislature. Hon. Fred Farrar, who was attorney general during the first year of prohibition, made a stirring address on "National Constitutional Prohibition the Goal." District Attorney Fleming spoke out of the depths of experience regarding the enforcement of the prohibition law. Senator W. O. Peterson, known as the father of the prohibition bill, recounted the blessings that have come to the state since it entered the dry column. He referred to the new law, explaining its improvement over the first one and also its advantages over the proposed so-called "bone dry" bill.

Mrs. Ellen A. D. Blair of California, National organizer, made a plea for teaching children temperance truths, saying that the present workers now bringing to pass the dry regime were almost invariably trained in the old Bands of Hope or Loyal Temperance Legions. Mrs. Blair's chalk talks to L. T. L. workers were a delightful feature. Miss Emily Griffith, principal of the Opportunity school, Denver, gave an inspiring vision of the possibilities in "Americanization" of our foreign population.

Colorado is proud of its assistant attorney general, Miss Clara Ruth Mozzor, and her firm convictions, fearlessly expressed, in regard to prohibition. Representative Frederick Anderson of Denver, Attorney Sweigart and several other notables were present and extended greetings.

Professor William McKeever of the Welfare department of the Kansas University, aroused the interest of the convention and held it at high pitch on the subject, "The Cigaret—How Combat It." Practical, workable suggestions and plans were given in rapid-fire succession. The convention voted to offer prizes of $100 and $50 respectively, for the best and second best thesis or oration on "The Cigaret a Menace to the College Students of the State."

The convention elected Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford president for the fourteenth time, thus voicing appreciation of her services to the state and her untiring devotion to the cause. Her address, "Testing Patriotism," was clear-cut and forceful. Coöperation with the government in the conservation of food was

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"Made in Kansas" Comfort Bags

Kansas white ribboners have this year pushed with vigor the department of Work among Soldiers and Sailors. Since June 15 they have made and distributed 5,677 comfort bags, comfort kits and housewives. Every Kansas boy was supplied before he left the state, and in addition 1,200 bags have been shipped to the Great Lakes Naval Training station and another lot of 1,200 are ready to be shipped. The picture above, showing the first 1,200, was taken on the front porch of the home of the wide-awake superintendent of this department, Rev. Mary Sibbitt, who is standing the fifth from the left. Much other relief work has also been done. The women have made and forwarded to the British War Relief Association 7,878 bandages, furnished the rest room in the Y. W. C. A. hostess house at Camp Funston, placing pictures of Miss Willard in this room and in the rest room at Junction City. Sixty-three cots for the dormitory at the Y. W. C. A. hostess house at Army City are being furnished and 27 comforts have been provided for the Y. M. C. A. secretaries at Camp Funston. There has been expended this year $6,533.67.

San Francisco's Comfort Bag Shop

MRS. DORCAS J. SPENCER

"Yes, the Comfort Bag Shop? Take the elevator." The elevator is already taken by the parcel postman and his parcels, but accommodates a few more passengers and appears to stop automatically at the fourth floor. "Turn to the left," says the elevator man, as if the current of footfalls could do otherwise. Passing a row of numbered doors the procession halts at the W. C. T. U. headquarters. Its hospitable door bears the legend, "Walk in," and opens at a touch. Directly opposite sits Mrs. DeYo, the corresponding secretary, at her desk, pen in hand, suspended while she greets each comer, directing all mail, parcels, or people for *The White Ribbon Ensign* to Miss McLean in the room at her right; all workers and material for soldiers and sailors to Mrs. Gilmore in the room at her left, and accepts for herself the casuals—not a few—who come for literature or information, while she drops her pen for the telephone, and the telephone for a dive into a pigeon hole, a ledger, or a drawer, and somehow satisfies each individual's wants.

The reception room at headquarters was commandeered for the Comfort Bag Shop. Its cosiest corner is occupied by a sewing machine, its big center table serves for cutting and arranging work; boxes, bales, and bundles crowd all available space, and overflow to the other rooms, for volunteer workers come daily, and use these facilities for the comfort of "our boys in blue."

When the work began, the usual staff, with volunteer assistants, tried to handle it, but more and more it grew. Then Mrs. Frances Craise Gilmore was called in as general supervisor.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union decided to specialize on comfort bags for the Navy. There being but four great naval stations, Newport, Norfolk, Great Lakes and San Francisco, it means that our shop must be the central point to receive, supply, and send out the bags from eleven states of the west. Presumably, the heart of every white ribboner burns within her to do her bit for our country and our boys. Bags are accurately cut by prescribed patterns, and sent to local unions or individuals, with printed instructions for making and filling. To save the expense of transportation, and have the advantage of buying in quantities, most of them are returned to be filled, with money to purchase the requisite material. Not one is sent out without making sure that it has the full complement of all it should have.

A few women have the fatal gift of originality, and perhaps unconsciously depart from printed directions in making bags. All such receptacles must be ripped apart and made to conform to patterns. How they do work in that shop! Volunteers come every day, busy and untiring. One sits for hours running strings into hems of bags, another filling little bags with buttons, one sticking pins into small cases, one cutting leaves of flannel for needle-books, and the sewing machine stops not at all. The most experienced and careful woman is detailed to fill the bags, seeing that nothing is omitted.

The commandant of the naval training school at Goat Island, (it is *Yerba Buena* on the map), made his first requisition for 5,000 bags. That order may not be entirely filled for awhile, but other orders await its completion. The local unions are feeders of this shop, and in

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WHEN THE GRAPES WERE RIPE

FELICIA BUTTZ CLARK

"The vines bear well this year," said Grandpa (Nonno Alfredo, every one called him in Sorrento by the sea, near Naples). "We'll have a fine lot of wine this year, and it'll bring a good price over in Naples."

His daughter, Lisa, who sat by the door of the small stone house, stopped knitting and opened her mouth to speak. Then she picked up her work again.

It was a child's sock that she was knitting—a white one, very long. The wool was the finest that she had been able to get in the store of the village.

"Making something for little Gigetto?" asked Grandpa, leaning his olive wood staff against the door and sitting down beside her. Lisa nodded.

"Pity about him, isn't it? Lame as long as he lives, I suppose. I guess Beppo will remember that day he got so drunk and struck his little brother."

"And yet he goes on drinking the red wine that's pressed from these very grapes that you're going to make so much money from. And others go on drinking and ruining themselves and their families. I wish there were no grapes in all the world. Then, maybe, men wouldn't make beasts of themselves."

Nonno Alfredo took his long pipe out of his mouth and stared at her. He was very old, he had had several children, but not one of them had ever talked to him in this way. And about the grapes, too, from which they got their living! It was very strange.

And then he remembered that some one had told him that Lisa and Beppo had intended to be married just before the young man came home one night and in his drunken rage, threw little Gigetto, his brother, from his chair onto the hard brick floor. That was five years ago, and the child had never walked, because his spine had been injured in the fall.

Beppo was very, very sorry for what he had done, for he truly loved Gigetto. He had cried and moaned, but never once had he sworn to give up the sparkling wine that had turned him from a gentleman to a madman.

Lisa had laid aside the garments that she had so beautifully embroidered in her spare moments. She put them into a cedar chest inlaid with colored woods, a work of art in itself. Among the linen she put dried lavender leaves from the garden in front of the house. Occasionally, she opened the chest and took out the white garments and smelled the sweet odors of the herb.

She had declined to marry Beppo, though he had pleaded hard. A handsome young giant, he was, with black hair that lay in tiny curls around his forehead and eyes that were full of laughter. It was hard to refuse him, for she loved him.

But Lisa was firm. "I will never marry a drunkard," she said.

And now the time of the *vendemmia* was drawing near. It was already September, and the grapes were purple and juicy. All around the cottage, all over the hillside, stretched the vineyards, tier upon tier of them, the earth sustained by stone walls, so that when the heavy rains came, it should not be washed away. In some places, thatched roofs had been built, to protect the fruit. Sorrento wine was famous and very profitable. Gold mines would not have been treasured more carefully than were the vineyards by the peasants.

Below lay the yellow and pink stucco houses, and further down was the blue sea. Across the bay were the white and delicately tinted homes of Naples. Ships were on the water. On the right, Vesuvius sent forth a tiny spiral of smoke, symbol of the fires that blazed within the earth.

Lisa climbed the hill to the house where Beppo and his mother lived with little Gigetto. She had finished the socks and wanted to take them to him, because on the morrow he would be seven years old.

"How art thou today?" she asked him, after greeting his mother.

The boy was lying in a little cart that Beppo had made him. His face was pale but very sweet. In his hands he held a piece of soft clay.

"I am all right," was his cheery reply. Gigetto was always cheerful, sometimes even merry, in spite of his helplessness. "See what I have made, Lisa!"

He held up a small dog that he had moulded out of the clay.

"It is wonderful. Some day thou wilt be a great sculptor and thy name will be famous all over the world."

"Who knows?" answered Gigetto looking very sober. "Come here, Lisa, I want to tell thee something. Beppo is going to stop drinking."

Lisa's heart almost stopped beating. What would this mean for her?

"He told me so last night, when we sat here in the moonlight."

Lisa walked down the hill feeling that the ground under her feet was covered with roses. That night, she took out the linen garments from the cedar chest and shook the lavender leaves from them. Her wedding veil of white tulle was there, also. She would wear it on that happy day when she should walk by Beppo's side to the church with the square bell-tower.

Those were happy weeks, those warm days of September that passed like a dream. Beppo and Lisa were to be married on the fifteenth of October. She was making a wedding gown, of cheap material to be sure, but white and soft.

And all the time, the grapes were ripening on the vines, their purple skins were almost bursting with sweet juice. Everybody prophesied a big vintage. The vats were made ready. The lads and lasses were looking forward with delight to the day when the fruit should be gathered and piled high in baskets. The men would bear these baskets on their shoulders to the vats, and all day the boys would tread upon the grapes until their feet were purple and the juice of the fruit had turned into new wine.

There was feasting and merriment. Only one woman held aloof from the mad revel, and that was Lisa. At the door of her cottage she sat and in spite of the fact that she trusted Beppo, there was a feeling around her heart as if it were made of ice. Beppo had promised faithfully not to drink one drop, but he had been determined to take his share in the frolic. It would be cowardly not to do so, he had protested, when she begged him to work at his carpenter's bench on these days of the *vendemmia*, and not go among the companions who would tempt him to drink the wine as it flowed, all rosy and sparkling, from the vat.

Grandfather had laughed at her fears. Beppo was no boy; he could take care of himself.

The afternoon waned. Neither Grandpa nor the tall youth with the merry eyes came up the hill. There was no gay whistle to tell her that he was coming around the corner, just below the olive grove.

The sea glimmered like gold, the scents from the orange-blossoms were very sweet. She could hear the shouts from below and bits of song. "Santa Lucia" sang the girls, as their ear-rings twinkled and their cheeks grew scarlet.

How Lisa hated it all! She had loathed the feast of the *vendemmia*, this species of old Roman Bacchanalia, ever since she was a little girl and had hidden behind rocks from the men who went by, staggering. Perhaps, after all, it was not the grapes that did the harm; God caused them to grow for the refreshment of men and women. It was men who had discovered that from the grapes could be made a drink which would drive men mad and cause great misery. She thought of Gigetto lying helpless in his little cart.

A girl came up the hill. Her hair was in disorder and her eyes were wild. She was no friend of Lisa's.

"Waiting for thy Beppo?" she asked. "Thou wilt wait long. If gossip tells true, thou wilt wait forever for thy bridal day."

Lisa's face grew pale. What did Mariuccia mean? Was Beppo dead? Or was he—

"He's gone off to Naples, drunk," explained Mariuccia.

The sound of her laughter, as she went on up the hill, was like that of one of the satyrs who used to wait on the god Bacchus, in the days of ancient Rome.

It grew dark, but Lisa did not stir. No marble image was more motionless. Beppo—gone—drunk. It was not true. She would not believe it.

The clock on the church tower tolled seven. Lisa got up and took from a jar some corn-meal. Grandfather would be coming soon. She stirred the meal in water on the charcoal fire. People must eat, even though their hearts were breaking.

Then, suddenly, she stood still. A cheerful whistle sounded from the corner by the olive grove. Out of the darkness came a familiar figure, Beppo's, and he walked with his old careless swing.

"Good evening, love," he said. "But what hast thou? Why dost thou cry? Didst fear for me, dear? There was need of fear, ah, yes, God knows there was need, for the devil's in the wine that they are treading out down there. No, no, weep not Lisa. I did not go to the *vendemmia* at all. I've been working in my shop and have made the doors for a wardrobe to go in our house. I carved a grape-vine on them, bunches of fruit and leaves. Thou shalt see it. It is good to see thee laugh again. Stir the *polenta*, I smell it burning. Here comes Grandfather."

Grandfather thought deeply as he sat in the garden in the moonlight. Lisa was right. If it were not for the wine, men would not lose their sense and commit crimes. And who was to blame for the making of wine? Those who turned the grapes into profit, who coined gold out of others' misery.

"Come here, children," he called.

Beppo and Lisa came and stood in front of the old man.

"On your wedding day," Nonno said, "I shall give to you the deed for the house and for all this." He waved his hand over the vineyards. "It will be on one condition—that you sell the product of the land, but that not one of the grapes shall be used for the making of wine."

Beppo and Lisa were married on a crisp October day and the neighbors marvelled greatly because almost all of the vineyards were dug up and planted with peaches and apricots and pomegranates.

When they asked Beppo about it, he shrugged his shoulders and replied: "There's a little devil in the grape juice that delights to ruin men. It came near to ruining me, and destroying Lisa's happiness. Please God, no one will have cause to suffer because we want to pile up more gold."

But Mariuccia always laughs loudly as she goes by the house and Lisa clasps her baby close to her heart and thanks God for a husband who knows how to meet temptation and conquer it.

Prohibition, Patriotism and Suffrage Key-Notes of New York Convention

ANNA PRITCHARD GEORGE, Editor *Woman's Temperance Work*

The forty-fourth annual convention of the New York state W. C. T. U. at Jamestown was not lacking in enthusiasm and inspiration. Delegates to the number of 351 were present. The membership now numbers 45,000, a net increase the past year of 2,302. This entitles the state to ninety delegates to the National Convention, for the first time making it possible for every county in the state to be represented.

The various departments showed good progress and the treasurer, Mrs. Ellen L. Tenney, reported $41,543.90 the receipts for the year, the disbursements, $21,119.93.

The music of the convention was delightful, Mrs. Frances W. Graham's voice being sweeter than ever and the other musical talent also out of the ordinary.

The address of Dr. Frederick W. Roman of Syracuse University on "The Devil of Our Times," was a terrific arraignment of the tobacco habit. "Last year," he said, "25,000,000,000 cigarets were smoked and this year 40,000,000,000. That means a string four times across this continent, smoked daily and being consumed in smoke eight times faster than an express train moving across the continent. In the tobacco industry, directly and indirectly, 500,000 men are employed, making a total of 1,500,000 in the liquor and tobacco business. Last year $1,200,000,000 was spent for tobacco. Of the five hundred occupations in the United States there is only one that has a higher tuberculosis death-rate than the manufacture of tobacco. The increased consumption has gone up by leaps and bounds. The increase in cigarets alone is 450% in ten years; and if we consider the number of cigarets at the date, 1900, we find that the increase is 700%."

The absence of the National president, Miss Anna A. Gordon, whose presence at the convention the women had long anticipated with great pleasure, was deeply regretted by all.

On Friday evening the children were much in evidence in their remarkable demonstration, "The Evolution of the Liquor Traffic."

Reports of great gain and strenuous work were given by the Y. P. B. and L. T. L. general secretaries, Mrs. Maude B. Perkins and Miss Mildred O. Moody.

One of the many features which greatly influenced the public, was the parade in which there were from 1,200 to 1,500 in line of march.

Another event of importance was the grand diamond medal contest. The selections were all taken from "Black Rock" and the medal was won by Mrs. Jane Clark of Ransomville.

Three key-notes marked the convention this year: Prohibition, Patriotism, Woman Suffrage.

"Bone Dry" Prohibition Addresses by Prominent People

The convention was rich in powerful addresses by prominent people, every one of whom declared for "bone-dry" prohibition. Often the mayor of the city is too busy with important business to find time for a W. C. T. U. convention, but the mayor of Jamestown, Hon. Samuel A. Carlson, was with us and said, "It is just as important that we should be on the side of the obliteration of the liquor traffic as it is that we should be patriotically on the side of the great American nation in this war." Each speech on welcome night had the same true ring for prohibition.

On Sabbath day the call for prohibition came from three speakers—Mr. Clinton N. Howard, Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger and Mr. Frank Regan. Clinton N. Howard, in his forceful address at the afternoon mass meeting in the Opera House, expressed his views of what the compensation for this great war should be: "If we are to pour out our money and blood we must insist that we shall have a fair return for the price we pay. How can it be done? Only in one way that is big enough to be named in the same breath with Europe's gain—*the abolition of the liquor traffic!* By nation-wide, bone-dry, rock-ribbed, bomb-proof, never-leak prohibition as the largest possible military preparation and the only adequate compensation for the price we pay. What would be the effect upon the food conservation of the nation if the 110,000,000 bushels of grain made into 2,000,000,000 gallons of beer and 140,000,000 gallons of whisky consumed in this country last year had been ground into flour and baked into bread? It would have given a loaf of bread every day in the year to 150,000,000 families! The Council of National Defense makes the statement, in supporting prohibition for the period of the war, that 6,000,000,000 pounds of food stuffs go into the manufacture of intoxicating liquor every year. Immediate prohibition is a supreme military necessity, and would mean victory against any nation that remains in partnership with rum. I do not tremble for my country, I do not fear the ultimate result, however long drawn out the conflict; but national prohibition would make assurance doubly sure, accelerate the victory, work blessings upon all, hardships upon none, and pay dividends for eternity when peace shall come. National Constitutional Prohibition is our one salvation."

At the close of his address Mr. Howard presented a resolution asking President Wilson to exercise the authority vested in him by Congress, to make this country "bone-dry" during the period of the war. The resolution was unanimously adopted by the audience of 2,000.

In the evening Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, in telling how Indiana went dry, closed her address with these words: "We have prayed loud and long, 'O Lord, in your own good time destroy the liquor traffic.' I believe in the power of God to do things, but this man-made institution must be destroyed by man's methods. The time has come to pray, 'O Lord, put conviction into the hearts of men and women to consecrate themselves to destroy this traffic.' Then will King Alcohol's throne be abdicated and his crown cast down."

Mrs. Ella A. Boole devoted one large section of her president's address to National Constitutional Prohibition and made special recommendations for work in that direction during the coming year and also for state-wide prohibition. Miss Mary B. Ervin, National general secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch, who was a very welcome guest at the convention, also made a plea for the cause. Throughout the entire week "bone-dry" prohibition was the challenge from every quarter.

Members of W. C. T. U. True Patriots

The members of the W. C. T. U. are patriots in every sense of the word, a fact also demonstrated at the convention. Patriotism and prohibition go hand in hand. Knitting needles were as common as they are at home. When Mrs. Boole asked the mothers whose boys were under the colors to stand, twenty-four women arose. Special prayer was offered for these young men at the front. The treasurer reported $1,203.45 as having been contributed toward the Ambulance Fund and the stereomotorgraph machine, and $176.95 for the care of French orphans. The Y. P. B. and the L. T. L. both re-

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

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Directions for Making Comfort Bags for Navy. Illustrated. Price, 2 cents each; 50, 15 cents; 100, 25 cents.

Directions for Making Many Tailed Bandages. Price, 50, 10 cents; 100, 15 cents.

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"Don't Let the Boy Touch Liquor." Price, 2 cents each; 50, 10 cents; 100, 15 cents.

The Two Glasses. Price, 2 cents each; 50, 15 cents; 100, 25 cents.

Prohibition the Doctrine of Self Defense. Price, each, 2 cents; 50, 15 cents; 100, 25 cents.

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How About Kansas? (Official Testimony concerning Prohibition). Price 2 cents each; 50, 15 cents; 100, 25 cents.

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To the Voter (Picture Leaflet). Price, 50, 10 cents; 100, 15 cents.

Which Shall Flourish (Cartoon)

No Corn for Whisky (Cartoon)

Price, 50, 15 cents; 100, 25 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

Evanston, Illinois

Successful Prosecution of Prohibition Campaign Theme of Ohio Convention Program

More than 600 delegates and several hundred visitors gathered for the Ohio state W. C. T. U. convention, held at Springfield, the uppermost thought in the minds of all being the successful prosecution of the state-wide prohibition campaign. Speakers of national importance added to the interest of the program. Mrs. Ella A. Boole, vice-president of the National W. C. T. U., and president of the New York state W. C. T. U., delivered one of the evening addresses, which was a logical statement of the present status of the temperance reform. Mrs. E. L. Calkins, president of the Michigan W. C. T. U., was present throughout convention week and made short addresses that delighted her hearers. Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, eloquent pleader for righteousness from the Southland, made a most spirited appeal for the closing of the saloons of the state. Rev. Sam Small also made a stirring address.

A grand diamond medal contest was held on Wednesday evening, in which the seven contestants acquitted themselves with honor. The medal was awarded to Mr. Tom Stone. While the judges were making their decision, Mrs. Viola D. Romans, state corresponding secretary, gave a delightful talk.

Notwithstanding the heavy demands upon Ohio comrades this year, the treasurer, Mrs. Florence Jaite, announced a gain over all losses of more than $800. Fifty-four counties this year made gains in membership, with Franklin county as the banner county, with an enrollment of 2,400, and Wooster union the banner union, with nearly 400 members. Sixty-one life members have been welcomed during the past year.

It was voted to establish a permanent *Ohio Messenger* fund, and $700 was pledged at the convention, the money to be placed on interest and kept intact for an emergency.

Seventy-seven new Young People's Branches have been organized in 1917, ten Y. P. B. life members received, and the co-operation of the young people in the campaign for a dry state has been most hearty. The Ohio L. T. L. now numbers 2,621, a gain over last year. The little folks gave an illustrated playlet of Mother Goose characters which was greatly enjoyed.

The annual address of Mrs. Florence D. Richard, state W. C. T. U. president, was an able summing up of the situation in Ohio.

All state officers were re-elected.

PROHIBITION, PATRIOTISM AND SUFFRAGE KEY-NOTES OF NEW YORK CONVENTION

(Continued from Page Thirteen)

ported money raised for the French Orphan Fund. A great many Y. P. B. boys are in the service of our country. Mrs. George F. Pashley, state superintendent of Work among Soldiers and Sailors, reported a vast amount of work accomplished. A few of the items are: Comfort kits, 7,516; testaments and gospels, 6,093; bandages, 1,704; Ambulance Fund, $257; French Orphan Fund, $36.50; surgical dressings, $50.

Patriotic Evening six superintendents gave unique demonstrations showing the war relief work of the state W. C. T. U. Mrs. Boole urged further activity along this line and recommendations were adopted for patriotic work during the coming year.

Suffrage a Most Popular Topic

Like the call for prohibition, the call for woman suffrage began on the first night. The men who so warmly welcomed us and declared themselves in favor of prohibition, also strongly advocated votes for women. Mrs. DeSilva who gave the response, was eloquent in her appeal for equal suffrage. On Monday afternoon an hour was devoted to "Franchise," when Dr. Lavinia R. Davis, state superintendent, gave her excellent report. Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, president of the Indiana W. C. T. U., told "How We Campaigned in Indiana." Mrs. Halsey W. Wilson, expert conductor of watchers' schools, and Miss Adella Potter of the New York State Suffrage Association, spoke to the point. During the convention a regular polling booth was installed in the lecture room of the church and all delegates and visitors were given an opportunity to vote at a mock election.

The officers were re-elected with the exception of the state corresponding secretary, Mrs. Helen J. Andruss, who was not up for re-election. Mrs. Andruss and Rev. O. R. Miller of Albany are to be married in November. The official list stands: President, Mrs. Ella A. Boole; vice-president, Mrs. Frances W. Graham; corresponding secretary, Mrs. L. M. DeSilva; recording secretary, Mrs. Mary B. Wood; treasurer, Mrs. Ellen L. Tenney; general secretary Y. P. B., Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, associate, Miss Helen G. H. Estelle; general secretary L. T. L., Miss Mildred O. Moody, associate, Miss Catherine Randall; editor *Woman's Temperance Work*, Mrs. A. P. George.

The work in New York state is great but it is a matter for gratitude that the workers are both abundant and able.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
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SAN FRANCISCO COMFORT BAG SHOP

(Continued from Page Eleven)

their several localities may be seen a smaller replica of it. Ever the blue of the Navy predominates, but the russet hue of the khaki speaks for the personal love that is following its beloved to strange battlegrounds, and many khaki bags are made for our very own boys, already gone into service, and we like the association of their service with ours.

Mrs. Gilmore's supervision includes all the bags that are sent from ten other western states. With the commandant's first order came the courteous request that no cigarets or tobacco be placed in the bags—a somewhat superfluous favor to ask of the W. C. T. U. Perhaps he did not remember that it was by the efforts of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union that thirty years ago a law was secured that included naval and military schools among those in which the effect of alcohol and other narcotics must be taught.

Over $1,200 has passed through this shop, but there is always need for more, and labor and time could often be saved by ready cash. Each day's receipts go for the next day's demands.

BOOKS for GIFTS What more appropriate for a Christmas gift than a good book that will be always inspirational and helpful? Consult our list in another column and order at once. Put good reading in the hands of your friends.

CHRISTMAS POST CARDS Your publishing house has in stock a well selected variety of beautiful Christmas post cards. Sentiments and decorations in good taste. We feel sure they will please you. Price 25 cents per dozen. Order immediately to receive prompt attention.

BADGES Any white ribboner, active or honorary, will appreciate the gift of a W. C. T. U. badge and be proud to wear it. Note in another column description and prices.

KEEP UP THE MUSIC Our campaign is never over. There is always something doing in the W. C. T. U. Music creates enthusiasm and inspires to continued endeavor. Have our own song books. Use our own songs. Note song books and sheet music in another column.

How the Children Helped in New Mexico

LORA S. LA MANCE, National W. C. T. U. Organizer

The state superintendent of schools, Prof. J. H. Wagner, and Secretary of State Lucero joined forces and appointed a state-wide prohibition hour on Friday, November 2, at which time every teacher was to explain the election and what it meant to the home and school. Sufficient sample ballots were sent to every teacher in the state to allow every pupil of eight years old or over to vote on the question. Then the children took the ballots home to their parents and told them about it.

One of the problems was to raise money for the campaign. Where the saloons abounded most of the Mexican people were wretchedly poor, because the saloons took all of their money. I have never seen such destitution, outside of the city slums, as in the Mexican quarters of Los Cerrillos, where there are five saloons for only 600 people. One of the Mexicans there said to me in broken English, as he grasped my hand and shook it, "Your talk so good—so good. Saloon get my money—I vote—vote dry!" But out of their straitened means they gave with surprising liberality. At Springer, a young school boy offered his dollar with smiling face. "I earned it," he proudly told us, "and I feel better because I gave it." At Nara Visa, a small boy who had $24 in the bank almost cried because we would not take $10 of it. He was comforted by our telling him to see his father, and promising that if he gave his consent the $10 would be accepted.

The writer made the rounds of the mining camps. Without exception the operators wanted the camps to go dry. They said so much time is lost through drinking carousals that their coal output would be increased twenty to twenty-five per cent if they could have sober workmen. There is a coal shortage, so that the economic and efficiency consideration cuts a big figure in the affairs of the state.

The National W. C. T. U. sent in more than $600 worth of posters, and Miss Harriet Henderson faithfully sent packages of these into hamlets, byways and far inland places. A better piece of poster advertising was never done in the United States. The posters, many of which were in Spanish, made sentiment for the amendment.

The governor's wife, who is also the vice-president-at-large of the state W. C. T. U., went into doubtful counties and spoke. Oh, New Mexico is proud of its first lady of the state, who leads in suffrage work and in patriotic and home-defense work and is not afraid to use her voice and influence for what she thinks is right.

So, in spite of all obstacles, New Mexico won. To God be the glory!

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"A Friendly Word to Young Men," by Richmond Pearson Hobson of Merrimac fame. Printed in blue, with flag in colors. Price, 2 cents each; per fifty, 20 cents; per hundred, 35 cents.

"Letter from Mother." Facsimile letter with W. C. T. U. monogram and flag in colors, printed in blue. Price, 3 cents each; per fifty, 25 cents; per hundred, 40 cents. **Envelop** for letter with W. C. T. U. monogram. Price, 50, 25 cents; 100, 40 cents. **Letter and Envelop.** Price, 5 cents; 100, 75 cents.

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"What God Says to His Soldiers." A unique arrangement of Scripture texts under subjects: Reveille—Roll Call—Attention — Quick March—Halt—etc. Printed on card 4¼x2¾, a convenient size to slip into a Testament, with flag in colors and texts printed in blue. Price, 2 cents each; per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 30 cents.

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Prof. JAMES M. GRAY, D.D.

The Millennium

What, When and Where?

By PROF. JAMES M. GRAY, D.D.

America's Great Prophetic Expositor

Dean of the Moody Bible Institute.

WHEN the great world-war broke out, Dr. Gray, who had long been a student of prophecy, became impressed with the conviction that the times of fulfilment were at hand. He began work on his famous series of studies, entitled **"The Mountain Peaks of Prophecy."** Eight of the articles have already appeared in the Christian Herald. These wonderfully enlightening productions, from the pen of one who is not only a profound Bible scholar, but an intensely evangelical, spiritual teacher, have aroused unusual interest.

The Christian Herald has been deluged by inquiries concerning Dr. Gray's articles, and so many applications for copies of the issues containing them were received that the issues soon became exhausted. A flood of correspondence poured in, and the demand for further light from the same source was such that Prof. Gray was urged to continue the series, and to bring it down to the latest point consistent with sound Bible scholarship and reverence for God's Word. Responding to this widespread appeal, Dr. Gray consented to write four new articles. The first article in the New Series appears in the

NOVEMBER 7TH ISSUE

of the

CHRISTIAN HERALD

and will be followed by three others, the titles of the four being:

1.—**What Does the Bible Teach About Russia?**
2.—**What Does the Bible Teach About the Restoration of Babylon?**
3.—**The Millennium: What, When and Where?**
4.—**The Present War and Coming Events.**

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As the numerous requests for copies of the Christian Herald containing Dr. Gray's first series of articles have completely exhausted the supply, we have reprinted the first series of eight articles in Pamphlet form. This Booklet contains the following articles:

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4.—**The "Times of the Gentiles" and the impending Judgments.**
5.—**Israel Restored and Renewed.**
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7.—**The Antichrist, Who He Is, and When He Will Arise.**
8.—**The Day of the Lord—When It Comes and What It Means.**

Special Offer TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS For 25c we will send at once the Booklet mentioned above, containing the first eight articles of Dr. Gray, and the Christian Herald for ten weeks, beginning with the November 7th issue, containing the first of Dr. Gray's new articles on Prophecy.

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Dry Colorado Seen Through the Eyes of a Visitor From License California

Prosperity is in the very air of a prohibition community, and no one is quicker to notice it than the visitor from a license community. A California man, Dr. Milbank Johnson, while visiting in Denver recently, wrote to the *San Francisco Examiner* concerning the evidences of prohibition prosperity. His letter is as follows:

"One banker who had a large number of saloonkeepers as depositors, and who was thoroughly lined up for the wets at the last election here, told me that he had had a complete change of heart and would today vote for prohibition. He has recently traced over $400,000 in new deposits in his bank directly resulting from the savings of clients who had stopped drinking.

"I was very much pleased yesterday, driving out to Lookout Mountain to pass in the city of Golden a large, beautifully equipped old brewery building, now used for the manufacture of malted milk. It was such a surprise to me that I made inquiry and found that this business was more profitable than the manufacture of beer.

Big Advance in Rents

"Real estate men tell me that rentals have advanced in Denver about fifteen per cent. While it is true that some of the favorite corners heretofore bringing large rents from saloons, are not bringing so much now for ordinary merchandising as heretofore, still they are all rented profitably, and the landlords seem entirely pleased with the change.

"I am stopping at the Brown Palace, and in discussing this matter with the proprietor, he tells me that this year has been the most profitable year in the history of the hotel, and they are entirely satisfied with their conditions. In fact, I am dictating this letter in what was formerly known as 'The Spa,' a celebrated saloon in the Brown Palace. It has now the unique distinction of being a dry bar where soft drinks exclusively are sold. The bartender told me this morning that it is more than paying its way.

"The reports I get from Colorado Springs, which is exclusively supported by tourists and visitors, are the same. All of their hotels are full and have been all summer.

"I believe I am safe in saying that the change in Denver suits the majority of its population, and they attribute much of their freedom from crime and other vices to the fact that they have no saloons.

"I was also informed this morning that one of the great wings of the Colorado state penitentiary, at Canon City, is entirely unoccupied. Two years ago they were discussing the necessity of building a new penitentiary. Now they are abandoning over half of the space. This points its own lesson and could not be due to war prosperity."

WANTED: Reliable men or women to lecture and distribute literature in our membership campaign. Good pay for full or spare time. Write World's Purity Federation, Box L. 1, Naperville, Ill.

BEADS for Christmas Gifts PORTIERE BEADS, NECKLACES, PURSES, etc. Beads of every description. Send stamp for directions and illustrated Beadwork Book. IMPERIAL BEAD CO., Dept. F, 558 West 164th Street, New York City.

NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION CHIEF TOPIC AT COLORADO CONVENTION

(Continued from Page Eleven)

urged upon the women of the W. C. T. U., with a protest at the same time against the waste of 68,000,000 bushels of grain and many tons of sugar a year in the manufacture of beer.

An inspiring letter of greeting from Miss Gordon, president of the National W. C. T. U., was heard with pleasure. Encouraging messages were sent to our sister states, New Mexico and Wyoming.

An interesting sidelight on the convention was the introduction of the youngest delegate, Loys Luella Tanner, aged five months. Little Miss Tanner was given the white ribbon salute and made a member of the convention. Her voice was frequently heard from the floor. Four zealous women, the oldest delegates in years but the youngest in spirit, were Mrs. E. N. Smith, Mrs. Marian Clark, Mrs. A. C. Croft and Mrs. Martha Brownell of Greeley, whose ages range from seventy-five to eighty-five years. They were given an enthusiastic salute. Mrs. Clark, who was a schoolmate of Frances Willard, was accorded a life membership by the Greeley union.

The convention as a whole did much to give impetus to the forward march of the white ribbon army toward the goal, National Constitutional Prohibition.

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Address Evanston, Ill.

Form Your Own Opinion

The following letter came to us after the writer had received and read the October 4 UNION SIGNAL, but, she says, "The UNION SIGNAL of October 4 is no exception." READ THIS ISSUE AND FORM YOUR OWN OPINION.

"DEAR UNION SIGNAL:

"I am moved to write you through reading the appreciation of one of your readers which is *timely* and well merited. It set me to thinking. Why do we not scatter a few flowers in the pathway of our faithful editors and their co-workers who strive so hard to make our 'Letter from Home' instructive and interesting?

"Do we appreciate the wonderful insight Margaret Dye Ellis gives us into the doings of Congress every week? Another contributor has given us in the October 4 issue such a realistic description of the 'Meeting of the Church Committee'—amusing but true to life. A fine article, 'The Lost Trill' and an encouraging story for tired teachers are in the same number. The editorials and the superintendents' reports are *full* of information and helpfulness. Note the splendid article on 'Democracy's Foe,' by Margaret Wintringer. The advertisements and notices are well worth a careful reading. You may discover in this paper just what you were looking for; and the SIGNAL of October 4 is not an exception. Every number is packed full of good things improving and uplifting.

"If you are not taking THE UNION SIGNAL—try it for one year and you will become so attached to it that you will never want to give it up. We write from personal knowledge for we have welcomed its weekly coming for more than twenty years! So we say—LONG LIVE THE UNION SIGNAL! L. A. M."

$2.50 PER DAY SALARY PAID ONE PERSON in each town to distribute FREE circulars, and take orders for White Ribbon Concentrated Flavoring. Non-alcoholic. Big demand, steadily increasing. J. S. ZIEGLER CO., 7G, E. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

THE BOYS' AMUSEMENTS

A valuable little book for Sunday School teachers and parents by an experienced worker with boys. 15c per copy, $1.00 per doz. Send stamps or money order.
H. S. Whitney, Benton Harbor, Mich.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLIII | EVANSTON, ILL., NOVEMBER 29, 1917 | No. 46

Don't Let Her Sign!

"If you believe that the traffic in Alcohol does more harm than good - *help stop it!*"

"Strengthen America Campaign"

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA

Charles S Macfarland, General Secretary
Gov. Carl E. Milliken, Chairman of Temperance Commission
Charles Stelzle, Manager of "Strengthen America Campaign"

105 East Twenty Second Street, New York City, N.Y.

The "Don't Let Her Sign" poster is a reproduction of a full page advertisement which appeared in all of the Washington city papers during the Senatorial fight for war-prohibition. The poster had a marked effect upon the campaign waged at that time in our Capital City.

No right thinking person wanted "Miss Liberty" to sign this promissory note. She was signing away too much and getting mighty little in return—indeed, the most of what she would get to repay her for indulgence in strong drink would be heartache, anguish, broken homes, crippled men, hungry wives and children, increase in taxes, crowded penitentiaries and insane asylums, and endless woe.

There may be political and economic complications associated with the liquor business, but the entire matter resolves itself into a simple proposal. Here it is: "If you believe that the traffic in alcohol does more harm than good, *help stop it.*"

It is not a question as to whether alcohol does *any* good. The real question is does it do more *harm* than good. And everybody can answer that intelligently, instantly.

NOTICE TO READER: When you finish reading this magazine place a 1 cent stamp on this notice, hand same to any postal employee, and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers and sailors at the front. *No wrapping—no address.*
—A. S. BURLESON, Postmaster General

"It Is Foolish to Close the University and Leave Open the Kindergarten"

HON. WILLIAM J. BRYAN

Congress did not go far enough. There is no reason for separating beer from whisky in the attempt to save food. The brewers use twice as much grain to make beer as the distillers did to make whisky. But the brewers spend more money to corrupt the government and subsidize the press. People don't begin to drink on whisky. They start with beer. Beer is the kindergarten from which the drinker graduates to the whisky university. It is foolish to close the university and leave open the kindergarten.

HAS BEER FOOD VALUE?

The Journal of the American Medical Association for October 13, 1917, contained an editorial article on "Beer as a Source of Protein," which must have given pain to the brewers. The article says:

"The idea long held by a large portion of the public that 'alcohol increases the power of endurance, and gives greater energy and ability to work longer' has given way to a more accurate appreciation of the real rôle of this substance in the body. Despite the fact that alcohol can be burned in the human organism, the most enthusiastic supporters of its use, if there still be such, do not defend it on the basis of superior nutrient virtues. The pharmacologists almost without exception rank alcohol as a depressant rather than a stimulant in the true sense; and the therapeutist who cares to advise the employment of alcohol does so from the standpoint of its pharmacodynamic (power and effects as a drug) performance rather than because of any superior food value in the product.

"Beer, however, has made claim to recognition as a food, in contrast with the distilled liquors that contain essentially only water and alcohol, on the basis of the cereal constituents which are still contained in it. Hence the statement that 'beer is liquid bread.' In addition to alcohol, beer does, in fact, contain sugars and other soluble carbohydrates, along with a small amount of nitrogenous compounds that are frequently expressed as protein. The customary method of arriving at an estimate of this fraction of beer consists in determining the nitrogen content and calculating it as protein, after multiplication with the familiar factor N × 6.25. This procedure is now well recognized by food analyists to be fallacious, so far as it assumes that all compounds containing nitrogen, in food substances, are actually protein in nature. On this basis such substances as amins, ammonium salts, alkaloids, etc., would be counted as protein.

"The uncertainty regarding the real food value, if any, of the nitrogenous compounds of beer is emphasized in a recent report of the Committee of the Royal Society on the Food Supply of the United Kingdom, which has assumed, without any conclusive evidence, that something between 50 and 100 per cent of the nitrogen is in the form of protein or amino-acids which are utilizable in the body. In the Department of Physiology of Glasgow University, Professor Sharpe has recently undertaken to throw further light on the controverted question of the nature of the nitrogenous compounds in beer. He reviews the fate of the proteins of barley during the brewing process wherein, as a result of the malting, part of the protein in the grain is acted on by proteolytic enzymes which break it down into simpler substances. These, along with a little soluble protein, pass into solution during the mashing; but the greater part is left in the brewers' grain. During the processes of boiling, hopping and subsequent cooling of the wort, some of this protein becomes precipitated. The amount of nitrogen thus finally left in solution is termed by the brewer 'permanently soluble nitrogen.' By the action of the yeast during fermentation, a further quantity of soluble nitrogen is removed by these organisms using a certain proportion as food. A further amount of protein is removed after the beer is made, and this process is carried out to insure that the beer may remain 'bright.'

"Beers of various types contain solid matter ranging from less than 4 per cent in the 'light' varieties to over 6 per cent in other kinds. Of this, about one-half is carbohydrate, essentially dextrin in nature. This leaves 2 or 3 per cent of the dissolved substance, some of which is nitrogenous, to be accounted for. That the protein content of the beer or ale will not be appreciable when the beverage reaches the consumer is shown by the failure of most of the protein tests to give a reaction with the product. According to Sharpe's new analyses, the protein content of beer varies from 0.038 to 0.185 per cent. The amino-acid nitrogen of beer varies from 0.014 to 0.040 per cent. There is a varying proportion of nitrogen combined as purin compounds which in some cases exceeds that combined as amino-acid nitrogen. It varies from 0.01 to 0.39 per cent of the beer itself.

"Bearing in mind the limited quantities of beer that can be taken per day with any approach to impunity, it will be seen that the few grams of hypothetic protein thus offered have no significance whatever as a defense for the use of the beverage. One might as well exploit the protein in ginger ale or fruit juices. . . .

"In any event, any claim for its protein contribution to the diet no longer needs serious consideration. The dairy cattle are more fortunate in having the protein concentrate of the brewers' grains available for their ration."

THE BREWERS' "SPECIAL PRIVILEGES"

London Spectator Discourses on Beer

An interesting article in *The Spectator* of October 13 says: "During the last few days the warnings to the nation about economy have become more urgent than ever. We are evidently being prepared for more drastic regulations all along the line. We have stated over and over again our strong conviction that it is almost hopeless for the government to appeal to the country with an appearance of sincerity when they themselves not only tolerate but encourage a widespread waste of food. For this is what the brewing of beer means. It consumes barley, and it also consumes sugar. It does this at a time when sugar is short in every household in the land, and housewives are being urged to cut down their consumption of bread to the last possible crumb. We do not write as teetotallers. We have no idea of condemning beer as a drink. All we say is that the brewing of beer automatically carries its own condemnation in such times as these on the terms which the government itself has stated. *There is no food to waste, yet food is being wasted in the form of beer.* It may not be generally known, and we fancy it may not easily be believed by persons who have not ascertained the facts for themselves, that maltsters are among those who are allowed to buy barley at 5s. 3d. a quarter over the standard rate. In practice this means that when a miller goes to market to buy barley he often finds that a maltster is able to outbid him and buy the finest grades of barley for malting. Of course, it will be said that, as maltsters and brewers are allowed to use only fixed quantities of barley, the millers have no grievance, their wants being provided for under a farseeing government scheme. We beg to say, however, that they have a very distinct grievance, for we hear of mills which are either running short of material or shutting down because they cannot obtain the necessary cereals for the purpose of mixing their flour according to the official prescription."

TOLL OF THE BREWER'S BEER

If you have ever thought beer a harmless drink, read the confession of a twenty-year-old boy, Kent Blair, of Alameda, Cal., who shot and killed one woman and seriously injured two others. The police found the boy hiding in some bushes near the house, still clutching the rifle. He was intoxicated and said he did not know why he had done the shooting. Later he made the following admission to the police: "I had been drinking since Thursday night. I must have drunk a *barrel of beer*, and when I started to work this morning I was told there was 'nothing doing' and I found the gates locked. Then I went out with some friends and drank all the afternoon."

Speaking on the eve of the first anniversary of prohibition in Ontario Premier Sir W. N. Hearst said that the operation of the law had come up to his great expectations, and that increased efficiency in every branch of industry had resulted, while hotel accommodations had improved.

Week-Ends Under Prohibition in Virginia

The Virginia argument for state-wide prohibition is becoming every day more voluminous. Men of every class give unqualified commendation to the anti-liquor law. Judge T. J. Barham, of the corporation court of Newport News, in an open letter, published in the *Press* of that city, calls attention to the week-end benefits experienced as a result of the closing of the saloons, in the following words:

"Almost immediately after the law became operative, it could be heard on all sides that workingmen, white and black, who usually spent their money and time on Saturday nights in barrooms, could be seen on those nights shopping with their wives and carrying bundles home to their families. The same class of people would go to their rental agents and pay their rent at the week-end instead of squandering their earnings in drink and leaving their wives to 'stand off' the collector on Monday morning.

"The buildings that were used for the sale of liquor before November 1, 1916, were practically all occupied on that day with other lines of business. One of the largest liquor mail-order houses in this section has since been converted by its owners into a splendid up-to-date commercial hotel."

Michigan Brewery Will Make Cheese

The Holland brewery, one of the oldest in the state of Michigan, having been in operation fifty years, says a Grand Haven paper, is to be used after December 1 for the manufacture of cheese.

Grand Jury Asks "Bone Dry" Law to Protect Soldiers

The grand jury of San Diego county, California, in a resolution adopted prior to its adjournment, announced itself as strongly in favor of the campaign to close the saloons in the city of San Diego, and called upon the voters to use their influence and ballots to protect the soldiers in this vicinity from the legalized liquor traffic. "The best interests of this community and of those who are to defend our nation demand the adoption by the people of the city of San Diego of the bone dry ordinance," declares the resolution.

New County Dry Law Cuts Arrests for Drunkenness Eighty Per Cent.

Dallas county, Texas, has been dry less than two months, but it took much less time than that to establish an entirely new record in the matter of arrests for drunkenness in the city of Dallas. For the first ten days that prohibition was in force, or from October 21 to October 31, only twenty-six arrests for drunkenness were made. For the same period in September the arrests for this cause were 138. Apparently the administration means that the county shall be dry and the use of liquor as a beverage entirely discontinued, if the report from a Texas paper that two men charged with drunkenness were fined $5 each in the city court recently, is to be credited.

TEXT OF PROPOSED FEDERAL PROHIBITION AMENDMENT AS ADOPTED BY THE UNITED STATES SENATE

The manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the constitution by the legislatures of the several states, as provided in the constitution, within six years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by Congress.

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

HONOR ROLL

—of—

PROHIBITION STATES AND TERRITORIES AND DATE OF GOING INTO EFFECT

Maine (Constitutional)		1851
Kansas (Constitutional)		1880
North Dakota (Constitutional)		1889
Oklahoma (Constitutional)		1907
Georgia (Statutory)		1908
North Carolina (Statutory)		1909
Mississippi (Statutory)		1909
Tennessee (Statutory)		1909
West Virginia (Constitutional)		1914
Alabama (Statutory)		1915
Arizona (Constitutional)		1915
Virginia (Statutory)		1916
Colorado (Constitutional)		1916
Oregon (Constitutional)		1916
Washington (Statutory)		1916
Arkansas (Statutory)		1916
Iowa (Statutory)		1916
Idaho (Constitutional)		1916
South Carolina (Statutory)		1916
Nebraska (Constitutional)		1917
South Dakota (Constitutional)		1917
Utah (Statutory)		1917
District of Columbia (Statutory)		1917
Alaska (Stat.)	†Jan. 1,	1918
Indiana (Stat.)	†April 2,	1918
Michigan (Con.)	*April 30,	1918
New Hampshire (Stat.)	†May 1,	1918
Montana (Con.)	*Dec. 31,	1918
New Mexico (Con.)	†Oct. 1,	1918
Porto Rico	†March 2,	1918
Canal Zone		

*Enacted 1916. †Enacted 1917.

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1918

Utah††	Missouri	Florida
Minnesota	Wyoming	Nevada

††Now has statutory prohibition. Will vote on constitutional amendment.

STATES HAVING TEMPERANCE DAY IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Alabama	Oregon
Tennessee	North Dakota
Kansas	Missouri
New Mexico	South Dakota

Episcopal Bishops Almost Unanimous for National Prohibition

Ninety-seven per cent of the bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America are in favor of prohibition by statute for the period of the war and by constitutional amendment for all time, says Bishop Frederick Courtney, president of the church Temperance society, in a recent issue of *The Churchman*. In a questionnaire sent by the Bishops to all the clergy of the United States, inquiring as to their attitude toward prohibition, the statement is made that "Three archbishops and thirteen bishops composing the council for social service of the Anglican church in Canada have already unanimously taken action in favor of permanent national prohibition for the Dominion."

Ex-Governor of Texas a Convert to Prohibition

Ex-Governor Sayers of Texas, who until the past few months has been an advocate of the liquor traffic, has been working and speaking in the interests of prohibition in the Travis county campaign. In acknowledging his change of heart on this vital question, ex-Governor Sayers says: "The man who votes with the saloons is an enemy to the United States government and should be classed with the German spies."

Indictments Drop from 225 to 9 Under Prohibition

One of the results of prohibition in Alabama has come to light in the report of the grand jury of Butler county, which, during its recent session, returned but nine indictments, in comparison with 225 found at one sitting during the days of the licensed saloon. In former times it took at least two weeks to clear the docket, but this year three days proved ample. The Butler county jail, under prohibition, has a population of only six.

Every South Dakotan a Prohibitionist

"Meet a South Dakotan, and you meet a prohibitionist," is the way a writer in a Minneapolis paper tells of the satisfaction of the voters of the state with the new prohibition law. He says further, "The law has been in effect four months and it is being enforced to the letter. Little or no part of the state's big income is being spent for liquor. The sentiment behind the law is so strong that no official dares ignore its violation."

The *Argus-Leader* of Sioux Falls sums up the results of prohibition as follows: "This state is tremendously pleased with the results of real and absolute prohibition. There is no suspicion of illegal selling in Sioux Falls. The law is being as rigidly and as generally enforced as the law against any other crime—better than most other laws. Many economic improvements are noticeable. Bills are more promptly paid, merchants report. There is more money available for books and clothing, groceries and amusements, and this city is a happier and better place in which to live."

CAN ORGANIZED LABOR AFFORD TO STAND WITH THE LIQUOR INTERESTS?

CHARLES STELZLE, Manager of the "Strengthen America" Campaign, Says "No"

Addressing a meeting attended by many delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention, meeting at Buffalo, N. Y., November 18, Charles Stelzle put this question to his audience: "Can the labor movement stand for the liquor traffic?"

"The labor officials who recently presented to Woodrow Wilson a petition alleged to have been signed by more than two million trade unionists asking that the manufacture and sale of booze be continued, were either ignorant of the facts or else they deliberately tried to flimflam the President," declared Mr. Stelzle.

"The number of alleged signers of this petition from but twenty-two states which were enumerated was greater than the total membership of the American Federation of Labor throughout the entire country at the time the petition was framed up. Furthermore, only 445 local labor bodies out of nearly 25,000 labor unions are listed as having signed the petition," continued Mr. Stelzle.

"Hundreds of thousands of trade unionists are strongly opposed to the liquor traffic in all its forms. Among them are some of the most eminent leaders in the labor movement. They have become tired of having the liquor men make a 'goat' of the labor movement.

"Mr. Hoover is telling us that 'Food will win the war.' If this is true, then the liquor men and the labor men who stand for the liquor traffic are assuming serious responsibilities. The liquor men insist that they use only one per cent of the grain produced in the country for the manufacture of booze. One per cent of the grain will feed one per cent of the people. One per cent of the people is 1,000,000 people. We shall send 1,000,000 soldiers to the trenches in France.

"This means that the liquor men are using enough food products to feed every last man who is going to the front 'to make the world safe for democracy.' We do not permit the men in uniform to drink liquor. Some of the men who are staying at home not only expect the men at the front to fight their battles, but they are using for booze the grain which should be sent to feed the soldiers in the trenches.

"The way to find out whether or not organized labor can afford to stand for the liquor traffic is to see what organized labor stands for and then see how the saloon comes up to its standards. Organized labor believes in better jobs for working men, in greater efficiency, in higher wages, in keeping children in the schools, in the dignity and elevation of womankind, and in the preservation of the home.

"The saloon takes away a man's job, makes workingmen less skillful and drives them to lower grades of employment, decreases a man's pay, sends children to the factory, degrades womanhood and destroys the home. The interests of the saloon are always opposed to the interests of the workingman. Therefore, organized labor cannot stand for the saloon in any particular."

NO MORE SALOONS IN LOS ANGELES, DECREE OF NOVEMBER 20 ELECTION

The saloons of Los Angeles are to be closed next spring, according to Associated Press reports, as the result of an election held November 20. The city voted on an ordinance providing for the closing of all saloons, prohibiting absolutely the sale of distilled liquors for drinking purposes, and rigidly restricting the sale of wine and beer to a small zone in the heart of the city. Inside of the prescribed zone, from seven o'clock in the morning to six o'clock in the evening of all days except legal holidays, sales can be made in wholesale houses, in sealed packages only, not to be opened on the premises; and wine and beer may be sold with bona fide meals in public dining rooms from eleven in the morning to nine o'clock at night.

Mrs. Martha W. Law, president of the Los Angeles W. C. T. U. Federation, writing of the measure just before the election, said:

"In the midst of war's alarms, and the absorbing questions, and strenuous activities arising therefrom, Los Angeles has been seriously considering the question of house-cleaning on a large scale, partly in the interest of the boys in khaki who are coming and going through our streets, partly to protect the bluejackets and soldiers who are resident in large numbers in our harbor—San Pedro. Good citizens of our suburb are greatly exercised by the persistence and ingenuity of the local saloonkeepers in helping these young men to break through the restriction imposed upon them by the government. Almost unlimited indulgence has been the rule, with women, girls, and young boys acting as purveyors for the liquor dealers. The results have been scandalous in the extreme, and have made some of us wonder whether Uncle Sam is wise in denying liquor to a certain class of citizens, while all around them others are freely indulging. How much better to have made a clean sweep of the whole business. Many believe that the soldiers resent this discrimination and are the more persistent in seeking that which is permitted to everybody except themselves. However that may be, temperance workers have realized for months that something must be done to help the national government enforce the restriction it has made.

"The W. C. T. U. and the club women were the first to come forward with a petition to the common council to make the city dry as a war measure. But the city fathers argued that, as Los Angeles has three times within the past five years voted itself wet, there was small reason to suppose that the people would accept such an ordinance. In all probability the referendum would at once be invoked, and the question put before the citizens for settlement. The suggestion was made that it would be better for the temperance forces to take the initiative themselves and put the question on the ballot at a special election. The Anti-Saloon League then called a meeting of the forces to discuss the advisability of such a campaign, and decide the nature of the ordinance most likely to carry. After a good deal of discussion at several meetings, in which the churches, clubs and other organizations interested joined, the consensus of opinion seemed to be that a bone-dry ordinance could not be carried, and that the better policy would be to close the saloons and place upon other places where liquor is sold stronger restrictions than now exist.

"The W. C. T. U. fought this plan strongly and contended for a bone dry ordinance, but were outvoted by the churches and other forces and the ordinance above referred to was drawn. It will take effect April 1, 1918, and it is hoped that the council may be induced to at once make San Pedro dry as a war measure. The W. C. T. U. Federation agreed to take no official action but leave individuals and local unions to choose whether or not they would support the ordinance. Most of us concluded that we would better lend assistance, hoping that the passage of the ordinance will help us in our next state-wide campaign in 1918."

Grand Jury Without a Murder Case

Editor of Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* Discusses Practical Side of Prohibition

"Whether or not one is able to agree that prohibition is right 'in principle,' more and more men are coming to agree that it is right 'in policy.' That is to say, whether or not prohibition is something of an invasion of our social 'personal liberties,' it more than makes up for this by what it adds to human happiness and by what it contributes to the welfare of society in general. Here is a striking and convincing proof of this—right from our own local court records." Thus writes the editor of the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle*.

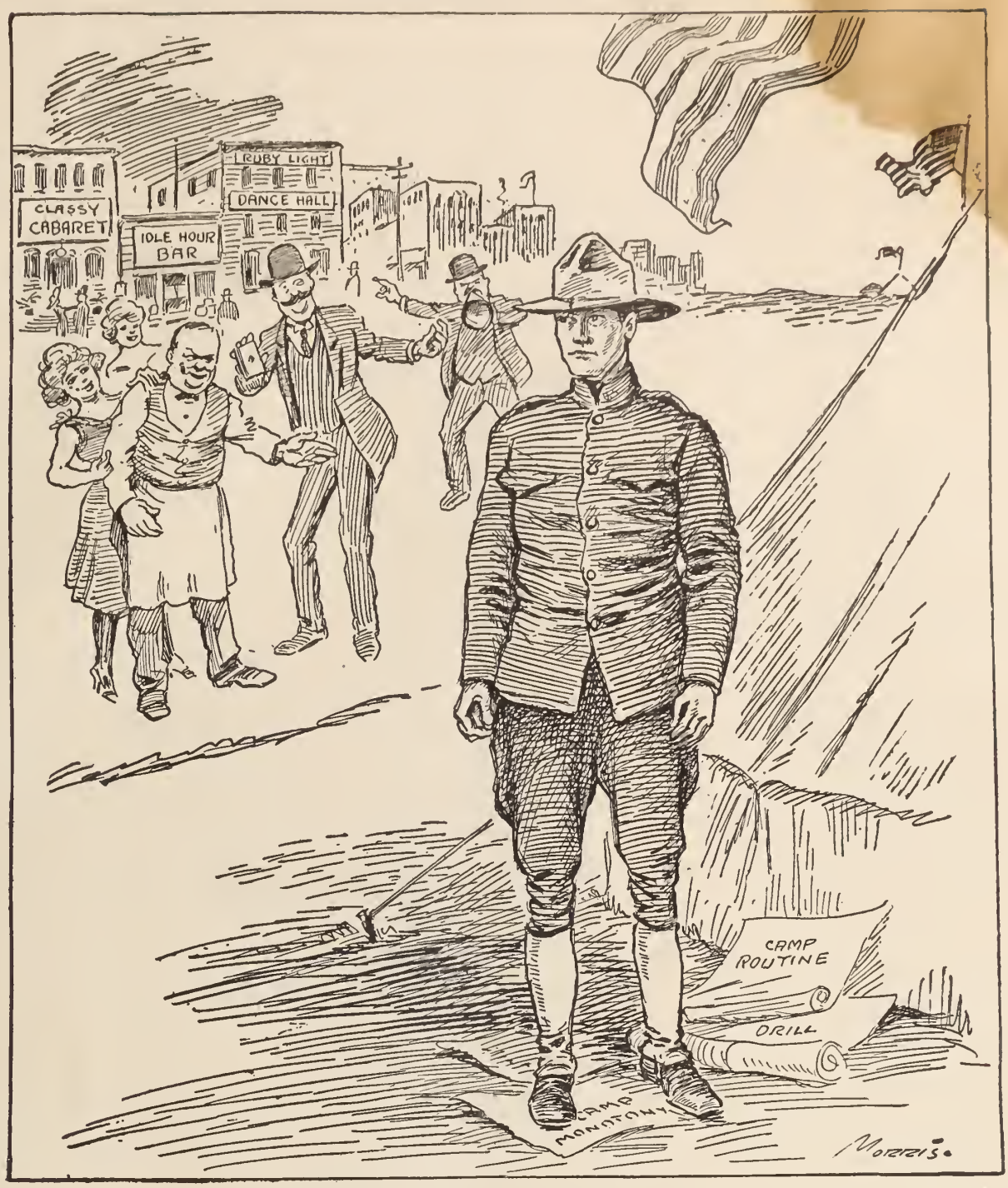
"For the first time in the history of Richmond county, perhaps—at least, as far back as local court house officials have been able to search the records—a grand jury has met and adjourned without having to consider a single indictment for murder. That's a fact; not a murder case before the last grand jury, nor any crime of a particularly violent nature.

"What was the result? The criminal branch of the superior court met and finished its business within a few days—a few assault and battery cases, some simple larcenies and not much else. Think of the saving to Richmond county in the matter of court costs alone, if you are disposed to take a dollar and cents view of the proposition. But think, also, of what it meant for society; of the orderliness of the community and the unhappiness that was spared many of its people.

"But why do we insist on connecting whisky with the murder docket of our local courts? For the answer to that question, ask the prosecuting attorneys of both the superior and city courts. They will tell you that in nine murder cases out of ten ever tried by them 'whisky was at the bottom of the crime.' And they will go further and tell you that whisky was at the bottom of nearly every violent crime ever prosecuted by them. And all other court officials will confirm the statement."

WHEN A FELLOW NEEDS A FRIEND

(With acknowledgments to Briggs)



Let Uncle Sam Protect Him by National Prohibition —Courtesy of *Evanston News-Index*

SAFEGUARDING THE NEW ARMY

Joseph H. Odell, writing in a recent number of *The Outlook*, gives a fine word picture of conditions at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., and incidentally pays a tribute to Georgia's well enforced prohibitory law. He says, in part:

"While writing about the old Thirteenth Regiment I may as well make another startling statement. Although at war strength, there has not been a new case of venereal disease discovered in the six weeks they have been at Camp Hancock. The statement seemed incredible, so I went to the divisional surgeon, Colonel W. E. Keller, and verified it with my own eyes on the daily health reports at headquarters. Such a thing is almost beyond belief. The Judge Advocate also told me that in six weeks there had been only four cases of 'drunk and disorderly' in the entire division of 27,000 men. Naturally I wanted to know what lay behind this almost immaculate condition.

"The little city of Augusta is only four miles from the camp, and I determined to make an investigation. A newspaper man, writing for a syndicate of papers in a Northern city, helped me considerably. 'This is a Sunday-school outfit with a vengeance,' he said. 'Where can you get a drink? Why, old man, you will have to go back home for it! I've been here six weeks, and I don't know where you could get a "pony" to save your life. There was a man here last week who had a bottle in his room, but he's gone now. They tell me that if you make friends with exactly the right native, and he's dead sure you're not a plain-clothes man, he might get a bottle of rye for you; but it would cost from six to ten bucks and be mighty poor stuff at that! And women? Why, there isn't a house in town, and I doubt whether there is a professional in the region. The local authorities have co-operated with the Fosdick Commission and cleaned the place up as I never saw a place cleaned up before. I don't mean there's absolutely nothing going on, of course. Soldiers sometimes find what they are looking for, but it is clandestine and occasional. There is no commercialized vice.' Further inquiry about town, interrogations of hackdrivers and likely loafers, and a more careful questioning of the military police confirmed the correspondent's statement. I doubt whether any city near a large military establishment was ever as clean as Augusta. I found similar conditions in Spartanburg, South Carolina, but that is a much smaller place, and therefore more easily handled. I am now convinced that something more than the climate determined the choice of those Southern states as the sites for the majority of our camps and cantonments. *When liquor is absolutely banished from a region, the moral problems of the military commanders are reduced almost to the minimum.* And I write the following deliberately

(Continued on Page Six)

Granite State W. C. T. U. at Jubilee Convention Sings "King Alcohol is Vanquished; New Hampshire Voted Dry"

ELLEN R. RICHARDSON, President New Hampshire W. C. T. U.

Delegates from all parts of New Hampshire wended their way by train or auto to the beautiful city of Franklin, located in the center of the state, there to hold the forty-fourth annual convention and celebrate the wonderful victories of the year in state and nation.

The convention opened with hearty greetings and congratulations extended by Mayor A. A. Beaton. Rev. Charles Lewis, Mrs. Alice Durgin and Mrs. Katherine C. Simonds. The state president responded to the welcomes and Rev. J. H. Robbins gave a most interesting address, "How New Hampshire Won Prohibition."

Wednesday morning a praise and promise service was held. The annual report of the treasurer showed a gain of 300 new members. The corresponding secretary reported a very successful lecture trip by Mrs. Ida Van Valkenburgh, and gave an interesting review of the work of the year. War relief and patriotic service, in addition to our regular lines of activity, have made a busy year for New Hampshire women. Many knitted outfits and well filled comfort bags have been furnished for the battleship "New Hampshire."

Encouraging reports were given by the Branch secretaries, several Loyal Temperance Legions in different parts of the state and a flourishing Y. P. B. at our state industrial school having been organized by Mrs. Van Valkenburg.

It was a great pleasure and privilege to have with us for the first time our National Y. P. B. secretary, Miss Mary Frances Willard Anderson, who spoke briefly Wednesday afternoon. A "Food Thrift Exchange," the delegates giving war recipes, created much interest.

Wednesday evening was given to the young people and the children. A very large audience, completely filling the church, enjoyed one of the finest demonstrations ever witnessed in New Hampshire. This was given under the direction of Miss Bessie Rowell, principal of the Nesmith school, by her pupils. Uncle Sam and Columbia headed the procession, followed by young girls representing the prohibition states, the Young Campaigners for Prohibition and the Loyal Temperance Legioners. It was an impressive picture to see such an army of boys and girls marching up the aisle with banners and pennants waving and to hear them singing as they crowded the platform and filled the pews reserved for them. The prohibition program in song and story, which followed, was one of the most attractive features of the convention. "Saloons Must Go! New Hampshire, New Hampshire. She says so!" was the rally cry given with gusto by the little people. In an interesting and convincing manner Miss Anderson, in her address following the demonstration, urged the value and importance of enlisting the young people of New Hampshire in our work for National Constitutional Prohibition.

The state officers and the Branch secretaries were all unanimously re-elected, although there were several changes in state superintendents. Rev. W. A. Loyne and daughter were at the convention on Thursday, and Mr. Loyne spoke briefly. Mrs. Etta Loyne Davis gave a most interesting and comprehensive report of the department of Work among Lumbermen, so ably superintended for the past twenty-six years by her mother. The report of the W. C. T. U. Mercy Home, given by Miss C. R. Wendell, who has been president of the board of trustees for twenty-five years, was full of interest. The trustees, as a slight token of appreciation of her years of consecrated, faithful service, presented Miss Wendell with flowers.

Prof. W. C. O'Kane of New Hampshire college gave a practical talk on "The Food Problem."

A fitting close to this jubilee convention, the last to be held in a town or city with saloons, was the great mass meeting on Thursday evening in the city auditorium. At 7:30 the delegates met in the convention church and, headed by the band of the Men's Prayer League of over eighty members, marched through the city to the auditorium, where the League opened ranks while the speaker, delegates and visitors passed through into the building. A splendid audience greeted the eloquent orator of the evening, Daniel A. Poling, who gave a ringing message, "A Challenge to Patriotism."

Our jubilee song, written for the convention by our musical director, Mrs. K. C. Simonds, was sung by its author, all joining in the chorus. Music was also furnished by a sextette and by the band. Convention closed with the singing of "America."

Rejoice, O dawn of morning,
Rejoice, O evening sky,
Rejoice, O light of noonday,
New Hampshire voted dry.
Her noble sons and daughters:
Her men and women brave:
In triumph o'er the ramparts
A stainless banner wave.

Rejoice, O sunkissed mountain,
Rejoice, O vale and hill,
Rejoice, O laughing waters,
With prohibition thrill.
The danger-path of sorrow
Our feet so long have trod
Henceforth, yea, and forever
Shall upward lead to God.

Rejoice, O heights of glory,
Rejoice, O land and sea,
Rejoice, O earth and Heaven,
New Hampshire now is free.
Glad hallelujahs render
Unto our God on high,
King Alcohol is vanquished:
New Hampshire voted dry.

(Chorus)
New Hampshire voted dry,
New Hampshire voted dry.
King Alcohol is vanquished:
New Hampshire voted dry.

Connecticut Convention Pledges $1000 for Liberty Bonds

Special Correspondence

When nearly three-quarters of the audidence rose to their feet in response to Mrs. Buell's request that all rise who had sons or grandsons either in service or about to be, the keynote of the forty-second annual convention of the Connecticut Woman's Christian Temperance Union was struck. Practically all the department reports were woven around war relief work. The convention voted to invest $1,000 in Liberty Bonds, and in a short time over $300 was pledged from the floor to assist the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. in the maintenance of the White Ribbon Home at Ayer, where Connecticut and Massachusetts soldiers are in training. Money was voted for the comfort bag depot at Providence, and for the National W. C. T. U. stereomotorgraph fund; in fact, money was freely voted for all the activities of the union in any way connected with war needs. The superintendent of the department of Work among Soldiers and Sailors gave minute directions for making articles desired for that department and told of the fine work already accomplished by the unions. One union reported the purchase of a Liberty Bond, and others stated that practically all the members were working, giving, praying and doing everything possible so the boys "over there" might know that this organization of mother-hearted women is standing back of them. Some of the unions reported that members are writing to the men in camp who have no home people to write to them. It was gratifying to learn that during this year of stress and strain more medal contests have been held than during 1916. The superintendent of this department coined a happy phrase. She said, "'Do your bit' does not satisfy me; I say, 'Do your best.'" Most of the unions last winter circulated petitions asking the general assembly for a favorable vote on the bill to give women the ballot on the liquor question, also for a suffrage amendment and a state-wide prohibition amendment. An immense amount of endeavor was put into this petition work with good results, as both amendments were passed by the 1917 session of the general assembly and will now come automatically before the next general assembly in 1919. The children's work was exemplified by a model Loyal Temperance Legion composed of twenty-five of Middletown's boys and girls, under the efficient direction of Mrs. Grace Curtis Platt, state secretary of the L. T. L., who has a happy way of bringing out the best there is in the children. It was a model indeed and appealed to all who were fortunate enough to be present.

While the secretary's report disclosed a loss of membership in a few counties, the general result was a net gain, both in active and honorary membership.

The morning devotional services and the noon-time prayer were tender and helpful, and the instrumental and vocal music was restful and cheering. The welcomes to Middletown were voiced by the president of the local union, the pastor of the entertaining church and the mayor of the city.

Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., was the speaker on the second evening. She gave one of her characteristic stirring addresses. She scored the tobacco trust and asked for enlightened service from the women. She suggested that the members could do no more patriotic work than to keep steadily to the front the ideals, aims and methods of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The Rev. W. G. Puddefoot of Boston was the speaker at the first evening's meeting. Mrs. Buell's annual address was a comprehensive review of the year's endeavor and achievements and full of good suggestions for the ensuing year. Among the messages received for the convention was a letter from Anna A. Gordon, president of the National W. C. T. U., and one from the dearly beloved former president of the Connecticut W. C. T. U., Cornelia B. Forbes.

The resolutions adopted included among others a protest against liquor advertisements in newspapers throughout the state, a protest to the Army and Navy against liquor being given to our troops in England and France, a petition to the President of the United States, asking him to propose joint war prohibition to the Allies.

The entire convention was very enjoyable and the members of the Middletown union, assisted by the members of the Portland union, left nothing undone which could make for the success of the meeting and the comfort of the delegates.

SAFEGUARDING THE NEW ARMY

(Continued from Page Five)

about Camp Hancock: That I would rather intrust the moral character of my boy to that camp than to any college or university I know. This does not cast any unusually dark shadow upon the educational institutions of the country, but they have never possessed the absolute power to control their environment that is now held by the War Department. And it does not mean that Camp Hancock is conspicuously better than the other Southern camps. It simply means that I had unusual facilities for discovering everything I wanted to know in and about Camp Hancock, through personal connections all the way down from the divisional headquarters to the enlisted men in the company street."

DR. WASHINGTON GLADDEN ADMITS WAR HAS CHANGED HIS OPINION CONCERNING PROHIBITION

In an address delivered since the election and reported in the Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal*, Dr. Washington Gladden admits that he has recently experienced a change of mind on the prohibition question. Commenting on the result of the Ohio election, he said:

"I have not been heretofore in favor of putting prohibition legislation into the organic law. The state constitution ought, in my judgment, to be simply a body of definition and general rules, dividing the government of the state into its several departments, defining the functions of each, naming the officers to be elected or appointed and naming their duties and terms and emoluments, and, so far as legislation is concerned, stating the general principles of democracy to which all laws must conform, and leaving the legislature to shape the laws according to its own wisdom.

"I should have been in favor at any time within recent years of a state prohibitory law, but should have doubted the wisdom of putting it into the constitution. **But this war has changed the opinions of many of us about a good many things. It has made some things appear practicable which we thought not long ago impossible. Prohibition is one of them. When we see what has been done in Russia, for example, we get new light on this great problem. And when we get all the great nations united in a war to put an end to war, it does not seem visionary to call on them to enlist in the war which shall put an end to the reign of King Alcohol. I am glad to be in that war and to have recorded my vote for the amendment which will, I trust, be the beginning of the end of the liquor business in the state of Ohio.**

"For, although the amendment may lack a few votes of having secured a majority of the votes, the demonstration in favor of it is a great achievement, a splendid triumph; it makes the future certain. We can give it the next time a majority of a hundred thousand, and I would rather see such a measure resting on a vast preponderance of public opinion, than on a slim plurality."

Florida Convention Pledges $3,000 for State-Wide Prohibition Campaign

Special Correspondence

The 300 guests assembled at the Welcome Tea of the thirty-fourth annual convention of the Florida W. C. T. U. felt the warmth of sincerity in the greetings of prominent citizens of Lakeland and proved this quality throughout their stay in this charmingly hospitable city of lakes.

Patriotism, Prohibition, Preparedness, Progress, Public Service—these were the general topics for succeeding business sessions. Under these were given reports of department superintendents, ten minute talks concerning present conditions and tried plans for arousing and holding enthusiasm in local unions.

Miss Minnie E. Neal, for the past fourteen years president of the Florida W. C. T. U., has thorough knowledge of temperance conditions in every section of the state, an active interest in each individual union, and a remarkable ability in influencing men and women to enlist for our righteous battle.

Her annual address placed definitely before the delegates the victories gained in the 1917 session of the state legislature.

Following the passing of the resolution to submit state-wide prohibition to the voters of the state there came in quick succession the anti-club, the anti-shipping, the anti-advertising, and the Davis Package laws. An act to make the nineteenth amendment effective when it becomes a law, January 1, 1919, passed with practically no opposition.

In Florida there are fifty-four counties, of which only six are wet. In September of the present year Flagler voted dry, and in October, St. Johns and Palm Beach counties. These were signal victories following vigorous campaigns. Only nine cities still have open saloons.

Miss Neal's recital of things accomplished and the broad outlook for the nation and the world, was received with enthusiasm. It was fitting that later the 156 voting delegates should again unanimously place Miss Neal in charge of the state forces, pledging their loyalty to her leadership in no unmeaning terms, as the pledges of $3,000 proved.

The convention speaker was Mrs. Mabel Q. Stevens of St. Augustine, whose addresses were splendidly patriotic. The large audience listened almost breathlessly to her ringing appeals for service.

An electric white ribbon emblem, the gift of four electricians in Miami, was presented by Mrs. Charles De Garmo of Cocoanut Grove, in an appropriate address. This bow will remain a constant reminder of the givers.

The last evening a diamond medal contest was held, the speakers being from five different counties.

The general officers for the coming year are as follows: President, Miss Minnie E. Neal; vice-president, Mrs. Ida M. Flower; corresponding secretary, Mrs. S. S. Bell; recording secretary, Mrs. Mabel P. Dean; treasurer, Mrs. Nellie J. Doig.

The convention adjourned to meet in Tallahassee next November.

William Jennings Bryan Among the Noted Speakers at the South Dakota Convention

RUBY R. JACKSON, Corresponding Secretary, South Dakota W. C. T. U.

The South Dakota W. C. T. U. has just held one of the best conventions in its history, delegates being present from all parts of the state. The day sessions were given over to reports, plans and routine work. Mrs. Anna R. Simmons and Mrs. Alice M. A. Pickler, who have held the positions of president and vice-president respectively for the past eight years, gave notice last year that they could not serve another year. It was hard to give them up, but as they insisted we must abide by their decision, Mrs. Flora A. Mitchell of Brookings, a most worthy Christian woman, was elected to the presidency and Mrs. Lucy Borneman, state superintendent of Prison Reform, vice-president. The corresponding secretary and treasurer were re-elected, Mrs. Mary H. Erskine, UNION SIGNAL and *Young Crusader* superintendent, being elected recording secretary in place of Mrs. Mitchell.

More big men were on the program this year than ever before, and some of them volunteered to come again if they were invited. Among the number were an ex-governor, two Congressmen, a college president and a National ex-Secretary of State. President Warren of Yankton college, Representative Dillon, the federated clubs, through Mrs. Bennett, and the local union, through its president, "sweet" by name and nature, Mrs. C. A. Sweet, welcomed the delegates. A gracious response was given by Mrs. Alice M. A. Pickler, who was present in Yankton when the territorial convention of 1889 was dissolved by Miss Willard and Miss Gordon and was reorganized into the two state unions of North and South Dakota.

Friday evening was devoted to a matrons' grand gold medal contest, and Saturday night and Sunday morning masterly addresses were delivered by Hon. William Jennings Bryan, who came on from Illinois to keep this appointment and who spoke Monday in Ohio. At the time Mr. Bryan promised to attend the South Dakota convention he expected to be in Nebraska. When he found that he was obliged to be in Illinois, rather than disappoint us, he took the long, tiresome journey. I wish it were possible to give a picture of selfishness as he gave it. He singled out the gods most commonly worshipped and placed them before our mind's eye on three shelves. On the first were gold, fashion, fame; on the second, ease, intellectuality, travel; the third shelf held chance, passion, rum. All combine in the god of Self. The comparison between the weaknesses of these gods and the reality and importance of the true God was marvelous. This address was on the first Commandment. He also spoke on suffrage and national prohibition. Sunday night ex-Governor Byrne and Senator Sterling delivered fine addresses.

South Dakota is in its sixth campaign for suffrage and, while we hope the Susan B. Anthony amendment may be submitted to the states for ratification, plans for state-wide suffrage were carefully outlined. Each union was asked to hold one tea or social, one mass meeting with local people as speakers, one debate, one lecture with outside talent, one picnic where the topic of conversation is suffrage. It was also planned to send men speakers into all rural school houses and into districts where the population is foreign.

The resolutions included an appeal to President Wilson and Congress to act favorably upon the resolution submitting the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment; a pledge to assist in the enforcement of the prohibition law and to uphold the government through the conservation of food and in other ways; a protest against the giving of tobacco and cigarets to the soldier boys, and a recommendation that the unions establish in towns where it is needed an attractive meeting place for men.

Prohibition Lessens Work of Virginia Domestic Relations Courts

The Domestic Relations courts of Virginia are finding their field of activity greatly restricted since the going into effect of prohibition. "Wife-beating cases used to be a commonplace and everyday affair in every Domestic Relations court; at the present time very few men are brought before the court on this charge," says the *Norfolk Virginian*.

The Union Signal

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Evanston, Illinois, November 29, 1917

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Washington, D. C., December 2-7, 1917

ON THE WAY TO WASHINGTON

About the time this issue of the paper goes to press members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union from the West will be on their way to Washington to attend the National Convention. At Chicago the General Officers of the National W. C. T. U. and others from National Headquarters, also delegates from northern states will join the party which will then journey eastward on what will be known as the official train. Never has our organization held a national convention of greater significance than that of this year. Meeting in the Capital of the nation, recently cleansed of saloons, with Congress in session and with the certainty that early in the month the House of Representatives will act upon the resolution for the submission to the states of a federal prohibition amendment, results of more than ordinary importance can be anticipated as the reflex influence of this and other subsequent great temperance meetings. Would that each individual member of the half million dry army of white ribboners might have the privilege of attending our annual "harvest home." That the innumerable host of W. C. T. U. women on duty at home will contribute to the enthusiasm and spirit of the occasion, we doubt not, for we know that they will continually remember it in prayer.

They can definitely help by continuing to urge their influential citizens to communicate with their Congressman, urging him to vote and work for the resolution for a federal amendment, and a measure prohibiting the use of foodstuffs in the manufacture of beer. Let us not weary in this particular kind of well-doing, for largely upon our faithfulness depends the result of the vote in Congress upon the measures named. A suggested form for resolution is given on page nine.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, 561 Thirty-third St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

PROHIBITION IN THE NATION'S DIET

That "prohibition is not going to be accepted as a part of the nation's diet" is the rash and unwarranted statement coming from the editors of *Mida's Criterion.* In these topsy-turvy days when individual and even national diet are changed by the necessities of war in the twinkling of an eye, only the reckless man ventures a prophecy on the subject. Vodka was eliminated from the national menu of Russia by the sudden stroke of the pen. Absinthe was scratched from the bill-of-fare of France with nearly equal startlingness. Since the war began Canada, by vote of its people, put most of its provinces on a strict diet, from which alcoholic beverages are noticeably absent. Indeed, the matter of restricted fare has come to be of supreme interest and significance in these days of international complications. In an endeavor to account for the unspeakable atrocities credited to the Central Powers of Europe, students of economics have traced these abominations to centuries of beer drinking. James W. Gerard, former ambassador to Germany, in his "Four Years in Germany," says, "Many of the doctors who were with me thought that the heavy eating and large consumption of beer and wine had unfavorably affected the German national character and had made the people more aggressive and irritable, and consequently readier for war." Other investigators go even farther and claim that the degeneration and demoralization of Germany are very definitely the result of its beer drinking. If a diet of beer can produce so obvious a travesty on civilization, is it to be wondered that other nations are seriously considering a strict regimen with beer and other alcoholic beverages excluded?

But the thinking people of the world did not need the lesson from Germany to enlighten them on the subject of a diet conducive to civic and national health. We are not left in doubt as to what will be accomplished by a prohibition diet. In over a score of states and in all but one province of the Dominion of Canada it has been demonstrated that its immediate effect is to eliminate from the social, economic and political system those virulent poisons, crime and vice, so deadly in their effect upon the health of the community or nation; that it clears of disfigurement the civic complexion of jails, poor-houses and insane asylums and puts new vitality into the moral vertebra of the body politic.

Just as physical well-being has come to be the fashion for individuals, so more and more will it shame any city, state, or nation to be unable to show a clean bill of health because it is unwilling to exclude from its dietary that enemy of good health—alcoholic beverages.

WHERE ARE THE MILLIONS?

Noting in a current issue of a liquor magazine that "Millions who deluded themselves into believing that they were prohibitionists have taken to back-tracking," we made a strenuous endeavor to locate this army of turncoats. To date, the strongest-lensed binoculars fail to bring them within range of vision. We sought them in Ohio, where the liquor interests have had special opportunities for setting back the prohibition clock, but we met with disappointment. Indeed the landscape was obscured by the 53,000 voters who since 1915 have turned face about and are now moving forward on the prohibition highway. We looked to the South to see signs by which to verify the assertion of our liquor friends. Not a "back-tracker" could we find. We saw New Mexico rolling up a 20,000 majority, apparently with the greatest of ease. We noted a procession of Texas counties going to the polls to vote out the saloons. We observed Florida's good citizens climbing up on the water wagon, face forward, in a way to make John Barleycorn abandon hope. We saw a line of prohibition states extending the full length of the southern boundary broken only by Louisiana and Texas, both exceedingly active. Next we turned to the West and scanned the horizon for the backward moving millions. Washington and Oregon wouldn't tolerate such "critters," so it was hopeless to hunt for them there. The fact that San Jose had swept out its saloons November 6 and Los Angeles closed hers last week didn't encourage us to investigate farther in California. To the North there seems slim chance of catching them—those fleeing millions—for the great prairies of Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, and rapidly drying Minnesota would be most inhospitable, and Canada would intern them as "alien enemies" and "traitors" to the cause of democracy. Not even the East gave us hope of locating the "back-trackers." There was Maine never so sure of its prohibition policy as today with Governor Milliken as its head. Close by was New Hampshire, a leader in the advance movement of the New England states, and New York, by vote of its men people outlawing the saloon from over one hundred towns, and serving notice on the liquor politicians of the state that the women with the ballot-besoms in their hands are going to do a bit of spring house-cleaning that will make the Empire state take on a decidedly deeper white.

Our "personal liberty" friends of the *Criterion* will find it difficult to convince any reader of the present day newspapers and magazines that there is retrogression in the prohibition ranks, for the most noticeable feature of the movement is that it is continually receiving the approval and support of men who a year or a month ago were its opponents. Note the new point of view of Mayor Dahlman of Omaha, formerly a zealous anti. Observe the changed attitude of the bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, ninety-seven per cent of whom are sending out a communication to the clergy urging increased activity for prohibition. Consider the conversion to a belief in prohibition of Washington Gladden, noted writer and speaker on sociology, and that of thousands of others who have slipped into the ranks of the prohibition army and are keeping step to the music of "John Barleycorn, Goodbye."

RESOLUTION

SUGGESTED FOR ADOPTION BY CHURCHES, MISSIONARY SOCIETIES, YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES, CLUBS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS, AND BY PUBLIC MEETINGS GENERALLY. W. C. T. U. SPEAKERS ARE URGENTLY REQUESTED TO SECURE FROM ALL MEETINGS WHICH THEY ADDRESS THE ADOPTION OF THIS RESOLUTION

RESOLVED, That we are in hearty favor of National Constitutional Prohibition and will do all within our power to secure favorable action by the United States Congress on the joint resolution for a referendum to the states of the amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture, sale, transportation and importation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

Adopted by..... *representing*.....*people,*

.....*191* .....

(Signature of president or chairman)

County..... *City*..... *State*.....

(To be sent, when signed, to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill.)

December to be Prohibition Month in Washington

Any Member of Congress who desires at this session to conveniently forget that there is a prohibition question will realize, when he looks at the calendar of conventions and conferences to be held next month in Washington, that it is hopeless. Beginning with the National W. C. T. U. Convention, in session from December 2 through December 7, there will assemble several gatherings with one and the same purpose—the securing of National Constitutional Prohibition. The Anti-Saloon League will meet on the Monday following the adjournment of the National W. C. T. U. Convention. On Saturday, December 8, the National Temperance Council will convene and continue its deliberations on the following Monday. A little later the National Equal Suffrage Association will appear on the scene, and during the weeks following, the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, the Temperance Commission of the Federal Council of Churches and the National Legislative Conference will meet in the Capital City.

Stole Baby's Milk to Sell for Liquor

"Yes, your honor, I sold baby's milk to buy booze!" This was the admission made by Harry Ehring in a Los Angeles court recently. He rose as soon as the milkman came, he explained, took the pint of milk and sold it to buy liquor and then declared to the family that the milkman had failed to come.

We're Glad to Make Correction

Since reporting returns of the Iowa and Ohio elections we have received more authentic figures, in each case increasing the vote for prohibition. In Iowa constitutional prohibition failed to win by a scant majority of 932 votes. Complete official returns at the office of the Ohio secretary of state have reduced the wet majority to 1,137.

"Bone Dry" Law Decreases Demand for New Windshields

Testimony to the value of "bone dry" laws sometimes comes from unexpected places. An automobile dealer in a prohibition state was found to have an exceptionally large stock of windshields. "We sold lots of them before the 'bone dry' law went into effect," he told an inquirer, "but since that time we don't have so many calls. Before the 'bone dry' law went into effect cars were continually turning over and breaking the windshield, and the drivers blamed it on the steering gears. I notice the gears don't suffer so much since there is less booze to drink. Pretty good proof that there was nothing wrong, after all, with the gears, eh?"

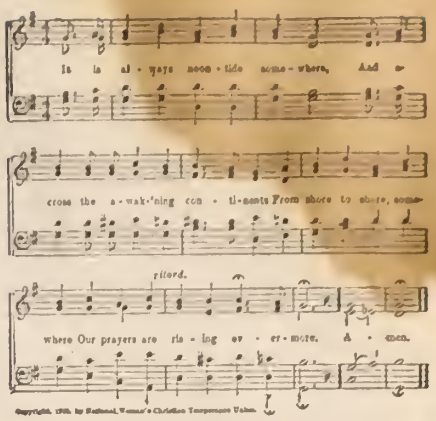
UNION SIGNAL QUIZ

Do you know the answers to these questions? They may be found in this number of THE UNION SIGNAL.

The use of these questions as a part of local union programs is suggested.

1. Give reasons why organized labor cannot afford to ally itself with the liquor interests.
2. What noted Ohio writer and speaker on sociology admits that the war has converted him to a belief in constitutional prohibition?
3. How has Virginia's prohibitory law wrought a change in week-end experiences of some of its citizens?
4. Give the benefits to a camp from a dry environment, as described by a visitor to Camp Hancock, Georgia.
5. What is the attitude toward prohibition of the majority of the bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church?
6. What revelations as to the effect of beer-drinking on a nation are coming to light these days?
7. Has beer any food value? What has the organ of the American Medical Association to say on the subject?
8. What has been the experience of grand juries in prohibition territory and why did one grand jury recommend the enactment of a prohibition law?
9. What large Pacific coast city has recently banished saloons?
10. Why are we justified in urging a national measure against the manufacture of beer during the war?

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE



AT THE NOONTIDE HOUR

At the sacred noontide hour let the white ribboners of the land unite in prayer daily for our country and all other countries, that all may come to see the true Christian and humanitarian point of view in this world crisis; for the protection of "our boys" from the physical and moral deterioration from drink and vice that follow in the wake of war; for our President and his advisers that divine wisdom may rule every decision, that lasting peace may speedily come and the will of the Father of all peoples be done throughout the earth.

"What Color Are You?"

The man who does not put his religion in politics

"never registers at all;
He has no time to hear the call
Of public duty in his ear;
His private work takes all his care.
He does not like to mingle in
The primary's rude push and din,
Nor take the trouble that it means
To circumvent the 'boss' machines.
He has no graft to gain, and thus
He saves himself a lot of fuss.
But when things wrong and crooked go,
He's first to say, 'I told you so.'"

Contrast this versified truth with this bit of history. When the Continental Congress suggested that Boston be bombarded, the presiding officer of that session, John Hancock, who owned large real estate in Boston, arose and said, "It is true that nearly all my property in the world is in houses and other real estate in the town of Boston, but if the liberties of our country require their being burnt to ashes, issue the order for that purpose immediately."

The web of human politics has many kinds of thread. The neglectful citizen is one color; the loyal patriot is another color. *What color are you?*

* * * * * * * * * * *

"We call the meetings in our churches, services," says one, "but they are really a preparation for service." Down in the valley amidst political corruption, where might is seeking to make right, where hydra-headed graft is undermining law and defaming character, where greed adulterates goods, where labor and temperance laws are avoided, where the devil sits grinning at the polls,—our services should be in such valleys, for if "Christians withdraw and leave the government in the hands of the devil, what can they expect but the growth of evil?"—*Record of Christian Work.*

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
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CONVENTION MEETING PLACE: POLI'S THEATER

Massachusetts W. C. T. U. "Doing Its Big Bit"

Special Correspondence

On November 22, 23 and 24 the Woman's Christian Temperance Union set a white stone in its records for the future as well as the present, for on those days it dedicated to its service for God and Home and our soldier boys the White Ribbon Home in Ayer. The story of this home from its inception has been the story of a splendid faith venture. Convinced that God had a special form of service for the white ribboners at that great cantonment the first thought was to rent a room or rooms which could be used by the men for rest and recreation when off duty and in the town. When it was found practically impossible to do this there was thrown in our way, by what seemed a special Providence, this large sixteen-room house, three-quarters of an acre of ground, a barn, a garage, and all the essentials of a home which could be ours for the purchasing. We had hardly a dollar in the treasury, but we took the step in faith and the response which has already come from our own women and, to a degree, from the public at large has more than proved our justification.

The local union of Melrose is to furnish the large reception room and parlor, calling it the Mary A. Livermore room. Concord union has furnished the library and reading room, which is to bear, without a doubt, the beloved name of Middlesex county and Concord's president for nearly forty years, Abby F. Rolfe. Lawrence is to furnish the game room and some of the other unions are selecting chambers as their special interest. The hope is to secure at least one dollar from each of the 12,508 members of the state. Between $2,000 and $3,000 have already been paid in and between $3,000 and $4,000 was pledged at the Brockton convention. It is confidently believed that, when the work is once started, it will so appeal to the outside public that we shall receive many hundreds of dollars from those who have as yet evinced no interest. The purpose of the three days' opening exercises was to give all a chance to view the home. The first day, Wednesday, was especially for the general public and the committee in charge of the home, Mrs. Harriet E. Sawyer, Mrs. Abby F. Rolfe, Miss C. M. Caswell, Mrs. Clara A. Webber and Mrs. Alta Hollis, formally received. The second day was for the white ribboners all over the state and the program was in the hands of the state president. The last day was for the men in the camp and they attended in large numbers.

In securing Mrs. Sydna Eldridge as house mother the state is to be congratulated. She is a woman of great strength and sweetness of character, a true-blue white ribboner, having been local and county president for many years, and is one who cannot fail to influence for good all with whom she comes in contact. We trust that many homesick, tempted boys in Ayer may find in her a mother indeed. As troops from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut and from the northern part of the state of New York are to be at Camp Devens, as well as the men from Massachusetts, we are encouraged to believe that we may receive help and co-operation from those states when they shall understand the scope of our work and the need. Connecticut and Maine have already promised substantial help and we are confidently expecting to hear from the others. It is a great work we have undertaken and could only have been attempted under the impulse of the Divine call. Will not the white ribboners all over the nation pray for its success and if there be any "native sons" or "native daughters," who are now far removed from the Old Bay State, who would count it a privilege to help in this work for the conservation of the young manhood of the East, who are giving themselves so loyally and royally for us all, rest assured any gift, large or small, will be most gratefully received, and contributions may be sent to the National W. C. T. U. treasurer, Evanston, Ill., stating definitely that they are for the White Ribbon Home at Ayer.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

Among Our Workers

The University union of Seattle is doing much for the boys in training for the navy at the University training camp on the campus. It will be glad if mothers and friends who have sons or relatives there will send names and addresses to Mrs. Sadie Ellis, 4028 14th Ave., N. E., Seattle. The white ribboners desire to invite these boys to their homes and give them special attention and help.

Mrs. Helen J. Andruss, for seven years corresponding secretary of the New York Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and Rev. O. R. Miller, superintendent of the New York Civic League and editor of the *Reform Bulletin*, were married in the North Presbyterian church, New York City, on Wednesday, November 14. Mr. and Mrs. Miller will be at home after January 1, 1918, at 40 North Allen street, Albany, New York. They have the best wishes of their many friends all over New York state and throughout the United States.

The New York W. C. T. U. will begin immediately to plan citizenship schools in connection with its conventions and institutes in order to train women citizens to vote intelligently and wisely at the next election.

Ontario county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. institute was held November 2 in Phelps, the new president, Mrs. Bernice C. McKnight, presiding. Former presidents, Mrs. J. S. M. Malette and Miss Malette, were present, and with their usual enthusiasm added to the interest of the program. In their welcome and hospitality the women of Phelps gave a new interpretation to the letters, "W. C. T. U."—"Women Can Toil Unceasingly." The men of Phelps evidently did the same, for they voted to keep Phelps in the dry column. To the credit of the business men of the village, not one signed the petition to vote on the license question. The Voting School seemed most timely now that suffrage has been victorious, and women of the third class cities may vote on the liquor question next April. The chief addresses of the day were along that line and were given by Mrs. F. G. Merson of Yates county, state associate superintendent of Franchise. Mrs. Dingman of Rochester, in her able readings, presented temperance and suffrage truths. The institute went on record as heartily approving conservation of foods by housewives, but earnestly protesting against waste of grains and sugar in the manufacture of beer and wine. A tribute was paid the Helen L. Bullock Training School at Elmira by Miss Malette, for its excellent work in character building, as well as along intellectual and industrial lines. Miss Smith, secretary Social Service League of Geneva, N. Y., urged mothers to give more attention to the question of purity, beginning such teaching in the home in the early years of childhood.

"Home Products" Convention in "Bone Dry" Georgia the Best Ever

MRS. AUGUST BURGHARD

Dawson, a thrifty little city of beautiful homes and lavish hospitality, entertained the Georgia white ribboners at the Home Products convention, the home products idea being carried out in the fine speakers, all Georgia products except Mrs. Ella A. Boole, vice-president of the National W. C. T. U., and Georgia has at least one state's claim on her; in the excellent music; in the superintendents' exhibits, showing some of the best products of the various departments; in the decorations, gorgeous dahlias, roses, chrysanthemums, ferns, and everywhere our beloved national emblem which Georgia possesses in common with all of the other states in our union; in the lunches served one day by the patriotic societies, the next day by the women's clubs and on the last day, a genuine Georgia barbecue with the honorary members of the Dawson W. C. T. U. as hosts.

Welcomes were eloquently voiced by Mayor Weaver for the city, Rev. T. M. Calloway for the churches, and Miss Janie Bush for the W. C. T. U., the presidents of all the missionary societies, woman's clubs, D. A. R., Library Association, U. D. C. and Red Cross Society being seated on the platform. In responding, Mrs. Marvin Williams, vice-president of the state W. C. T. U., set forth the reason why the W. C. T. U. merited the welcome and co-operation of each of these forces for good.

In her annual address, "Patriotic Service of the W. C. T. U.," Mrs. Lella A. Dillard, president of the Georgia W. C. T. U., made clear the truth that the W. C. T. U., while loving peace and working with fervent patriotism for a better citizenry, has been through the years training the efficient soldiers needed in the present emergency, keeping them clear of eye and brain, steady of nerve, combining piety with patriotism, and teaching them as children to consecrate

"My head, my heart and this right hand
For God and Home and Native Land,"

and in many ways teaching total abstinence, purity, health, thrift, prohibition and self-control.

Thirty-five years ago the W. C. T. U. began the definite, systematic service for soldiers and sailors which is being taken up and specialized upon by so many organizations today.

On Wednesday evening scores of men, women and children took part in the pageant, which visualized the many-sided activities of the W. C. T. U., proving a delight to all and an eye-opener to some in the immense audience.

The address of Mrs. Ella A. Boole, the third evening, thrilled her hearers with its optimistic message. Among "The Allies of the W. C. T. U." enumerated were commerce and industry, the medical world, the insurance companies, athletics, education, war, and both church and state. At the request of the Dawson bankers, Mrs. Boole spoke briefly the following evening on Liberty Bonds, with good results.

An impressive feature was the white ribbon recruits' hour, when about forty mothers brought their little ones, Dawson's "Sweet new blossoms of humanity, fresh fallen from God's own home to flower on earth," to have the white ribbon tied on their tiny wrists, the mothers promising to train them for purity and total abstinence.

The large, well trained Loyal Temperance Legion gave a splendid thirty minute program Friday. Credit is due some of the Dawson teachers for assistance in training the L. T. L. and other children for the pageant.

A grand gold medal contest came next, with George Bankston of West Point as winner, Mrs. Mary L. McLendon presiding. She is a leved pioneer white ribboner, for years superintendent of medal contests, also the president of the Georgia Equal Suffrage Association. She always adds spice to any gathering by the ingenious and happy injection of woman's rights into every subject discussed.

A season anticipated with keenest pleasure is the hour when the college girl delegates mount the platform to give their wonderfully inspiring, bright, original reports, songs and "stunts." The state Normal, Wesleyan, Georgia Normal and Industrial and Andrew Colleges were well represented in every sense.

The consecration service was led by Mrs. J. A. Thomas, and daily Bible readings were given by Miss Carabel Wilkes, state evangelist. In the memorial service deserved tributes were paid Mrs. Jennie Hart Sibley, our promoted leader, and Mrs. J. L. Kennedy, state L. T. L. secretary. Mr. Frank Reagan, editor of the *Covington News* and a life member of the W. C. T. U., gave his services as convention reporter. The *Dawson News* issued a fine W. C. T. U. convention edition. A motion picture company put on the great prohibition film, "The Man Who Forgot," in honor of the white ribboners. Two new departments were adopted, Work among Colored People and Work among Foreign-Speaking People. Work for soldiers and all patriotic service will be further enlarged during the coming year. The general officers were unanimously re-elected. The Home Products convention of bone-dry Georgia proved to be the best ever.

Star Legion of Calhoun, One of the "Home Products" of Georgia

These Georgia legioners, under the leadership of Mrs. G. A. Hall, made a war garden and earned $10 toward the adoption of a French orphan. They planted 500 potato slips, seven rows of corn, two of beans and three of peas. The children have sent wash-cloths for the soldiers and have collected glasses of jelly for the base hospital. At the time this work was reported the Legion was but six months old.

"On to Washington," Slogan of Louisiana Convention

MRS. ALICE CARY McKINNEY, President Louisiana W. C. T. U.

All the state officers, the "faithful few," recent "jiners" and members new, reached Lake Charles Saturday night, November 3, ready for W. C. T. U. convention business. By special invitation, Mr. Gillette, Y. M. C. A. secretary from Camp Beauregard, delivered at the Christian church at eleven o'clock and in the evening at the Baptist church, to large and appreciative audiences, two earnest, eloquent addresses full of valuable information concerning camp life and Christian endeavor. Mr. Watson from Colorado, who is traveling in the interest of Y. M. C. A. finances, accompanied by his wife, furnished additional evidence of the need of united effort on the part of Christians for the protection of the moral and spiritual man. Mrs. Watson sang very sweetly "Jesus Savior Pilot Me."

Mrs. Mary Goodale, and Mrs. Kate E. Wilkins, honorary presidents, were present, adding their weight of testimony and rendering valuable assistance. Rev. N. E. Joyner delivered a forceful address, "The Americanization of Foreigners," presenting both sides of the question, as only one who has been a foreign missionary can do. Mrs. H. A. Orcutt, state W. C. T. U. superintendent of the department, related some of her varied experiences with foreigners in New Orleans.

The whole bale of business was compressed into one and a half days, that the delegates, together with their hostesses and Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, National superintendent of Soldiers and Sailors, might visit the aviation camps. Mrs. Thacher proved to be the very woman we needed most this year. She was invited to speak to the student body of Lake Charles' high school. Delegates who were being entertained in the homes reported many compliments paid Mrs. Thacher by those who heard her. She was voted a member of the convention, and aided greatly throughout the day sessions, in addition to delivering two splendid evening addresses that delighted and edified her audiences. Mrs. Thacher's winning personality enables her to present the work of her department in the most effective manner possible, helping the people to see the magnitude and importance of our special lines of work. Her twenty-three years of experience make her one of the most valuable assets of the W. C. T. U. Mrs. Thacher seemed as much pleased with us as we were with her.

The slogan of the convention was "On to Washington," each department superintendent advertising her particular route. The state officers were re-elected with the exception of the vice-president, who resigned because of multiplied home duties. Mrs. N. E. Oliver was elected to fill her place.

Plans were laid for opening a W. C. T. U. room in Alexandria for the soldiers at Camp Beauregard, which camp was visited by Mrs. Thacher and the state officers, a Y. M. C. A. secretary showing them around in his car. We are planning to help give the mother touch to the Christmas entertainment the Y. M. C. A. has in view.

Mrs. M. C. M. Jones of Kentucky, who has been at our last three conventions, endearing herself to us by her splendid self-sacrificing work, which has resulted in the acquisition of many new members and new unions, was with us again, giving valuable assistance in many ways. Our latch string hangs always on the outside for Mrs. Jones.

HOW THE ENTERPRISE UNION KEPT CHRISTMAS

GRACE BOTELER SANDERS

Mrs. Dunham started it. She is full of ideas and has the ingenuity and executive ability to carry them out. On the night she returned from the convention she called me up and asked me to come to see her. I thoroughly liked Mrs. Dunham, but at times she manifested a tendency to bossiness quite out of keeping with her general all-round good intentions. The dictatorial tone in her voice irritated me but I knew she would have many things to tell worth hearing and I was anxious to respond to her invitation. Each year the local union appoints as its delegate to the state meeting some alert woman who will learn new ways of doing things—and generally it is Mrs. Dunham.

I called back, "Oh, I can't. The baby needs my attention."

"Bring him along," her voice came singing over the wire.

"I'm not dressed up enough," I replied. I knew it sounded peevish, for Mrs. Dunham and I, costumed for the part, had often done together our housewifely tasks.

"Of course I never saw you except in silks and satins," she retaliated sarcastically. For a minute I was very angry, but concluded that I was really acting like a child. There are lots of folks who climb into the "miff" tree when they think they are slighted and stay there until things go all to pieces, unless you coax them down! I didn't care to remain in that class, so I finally said, pleasantly, "All right; I'll be over."

Freddy and I hurried to the house and found Mrs. Dunham busy with buttons, pennants, posters and programs. I rocked the little fellow to sleep, meanwhile asking all manner of questions which Mrs. Dunham answered briefly. Finally she settled herself in a chair and, leaning back comfortably, said enthusiastically: "I have thought of a fine way for our union to celebrate Christmas." Of course I asked her what her scheme was and she immediately began to rattle off a combination talk about the war, the high cost of paper, which made it necessary for many publications to raise their subscription price, and so forth and so on.

"I just must have the paper from my home town," I ventured, "even if the price has been advanced. I can't do without that."

Without a word, Mrs. Dunham handed me a crisp new copy of THE UNION SIGNAL containing pictures of floats and parades, interesting accounts of this or that prohibition battle won, stories, and all sorts of good, practical material.

"There," said Mrs. Dunham, "gaze upon it to your fill. I want you to see what you are missing not to have your own personal copy of this paper. The one the union has isn't enough. How often do you see it?"

"Oh, once in a long while, and then I only half read it, it's so far from fresh looking, having passed through so many hands," I replied. "This does seem helpful." I turned page after page of interesting looking reading matter, then scanned the children's corner carefully and asked, "May I take this home for my little ones? I am sure they will be delighted with it. But, Mrs. Dunham, you haven't yet told me about that new wrinkle of yours."

Mrs. Dunham had the funniest way of answering a question by asking another. "Why don't you subscribe for a paper like that? It gives you something worth while every week. Why, the Washington Letter alone is worth the price."

"I can't afford it."

"You might as well try to do cooking without a stove as to be an intelligent white ribboner without THE UNION SIGNAL. Do you want to hear my scheme? I mentioned it to some of the women at the state convention and they were greatly pleased with it."

"We are proud that the representative from our union was bright enough to advance a new idea. Do tell me what it is."

"Well," Mrs. Dunham began, "the paper needs and wants new subscribers. Some organizations get their official organ into the hands of their members by making the dues cover the subscription price. You, for instance, would like to have THE SIGNAL, but you say you cannot afford it. Of course the state would have to decide the question of increased dues. But this is the plan I have in mind just now: Why not get some friend who gives you a Christmas present each year, to choose THE UNION SIGNAL? And how about giving it to others as a Yule Tide gift? Surely you could find nothing that would instruct, inspire and entertain the family for so small a cost as THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*."

"I guess you have convinced me of the force of your arguments, but how can you convince others?" She whispered in my ear a plan so unique that I exclaimed aloud over it. The upshot of the matter was that we invited the women of our local W. C. T. U. to an all-day meeting to be held at the home of Dr. Bucyrus, who has the largest house in town. It was announced that a self-served meal, an extra good program, and reports from the convention were to be features of the occasion.

The day came and with it every member of the union and many visitors. They were ushered upstairs to remove their wraps and then escorted to the living room just off the hall. Decorating it was a dado of UNION SIGNALS and *Young Crusaders* strung on wires. Festooned from the chandeliers and tables were "The Liquor Traffic Must Go" pennants, and pictures of Frances E. Willard, Lillian M. N. Stevens, and Anna A. Gordon were everywhere in evidence. You should have seen the women gather admiringly about them. Altogether as an advertising display that room was a winner. Nobody was permitted to forget for a minute that such papers as our official organs exist and appeals such as "Subscribe Today," "THE UNION SIGNAL Needs You and You Need It," "Remember the little Folks, and the Teachers. *The Young Crusader* is Their Paper," were conspicuous.

The morning meeting was devoted to business. When luncheon time came, which was immediately after adjournment, Mrs. Dunham escorted us to a table on which were knives and forks, and the blue and white plates, souvenir spoons and paper napkins sold by the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House at Evanston, Ill. The latter looked pretty enough to frame. The pretty cards appearing at each place at the large center table where the white ribboners seated themselves were prohibition post-cards. Everyone commented on the beautiful bouquet of creamy roses which ornamented the center of the board. A florist had sent them in honor of his mother, who had been our first president and loved the temperance work devotedly.

After a delicious repast we grew reminiscent and when we had enjoyed some fine music and everyone was feeling especially genial, Mrs. Dunham made her subscription suggestion. Did it work? Why, there wasn't a woman who didn't take two subscriptions, and some even pledged five. Surely that was doing Christmas shopping with little weariness and expense.

Mrs. Dunham's plan was published in the state W. C. T. U. paper and soon a thousand new names and addresses rolled into the office of the subscription agent.

When the papers come I say, "Now for a pleasant evening," and off go the children into some cosy corner to read the stories or look at the pictures, Daddy reads the Washington Letter and I peruse —well—everything. As for the union, you should see it grow!

Do Your Christmas Shopping Early!

For economic reasons we must this year choose practical gifts. What will be less expensive, give less trouble to the busy sender, and more joy to the recipient than a year's subscription to the Regular Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL ($1.00 for new subscribers, upon request beginning with the issue of December 6—including the four National Convention numbers—and running until January, 1919), or the Campaign Edition (monthly, 35 cents), or *The Young Crusader* (25 cents)? A suitable remembrance for the pastor, physician, business man, teacher, up-to-date worker along all lines, the busy mother, the invalid, school children and college young people.

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Iowa W. C. T. U. Inaugurates "Spreads for Soldiers" to Offset "Smokes for Soldiers"

MRS. ELLA M. HILL, Vice-President
Iowa W. C. T. U.

The forty-fourth annual convention of the Iowa Woman's Christian Temperanco Union, held at Waterloo, October 23-26, was one of the best conventions in the history of the Iowa W. C. T. U. Everything possible for the comfort and convenience of the guests had been arranged by the committees in charge. The convention was held in the beautiful Grace Methodist Episcopal church. War conditions and the probability that the constitutional prohibition amendment had been lost (the official count had not yet been made) many predicted would dampen the enthusiasm and lessen the attendance. You can always count on the loyalty of the W. C. T. U., however, and one would have thought by the happy, determined faces that we had just won a magnificent victory.

Waterloo is a beautiful city of large activities, as the audience could but know from the splendid words of welcome voiced by the mayor, Business Men's Temperance Association, labor organizations, commercial club, schools, churches, woman's club and the W. C. T. U. The response by Mrs. D. E. Williams of Allerton, given in her own happy, effective manner, won the hearts of all.

Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, the beloved president of the Iowa W. C. T. U., presided throughout the convention. Every meeting was full of interest and perfect harmony prevailed from first to last. The keynote of the convention was patriotic service. We were happy to have with us again Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, treasurer of the National W. C. T. U., who last year made a big place for herself in the hearts of the Iowa women. Her address on patriotic service plans met a loyal response from the convention, which voted to buy a stereomotorgraph for Camp Dodge, placing in Mrs. Munns' hands a check for $500 for this purpose. To offset the "Smokes for Soldiers," it was voted to inaugurate among the women of Iowa "Spreads for Soldiers," with the slogan, "Mothers' Spread for Soldiers' Bread." Already barrels of jam and jellies are being shipped to Des Moines.

The presence with us on Wednesday of Mrs. Culla Vayhinger, president of the Indiana W. C. T. U. and the speaker of the convention, was an inspiration. The sound logic and forceful eloquence of her evening address on patriotism won the admiration of all.

Dr. Anna Blount of Chicago, in an address, "The Enemy Behind the Lines," told of moral conditions that make imperative more aggressive work to safeguard our soldier boys. Reports showed much good work accomplished, patriotic service standing at the top on account of the large amount of work done for our boys in khaki.

The many visitors presented to the convention gave words of good cheer and Godspeed. Thursday night was Demonstration Night. "Uncle Sam's Wash Day," "Demonstration of Dry States," "The Ballot Box," and "Department Demonstrations" were well carried out.

Friday night was Men's Night. A men's grand gold medal contest and a men's musical contest, with music by a men's orchestra, made a fine program which delighted the great audience assembled. The music throughout the convention by Waterloo talent was of the very best.

The resolutions presented were adopted without a change. The devotional exercises, beginning with the consecration service at the opening session, were unusually spiritual, the closing moments of the convention proper, perhaps, being the most touching of all. As hand clasped hand for the singing of "Blest Be the Tie that Binds," followed by the W. C. T. U. benediction and "God be with you," it did indeed seem that "He whose we are and whom we serve" was very near. Many spoke of the beauty of the service, some who did not "belong" and men who were present taking part in it.

New Jersey W. C. T. U. to Open Soldiers' Rest Room at Camp Dix

Special Correspondence

"Because of love, harmony and co-operation always, a 'stormy convention' is never known in New Jersey," exclaimed the state president, Miss Esther H. Elfreth, upon her re-election for the eighth consecutive year to the state presidency of the New Jersey W. C. T. U.

In the midst of a downpour of rain, October 30, the clans gathered from all sections of the state for the forty-fourth annual W. C. T. U. convention, the ardor of the 300 delegates meeting in the First Presbyterian church, East Haddonfield, the home of the president, being no whit dampened. The predominating thought and prayer in the minds and hearts of the gathered hosts was, "New Jersey Dry," its women enfranchised, and the making of a saner, safer, more sanitary place for men and women, boys and girls to dwell in. The burden of the convention was that something MORE than is now being done may be accomplished for "our boys," something to supply their moral and spiritual needs, which in the life that is facing them in the camps and trenches they will come to realize and meet more courageously if they are "drilled" in these principles which the great W. C. T. U., best of all organizations, is so well fitted to teach. It was voted in executive session, therefore, that the state organization stand back of the Burlington county union in the opening of a rest room at Camp Dix, where the boys may come under real home influence. The big Burlington county delegation was jubilant over this arrangement.

Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, president emeritus of the Burlington county W. C. T. U., who ever carries the soldiers' and sailors' interests close to her heart, was present for a day and stirred things up generally, and the work of this department in the state will be the better for her stirring. Mrs. Franklin Patterson of Atlantic Highlands, state superintendent of the department, was present to aid Mrs. Thacher, and in the matrons' gold medal oratorical contest of the second evening won the medal, to the great satisfaction of her audience, as she recited with fine effect the immortal words of the "Admiral" to his mate: "Sail on! Sail on, and on!"

The special guests of the convention were Miss Mildred Moody, L. T. L. secretary of the New York W. C. T. U.; Mr. Daniel A. Poling, and Rev. Charles Scanlon, D. D. Miss Moody gave a telling talk to the children of the seventh and eighth grades of the Haddonfield public schools, who were ushered in by their teachers. Mr. Poling and Dr. Scanlon delivered addresses the first and third evenings, their subjects being, "For Such a Time as This," and "The Power of the Ideal."

The masterly address of the state W. C. T. U. president gave a clear vision of victory just ahead. As never before opportunities have crowded upon us to make sentiment against the liquor traffic. Its complete banishment is almost at hand. While we have the unenviable reputation of being one of the "wettest" states in the nation, no finer body of workers than the New Jersey women can be found anywhere to uphold W. C. T. U. principles, and this state is where they are indeed needed. The strong hand of the law shut sixteen distilleries in the state, September 8. In spite of the fact that the state-wide prohibition bill introduced in our legislature last winter never saw the light of day, we are not one whit daunted, and again in our coming legislature propose to have presented a bill to forever outlaw the liquor traffic in our commonwealth.

Mrs. Isabella H. Demarest, re-elected the twenty-second consecutive year as state corresponding secretary, reported that, in spite of a slight decrease in membership, the work had progressed with unusual power and enlightenment. Eleven counties made a gain in membership; ten reported a loss; 25 new unions were organized; death claimed from our ranks 204, making the present membership 12,506. Over 900 members were gained through the old fashioned method of circulating the pledge, and social meetings have been a drawing card. New Jersey contributed more than any other state to the National Ambulance Fund.

Cordial welcomes were extended by the city, by the educational interests of Haddonfield with its 1,200 school children, by the splendid churches, including the Friends' Meeting, established in the beginning by that beautiful historic character, Elizabeth Haddon; by prominent men of the town, by Mrs. John Gill Willits, general chairman of the entertaining hosts, for the local union with its 160 members, and by Mrs. Julia A. Senser, for the Camden county W. C. T. U. The response, voiced by Mrs. T. J. Winslade, was all that could be desired. We were at home!

The splendid set of resolutions adopted enthusiastically by the convention, protested against sending tobacco and cigarets to the soldiers and sailors as inconsistent with our long years of anti-narcotics teaching; against the discrimination in asking women to economize while men are wasting money in tobacco and alcoholic indulgences, and urged President Wilson to entirely suppress the manufacture of all alcoholic beverages for the period of the war that this and the allied nations may be fed and their health and efficiency increased.

Miss Elma A. Mathis and Mrs. Ethel Serviss Ackerman were re-elected recording secretary and treasurer. The state president was presented with an umbrella decorated with dollar bills that she may help get "New Jersey in out of the wet."

"Our gathering together unto Him" was a blessed season.

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Almost (A True Story). Vida Irene Thompson. Price, 2 cents each; 50, 20 cents; 100, 35 cents.

Best Methods of Teaching Temperance. (Prize Essay). Alma J. Hill. Price, 3 cents each; 50, 35 cents; 100, 60 cents.

Directions for Making Comfort Bags for Navy. Illustrated. Price, 2 cents each; 50, 15 cents; 100, 25 cents.

Directions for Making Many Tailed Bandages. Price, 50, 10 cents; 100, 15 cents.

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Prohibition the Doctrine of Self Defense. Price, each, 2 cents; 50, 15 cents; 100, 25 cents.

Mother vs. the Other Woman. Price, 2 cents each; 50, 15 cents; 100, 25 cents.

How About Kansas? (Official Testimony concerning Prohibition). Price 2 cents each; 50, 15 cents; 100, 25 cents.

Our Foreign-Born Neighbors. Price, 2 cents each; 50, 20 cents; 100, 35 cents.

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Montana Departments Specialize on Plans for National Constitutional Prohibition

Special Correspondence

The thirty-fourth annual convention of the Montana Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held in Havre, October 6-10. Though the meeting place was almost as far north as the Canadian boundary line, the state officers and delegates from every section of Montana were present. The entertainment extended the convention by the Havre union was unusually cordial and gracious. Hospitality was unbounded, including visitors as well as delegates. The weather was as fine as though made to order. "Welcome" cards were displayed in all public places and many artistically decorated store windows gave silent greeting to the white ribbon visitors. Banners, flags and potted plants in the church auditorium expressed the loving welcome of the Havre union.

Loyalty to our own organization and patriotic service to our country were the dominant themes of all sessions. The convention opened with a mass meeting Sunday afternoon. Christian patriotism, welcomes by the Havre churches and citizens, and tributes to the work of the W. C. T. U. were features of the meeting.

A union service of the young people's organizations, under the leadership of Miss Gladys Hannon, was overcrowded. Miss Hannon's talk created great enthusiasm. The convention sermon was delivered at the evening meeting by Mrs. Emma Graves Dietrick, National W. C. T. U. organizer, and an address was also given at this time by Mrs. J. E. Geyer. The convention speakers of the other evenings were Mrs. A. E. McLeish, who has made an exhaustive study of Montana laws; Mr. Scott Leavitt, whose topic was "Patriotism"; Hon. Maggie Smith Hathaway, a member of the state legislature, who spoke on the subject, "A Woman Legislator," and Attorney General Ford, who told of the law enforcement he was attempting, and suggested how the Woman's Christian Temperance Union may assist him.

Organ recitals by Dr. Williams and fine vocal selections were great treats to music lovers. Reports showed the inspiration received during the year from the addresses and personal work of Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, Mrs. Lora La Mance and others, and summarized the efforts made toward the securing of national prohibition and the efficient and patriotic service rendered through six of the departments. A UNION SIGNAL shower brought new subscriptions. The mid-day luncheons, served in the church basement, were delicious and made pleasant occasions for social intercourse.

A prominent and valuable feature was the conference of officers and department superintendents. There were good reports of work accomplished, especially of the organization work done by Mrs. Lottie Hannon, Miss Gladys Hannon, Mrs. Waterman and Mrs. Dietrick. One of the pleasing things of the convention was the honor paid to Rev. Alice Barnes Hoag, a former president, evangelist, editor, and the only charter member of the state organization at present in active service. She was seated on a chair which had been covered with white cheese cloth and decorated with flowers. One friend after another marched by and placed flowers in her lap and in her arms until she was fairly covered with floral beauties, Mrs. Lotta B. Ward of Havre singing most beautifully "Mother Machree." Mrs. Hoag, whom Montana white ribboners call "Montana's Saint Courageous," responded in a few touching words. Flowers were also presented to the officers and a set of silver spoons as an additional gift to Mrs. Alderson, president for the past four years, who refused to serve another term and was accordingly made honorary president. Mrs. A. C. Herbst of Libby was elected to the presidency. Mrs. Herbst is one of the ablest women in Montana and will make a great leader for the state organization. The other officers chosen were: Vice-president, Mrs. C. R. Stranahan; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Cora M. Marsh; recording secretary, Mrs. Edith Cocks; treasurer, Mrs. W. C. Dawes; editor state paper, Rev. Alice Barnes Hoag; managing editor, Mrs. M. W. Alderson. The invitation of Helena to hold the next convention in the capital city was accepted.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

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Historical Pageant an Interesting Feature of Alabama Convention

MARY T. JEFFRIES, President Alabama W. C. T. U.

The annual convention of the Alabama Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held in the First Baptist church of Montgomery, October 16-18. The beautiful auditorium had been made home-like for the occasion with flowers and ferns. The regular program for the opening night was preceded by a historical pageant, fifty or more characters representing different phases of W. C. T. U. development. The pageant was an original thought of Mrs. Chatfield, president of the Montgomery union. The altar decorations made a perfect setting for the pageant and it was pronounced a remarkable presentation. All the state officers and a majority of the state superintendents, and seventy-five delegates were in attendance.

Reports for the year were most encouraging, notwithstanding the fact that patriotic organizations had seemingly taken the front rank. The treasurer reported more money given for state work than in former years. Wednesday afternoon was the real "patriotic" meeting of the convention. Mrs. J. Fullerton Hooper, chairman of the woman's committee of the state auxiliary of the Council for National Defense and president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, addressed the convention, explaining the work of the committee. The address was the principal feature of the afternoon program and was enthusiastically received by the delegates. Mrs. Hooper spoke in high terms of the patriotic work of the state W. C. T. U.

Evening addresses by Dr. Carolyn Geisel and Miss Christine Tinling, National lecturer, proved a feast of good things.

One of the happy surprises of the convention was the presence one evening of our National vice-president, Mrs. Ella A. Boole. Mrs. Boole was on her way to another state and it was good to have her "run in to see us." Her glowing words, full of encouragement for the final outcome of the world war against alcohol, were the crowning pleasure of the convention.

Mrs. Annie K. Weisel, the state president for six years, declined re-election, as a line of work in which she is engaged will claim all her time. Mrs. Mary T. Jeffries, vice-president-at-large, was elected president. With this change the officers elected are the same as last year.

The grand gold medal contest, under the supervision of the capable state superintendent, Mrs. J. P. Moore, was the best ever held in the state.

Dr. Carolyn Geisel, while in Montgomery, delivered three wonderful addresses to the soldiers at the cantonments. The Ohio men, splendid specimens of manhood, who are largely in the majority in the camp, received her addresses with great enthusiasm. It was the privilege of the writer to accompany her on the visit.

Hard on the Pawn-Broker

A Toronto pawn-broker is blaming prohibition—and the war—for the ruination of his business. Of the usual twenty-five people who sought his store each day to deposit their jewelry and other articles of value, but one now remembers the pawn-broker and the well-lined vault which held the goods of his customers is empty.

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Syrups and nostrums may temporarily allay the cough, but

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"A Friendly Word to Young Men," by Richmond Pearson Hobson of Merrimac fame. Printed in blue, with flag in colors. Price, 2 cents each; per fifty, 20 cents; per hundred, 35 cents.

"Letter from Mother." Facsimile letter with W. C. T. U. monogram and flag in colors, printed in blue. Price, 3 cents each; per fifty, 25 cents; per hundred, 40 cents. Envelop for letter with W. C. T. U. monogram. Price, 50, 25 cents; 100, 40 cents. Letter and Envelop. Price, 5 cents; 100, 75 cents.

Protecting the Home Folks (a warning against vice). Each, 2 cents; 50, 25 cents; 100, 40 cents.

"What God Says to His Soldiers." A unique arrangement of Scripture texts under subjects: Reveille—Roll Call—Attention — Quick March—Halt—etc. Printed on card 4¼x2¾, a convenient size to slip into a Testament, with flag in colors and texts printed in blue. Price, 2 cents each; per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 30 cents.

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Trench Mirrors (metal). Price, 25 cents each; per doz., $2.75.

Scissors. Price, 25 cents per pr.; per doz., $2.75.

Directions for C[illegible]fort Bags. Price, 2 cer[illegible]h; per fifty, 15 cents; per hund[illegible]cents. (When or[illegible] please state whether directions are wanted for comfort bags for soldiers or sailors.)

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PROF. JAMES M. GRAY, D. D.

PROPHECY and the World War

IN these days of universal tribulation, the world has been looking for some authoritative voice to speak. It looks not for a Prophet, but for an Interpreter of the Prophets—for one who, by reason of his eminence in the study of God's Word, could speak and command attention; one of whose Christianity there could be no doubt. The Church, regarding Prophecy as a sealed book, had put it aside as an unprofitable study, although the Saviour during his ministry on earth constantly referred to the prophets in illustration of His teachings.

Now, at the crisis, a fearless Expositor has appeared. In the articles by Dr. Gray now appearing in the Christian Herald, the great prophetic themes are dealt with by the master hand of a consecrated writer, whose interpretations are made in the spirit of inspiration. He shows convincingly that we are living in the days of prophetic fulfilment.

What are those vital questions which all earnest men and women who desire to learn more of the Divine will for this earth, and its rulers, and peoples, want to know? Do they not ask

__How is the present war related to Prophecy?
__Has the United States a place in Prophecy?
__Is this war to end in Armageddon?
__What of the Millennium, and when?
__Who is Antichrist?
__What is meant by "The Kingdom"?
__What is the Restoration, and when?
__What is the Restitution?
__When will the "Times of the Gentiles" end?
__When will the Lost Tribes return?
__What shall be the fate of Papal Rome?
__Is Germany an agent in Prophecy?
__Is Russia identified in Prophecy?
__Is Turkey assigned a role in Prophecy?
__Are the Anglo-Saxon nations identified in Prophecy?
__Which nation or power is prophetic Babylon?
__What is the "End of the Age"?
__What is the true teaching concerning the Second Coming?

These are only a few of the many questions answered in the

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Wyoming White Ribboners Outline State-Wide Prohibition Campaign Plans

Special Correspondence

The thirty-fourth annual convention of the Wyoming W. C. T. U. was held in Wheatland. Those who were privileged to attend helped greatly in the solving of many of the problems connected with the state-wide prohibition campaign, which is at present uppermost in the minds of Wyoming white ribboners. Plans for making prohibition sentiment were outlined and resolutions were adopted pledging all possible help to the women of the eastern states in their efforts to secure the right of franchise, and urging that all forces be co-ordinated for the securing of national as well as state prohibition.

The speakers of the convention were Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, president of the Colorado W. C. T. U.; Judge Mentzer, of the first judicial district of Wyoming, and W. B. Ross, a prominent lawyer of Cheyenne.

The need of patriotic service was continually emphasized, and the department of Work among Soldiers and Sailors particularly stressed.

W. C. T. U. headquarters are soon to be established in the business district of the city of Cheyenne by Mrs. Anna Allison, state W. C. T. U. president, as a first step in the campaign for a dry Wyoming.

Mrs. Anna Allison was re-elected state president, and Mrs. Christina Wagner, state treasurer. Other officers elected are as follows: Vice-president-at-large, Mrs. Stoner; corresponding secretary, Miss Daisy Streed; recording secretary, Miss Hannah Reed; editor of the *Wyoming Watchword*, Mrs. Eva T. Putnam. During the convention Mrs. Putnam was made a life member of the W. C. T. U., and Dr. Ellen J. Wetlaufer was made honorary president for life.

Framers of Arkansas "Bone Dry" Law Speakers at Annual Convention

Special Correspondence

The annual convention of the Arkansas W. C. T. U. met in Walnut Ridge, November 7-11. Among the speakers were Mrs. Cora B. Megrail, corresponding secretary of the Texas W. C. T. U., Mrs. Mary Sibbitt of Kansas, and Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, National superintendent of Work among Soldiers and Sailors, one of the most popular women in America, in that she has not only been mothering the soldier boys for twenty-three years but is just now being given the opportunity to teach the other women of the nation how to do the same thing.

The convention drew up resolutions protesting against Mr. Hoover's idea of checking woman's small waste in the home while making no protest against the big waste by the brewers in converting grain into beer, and condemning the candidacy of the man who has announced himself as running on a "local option" ticket.

Each delegate seemed anxious to do her "bit" along every line. There were several young women present with tablet and pencil taking notes—a happy augury for the time when the work must pass from the hands of the veterans into those of the oncoming generations. Mrs. M. A. Dorsey, a former state president, was in attendance and gave several beautiful talks. Judge Doyle and Mr. Ponder, the framers of the "bone dry" law of Arkansas, delivered excellent addresses. The annual address of the president, Mrs. Minnie U. Rutherford Fuller, was a comprehensive survey of the progress of prohibition.

The officers were re-elected, as follows: President, Mrs. Minnie U. Fuller; vice-president, Mrs. Jennie Carr Pittman; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Rose Taylor; recording secretary, Mrs. Lulu A. Markwell; treasurer, Mrs. Eliza F. Furry, who was this year unanimously elected for the sixteenth time to this office.

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Address Evanston, Ill.

Union Signal Convention Report

The story of the National W. C. T. U. Convention, meeting in Washington next week, will be given in the issues of THE UNION SIGNAL of December 6, 13, 20, 27. Every member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will desire and should have these numbers, which will contain a full account of the six days' proceedings and the chief addresses delivered. The four numbers will be mailed to one address for 15 cents.

NEW LEAFLETS

Directions for Making Comfort Bags for Army. Illustrated.
Directions for Making Comfort Bags for Navy.
Which Boy Shall It Be?
Can the United States Afford to Relinquish Liquor Revenue?
Why Abraham Lincoln Signed the Liquor Revenue Bill.
Prohibition the Doctrine of Self-Defense.
What Benjamin Franklin Said About Beer.
The Two Glasses.
How About Kansas?

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Which Shall Flourish?
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Price, 2 cents each; per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents.

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His Personal Concern. (Law Enforcement.)
Why Organized Labor Should Be Opposed to the Liquor Traffic.
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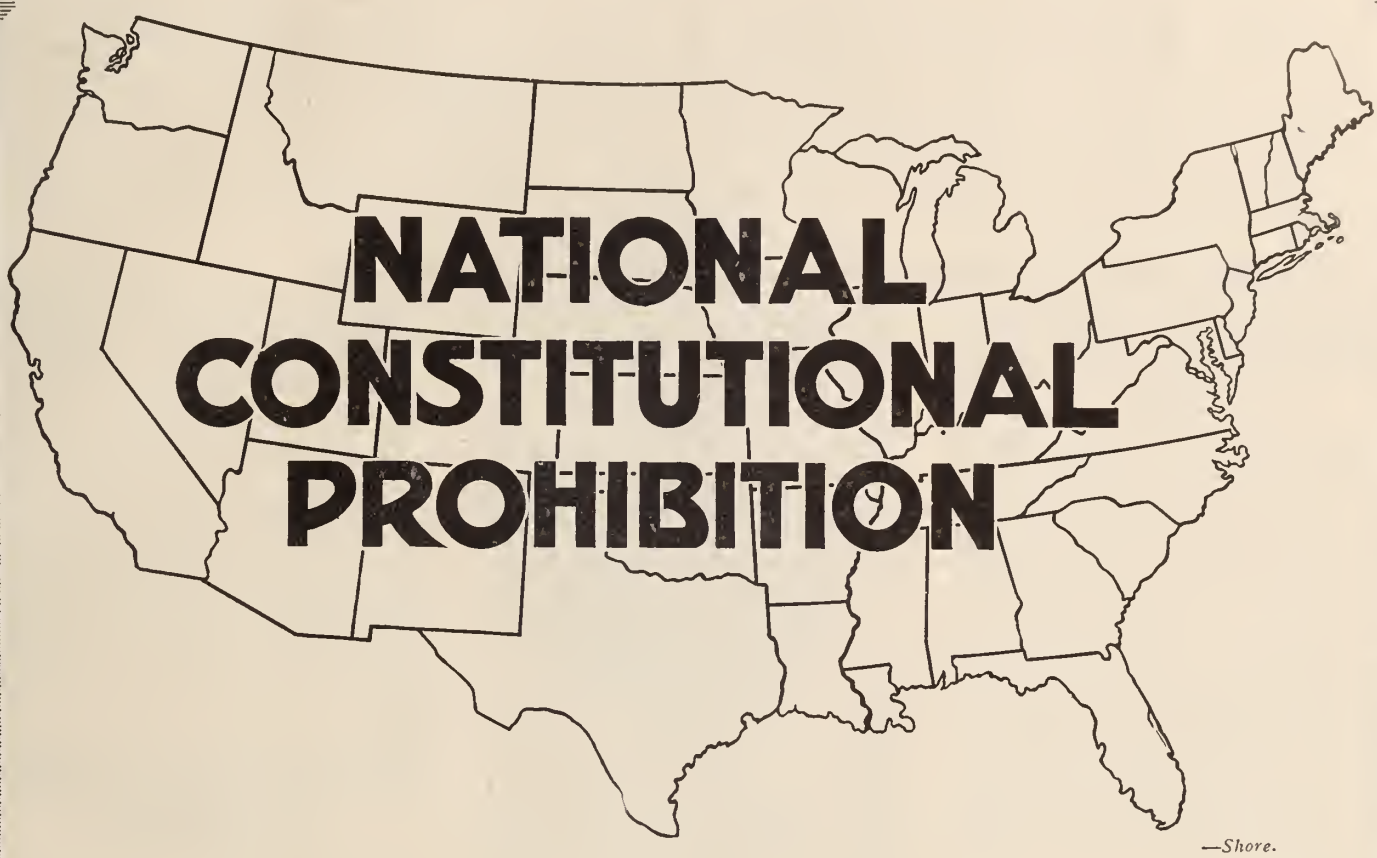

—Shore.

THE FORTY-FOURTH NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION Now in Progress at Washington, D. C., is Being Held in the Capital City to Help Speed Up Action on the Federal Constitutional Prohibition Amendment

Four issues of The Union Signal---Dec. 6, Dec. 13, Dec. 20 and Dec. 27---Will Give Complete Story of This Important Assembly Current Number Contains Annual Address of President and Reports of Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION IN SESSION AT CAPITAL CITY, DECEMBER 2-7

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Enthusiastic, exuberant patriotism characterized the opening days of the forty-fourth National W. C. T. U. Convention. An immense audience listened to the address of Hon. William J. Bryan, at the mass meeting at Poli's Theater, on Sunday afternoon. Presided over by Miss Anna A. Gordon, National W. C. T. U. president, it was participated in by prominent white ribboners and residents of the Capital City. The speakers on Sunday evening were Mrs. Philip North Moore, president of the National Council of Women, and Congressmen Charles H. Randall of California, M. Clyde Kelly of Pennsylvania and Stuart F. Reed of West Virginia. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

The signal event of Monday morning was the reading of the National president's annual message, a masterly survey of the triumphs of the past year. The reports of the National corresponding secretary and the National treasurer, presented on Monday afternoon, told of a year of wonderful advancement along all lines of activity. Monday evening, representatives of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade, the Ministerial Association and the W. C. T. U. of the District gave gracious welcome to the delegates. Busily occupied as are the residents of Washington, they are eager to extend gracious hospitality to delegates and visitors, and everybody is having a good time and enjoying to the utmost the convention season.

President Wilson Issues Order Reducing Alcoholic Content of Beer

President Wilson has approved a recommendation made by Food Administrator Hoover, providing for the reduction of the alcoholic content of beer to three per cent and also reducing the amount of grain used in brewing to approximately 70 per cent of the volume now consumed.

The action of the administration was announced in the following statement by Mr. Hoover:

"The president has approved the recommendation of the food administration that the alcoholic content of beer shall be reduced in the first instance to three per cent maximum and that the volume of grain to be used in brewing shall be reduced to an amount approximately 70 per cent of the amount of grain formerly used, enabling the brewing of the same volume of beer.

"Further, provisions are being made to increase the maximum output of cattle feed from brewing establishments.

"The food bill provides for the prohibition of the use of foodstuffs in the production of distilled spirits for beverage purposes and the use of foodstuffs for the production of distilled drinks was stopped on Sept. 8. There is, however, in the country from two to three years' supply of whisky, brandy and gin and other distilled liquors. The food bill provides that these liquors can be commandeered by the government if required for purposes of manufacture of alcohol for munitions.

"On the other hand, the requirements for industrial alcohol, in addition to the normal output from sawdust and other waste products are at present negligible.

"Those who wish brewing entirely suppressed should therefore bear in mind that if such a course were pursued the country would be placed on a whisky basis entirely and the amount of alcohol consumed would most probably increase.

"The desirability of saving all the grain used in brewing from the point of view of food conservation is therefore limited by the social question involved in the exclusive use of whisky."

The National W. C. T. U. is among those who will continue to believe that as a war measure brewing should be entirely suppressed.

California Councils of National Defense Urge Closing of Saloons

With war as a background the citizens of California are seeing the saloon in a new light, and active measures are being taken for the eradication of this evil. The Councils of National Defense of seven California counties, Fresno, Kern, Stanislaus, Tulare, Merced, Madera and Kings, are asking that all saloons in city and rural community alike, be closed during the war. The chairman of the Yuba county Council of Defense, who is also judge of the superior court, is reported to have issued a call for a meeting of the council to take action to the end that the saloons of Marysville may be closed for the period of the war. By closing the forty saloons of Marysville, Judge McDaniels points out, the $1,600 daily saloon receipts will be saved, and the expense of many criminal trials, directly and indirectly caused by the presence of the saloon, will be eliminated. A Federal grand jury in session in Fresno has gone on record as recommending the closing of saloons. Judge Bledsoe flayed the traffic as an unmitigated evil. "We are confronted with a great emergency," he said. "Every effort must be made to end this war speedily. The greatest efficiency is required of the nation. Any one who does a thing that will impair this efficiency, that will lengthen this war for a single day, or cost the life of an additional soldier, is an enemy to this country, and in the final analysis is a traitor. Those who favor the open saloon, those who advise the use of intoxicants, knowing that in so doing they are advocating a thing that decreases the efficiency of the nation, are working at cross purposes with the government. There is no place for saloons in times of peace or war. They should be abolished."

In this connection will be remembered the action of the grand jury of San Diego county in urging that every citizen cast his ballot against the saloon in the election in the city of San Diego, and the 20,000 majority vote of Los Angeles in favor of closing the saloons for the period of the war.

South Carolina Druggists to Discontinue Sale of Alcoholic "Tonics"

The South Carolina Pharmaceutical Association, at a specially called meeting at Sumter, adopted measures to curtail the indiscriminate sale of alcoholic preparations and so-called tonics, behind which John Barleycorn has been making a last stand to retain a foothold in the state. A committee was appointed to discuss and prepare a proper and necessary bill for passage at the next session of the legislature.

Louisiana Parish Gives 670 Dry Majority

ALICE CARY McKINNEY, President Louisiana W. C. T. U.

To the world at large, the drying up of one parish seems but a small thing, when states and even countries are going dry over night, but we of Louisiana feel that we have cause for great rejoicing because the stronger of the two wet spots in all northern Louisiana bade farewell to John Barleycorn on November 20, when Ouachita parish went dry. The city of Monroe gave us a majority of 198, while West Monroe voted 332 for prohibition and 26 for liquor, which was a surprise to the most sanguine of our side, who were almost sure that the country vote, as usual, would be needed to offset the city vote. New Orleans has succeeded in enforcing the Sunday closing law, and legalized vice is forever banished from her borders. All Louisiana now needs in order to be placed by the side of other prohibition states on the dry line, is a chance to vote on the question. If our people will put *solons* of the right stamp, instead of *saloons* incarnate in our legislative halls, we will get the question submitted and vote our state dry, especially if we are true to democracy and our President, by making this "A nation for the people, of the people, by the people," instead of a nation for the men, of the men, by the men. Louisiana women want the ballot, but we want the men to give it to us by means of a plank rather than to have it come to us through tactics pursued by pickets at the White House.

THE PATH OF PATRIOTISM THE PATH OF PROHIBITION

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF NATIONAL PRESIDENT—MISS GORDON RECORDS PROHIBITION TRIUMPHS OF YEAR AND SOUNDS VICTORY NOTE FOR NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

In this crucial time of a stupendous world crisis it is peculiarly fitting that our unit, representing half a million patriots, should assemble for its forty-fourth annual convention in the city of Washington. Side by side with Old Glory gleam our banners with the sacrificial motto, "For God and Home and Every Land." For forty years a mighty host of home-loving women in our republic with untiring energy and patriotic devotion have wrought marvelous things for the material and spiritual advancement of our own and other lands. We praise God for the prohibition victories rising Phoenix-like from war's awful gloom and overwhelming anxiety. The psychology of good cheer is well understood by our brave, patriotic women. It will ease our hearts to recount the gains and not the griefs, the joys and not the sorrows, of these stressful twelve months. Listen to the patriotic prohibition honor roll of 1917:

Prohibition for the District of Columbia;
Prohibition for the State of Indiana;
Prohibition for the State of Utah;
Prohibition for the State of New Hampshire;
Prohibition for the State of New Mexico;
Prohibition for the Territory of Alaska;
Prohibition for the Territory of Porto Rico.

The Sixty-fourth Congress granted prohibition to the District of Columbia; ratified prohibition for the territory of Alaska; gave prohibition to Porto Rico; enacted a bone-dry federal prohibitory law applying to all prohibition states and localities; enacted an anti-liquor advertising law covering many states and localities.

The Sixty-fifth Congress, in extraordinary war session, protected the enlisted men in all military encampments by providing for anti-liquor and anti-vice zones; prohibited the sale of liquor to men in uniform; prohibited the use of food products in the manufacture of distilled spirits for beverage purposes after September 8, 1917; the Senate adopted the Sheppard-Webb joint resolution providing for a referendum to the states on an amendment for National Constitutional Prohibition.

We clasp hands with our sisters of the Dominion W. C. T. U. and congratulate them on the practically white map of Canada. On October 4, after a most remarkable campaign, the city of Quebec voted for prohibition by 2,000 majority. The Montreal *Witness* prophesied that if prohibition were victorious in Quebec, the ancient capital of Canada, it would virtually insure in the near future a dry Dominion.

Our nation's flag which we reverently salute is now unsullied as it floats over the homes and the business houses of Washington and the District of Columbia. We are here during the opening days of the Sixty-fifth Congress to petition, persuade and pray that the Star-Spangled Banner may soon throw its protecting folds over our Capitol and Government buildings, an emblem of nation-wide prohibition. We are here with the allied prohibition forces of our country to help prove that the path of patriotism is the path of prohibition and that it leads to the sure triumph of tomorrow. We are here to help elevate the ideals Old Glory champions and to make our flag the radiant expression of a safe democracy—the democracy that is applied Christianity.

November 1, a most significant date in this eventful year of 1917, the District of Columbia prohibitory law went into effect. Thirty-three days ago four breweries, ninety-one wholesale liquor houses and 264 saloons in the District of Columbia were closed by Uncle Sam. Along the wires the glad news flashed and a patriotic prohibition highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Washington to Washington, at last was completed. Our organization celebrated the historic event

Miss Anna A. Gordon, President National W. C. T. U.

with public rallies. We helped to kindle in the hearts of the people a civic conscience so that in the horror and tumult of today our great republic shall more truly exalt the Christian principles of love and justice and give life and light to all the nations of the world.

The first state-wide prohibition victory of 1917 was achieved by Indiana. At our National convention at Indianapolis a year ago, the year of the Hoosiers' centennial celebration, we joined Indiana's white-ribboners and emphatically prophesied in song and slogan, "Indiana's Going Dry!" January 19, 1917, the legislature enacted statutory prohibition to become effective April 2, 1918.

Just one month later, on February 19, Utah's legislature adopted a drastic prohibition law and Governor Bamberger promptly signed the bill. The governor estimates that on August 1, 1917, seventy-five per cent of the people of the state were its firm adherents. On October 1, 1917, he declared: "I venture to say ninety-eight per cent are ardent prohibitionists. Could we wish for a stronger endorsement?"

Conservative New England received an irresistible prohibition impulse when New Hampshire caught up with her prohibition past and became the twenty-sixth prohibition state. Seemingly insuperable obstacles were overcome.

On July 16, 1917, after a spirited campaign our island territory of Porto Rico, by an overwhelming majority of 38,000 enacted a prohibitory law. This was the first election at which the natives of the island voted as American citizens. The event marks a new epoch in prohibition history, for the Porto Ricans are the first Latin people to declare against the traffic in alcoholic liquors. The Jones Porto Rico citizenship bill passed last winter by Congress provided that prohibition should go into effect in the island on March 2, 1918, with the proviso that at any time within five years the question might be submitted at a general election upon the petition of at least ten per cent of the qualified voters. The liquor interests lost no time in securing a referendum petition signed by several thousand more than the requisite ten per cent of qualified voters. This precipitated the contest between the adherents of John Barleycorn and his enemies. Symbols were printed on the ballots to facilitate the voting; the bottle being used by the anti-prohibition element, the prohibitionists choosing the cocoanut, the chief ingredient of the most popular soft drink of the island. Evidently Porto Ricans are good conservers and economists. They prefer the milk in the cocoanut to the poison in the bottle. For years the National W. C. T. U. had been systematically at work in Porto Rico to create public sentiment which should in time prove the undoing of the liquor traffic.

"Fair New Mexico" is the latest welcome addition to the swiftly growing list of prohibition states, celebrating its sixth statehood birthday by a prohibition victory of 20,000 majority, November 6, 1917. It is doubtful if in any other state-wide campaign, state officials have been so unified for prohibition. Governor W. E Lindsey, Hon. Antonio Lucero, secretary of state and chairman of the dry federation, the attorney-general, judges of the Supreme court, both United States senators, and many other officials exerted their influence to secure the law. The loyalty of the Spanish-Americans to prohibition demonstrated their unswerving patriotism to their adopted country. They believe that the path of patriotism is the path of prohibition for state and nation.

Liquor propagandists are exulting over their fancied new foothold in the Hawkeye State. The result of Iowa's special election October 15, 1917, was a very small majority against placing prohibition in the state constitution. Iowa is still a dry state—dry by statutory law and bone-dry by federal law. The unconquerable perseverance of Iowa's dry forces will now be put to a severe test. The stay-at-home prohibition vote which might have won the amendment fight must be thoroughly aroused. We believe the great majority of Iowa's citizens have no desire to return to a license policy. We believe Iowa will hold her prohibitory law.

What shall we say for Ohio? Praise, and only praise, for the hard work of three plucky campaigns in the Crusade state "to turn the way of the wicked up-

Never have we had such a substantial basis for the prohibition hope that is within us. When the Federal Prohibition Amendment passes Congress—as it will—and is ratified by three-fourths of the commonwealths of this nation—as it will be—and there comes the day when Christ shall truly reign in the government of this republic, the angelic hosts will join in our glad song of triumph! May we as Christ's followers use every increment of power we possess to help bring to all hearts, all homes and all governments the happy day of freedom from the bondage of the drink habit and the liquor traffic, and thus prove that the path of patriotism is the path of prohibition.

THE PATH OF PATRIOTISM THE PATH OF PROHIBITION

side down," in reality a moral victory of enormous proportions. In 1914 the liquor majority was 84,152; in 1915 it was cut down to 55,408; and on November 6, 1917, in a hotly contested fight and with the liquor forces in control of the election in Cincinnati, the "wicked" could poll little more than a paltry thousand in excess of the prohibition vote. The allied prohibition forces in Ohio already have initiated the fourth and winning fight.

Prohibition Victories in the Sixty-fourth Congress

It cannot be said that the Sixty-fourth Congress went out with flying colors concerning all the great questions it was called upon to decide, but its record on what Senator Kenyon terms, "the great national undodgable question of the liquor traffic," has never been matched by any previous Congress. We have always had in Congress able men to advocate our cause but their tribe is increasing with remarkable rapidity.

A strong impetus was given last winter's Congressional prohibition program by the decision of the United States Supreme court handed down on January 8, 1917, which by vote of seven to two sustained the constitutionality of the Webb-Kenyon law, designed to prevent liquor shipments from wet to dry states. This was the law vetoed by ex-President Taft on the ground of its unconstitutionality, his veto being set aside by a majority of three to one in the House and two to one in the Senate. At the time of the passage of this law, the liquor interests acknowledged it to be the severest blow that had been dealt the traffic.

It was a special privilege to be an onlooker in Washington when the eloquence and acumen of constitutional lawyers in Senate and House furnished one of the great debates of the session on the Sheppard-Barkley bill which gave prohibition to the District of Columbia.

A second bill championed by Senator Jones of Washington and by Judge Wickersham of Alaska in the House ratified Alaska's prohibitory law. The Alaskan campaign initiated, led and won through the efforts of the W. C. T. U., we joyfully celebrated at our convention a year ago. While young among the members of Uncle Sam's family, Alaska by a two to one vote of her electorate of men *and women* in favor of prohibition has shown herself sagacious in her desire to promote the public health, prosperity and morale of her vast domain. The area of Alaska is as extensive as the combined areas of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and a large part of Missouri. Her enormous wealth is still in the beginning of its development. The prohibition impact upon Alaska today insures greater prosperity for Alaska tomorrow.

A third bill, the Gronna-Jones Porto Rico citizenship bill, gave prohibition to Porto Rico to go into effect March 2, 1918, dependent if so desired upon a referendum vote of the men people of the new territory taken any time within five years.

Fourth in the good prohibition deeds of the Sixty-fourth Congress, came the adoption of the so-called bone-dry anti-shipping amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill, making Uncle Sam a bone-dry advocate. Introduced by Senator Reed of Missouri, the proposition to prohibit the shipment of intoxicating liquors into prohibition states, except for scientific, sacramental, medicinal and mechanical purposes, furnished one of the thrills of the session. The senator unexpectedly found himself a Reed shaken by a strong prohibition wind when his challenge was met by an affirmative majority vote of 45 to 11. During the animated debate in the House frequent cries of the new Americanism—"Bone-dry! Bone-dry!"—resounded, and the final roll call showing 321 to 72 in favor of a federal bone-dry prohibitory law was received with tumultuous cheering. The consensus of opinion among those who have studied the situation seems to be that the liquor interests unwittingly and unintentionally have brought about a piece of legislation that will accelerate the speed of John Barleycorn's departure from the United States of America.

Sincere thanks are due our prohibition Congressman from California, Hon. Charles H. Randall, and other prohibition friends for their splendid efforts to secure the successful passage of the amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill, prohibiting under certain conditions the use of the mails for liquor advertising purposes, a law which went into effect July 1.

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, Vice-President-at-Large National W. C. T. U.

The passage of the anti-liquor advertising measure meant the wiping out of the well established mail order liquor business, and Mr. Tom Gilmore, president of the Model License League of America and owner of *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular*, and other editors and newspaper owners pleaded at committee hearings for the saving of their publications. Already nearly a thousand daily papers of the United States refuse to accept liquor advertising and ,we rejoice in a federal law that will expedite a change of attitude in many others. We heartily congratulate the newspapers that have had the courage and the foresight to lead in the anti-liquor advertising movement and who are now able to say, "We long ago severed partnership with the liquor business and do not need to be forced to take such action." The vacant publicity space, should any exist, will at once be needed by the Commission on Temperance of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, of which Governor Carl E. Milliken of Maine is chairman. This commission has a plan to "purchase advertising space in over one hundred leading labor papers to counteract the influence of the liquor men and the professional labor leaders who are on the payroll of the liquor men." Rev. Charles Stelzle, who is directing this campaign, spent two years studying the liquor problem as it affects workingmen, and in pushing unusually effective campaigns with this information as a basis.

War Time Prohibition

"The opening of the extraordinary or war session of the Sixty-fifth Congress, Monday, April 2, 1917," to quote Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis in one of her inimitable Washington letters to THE UNION SIGNAL, "will stand out in history as one of the most momentous periods in our nation's life."

The third day of the session Senator Sheppard introduced a resolution for an amendment to the federal constitution providing for national prohibition "as a vital war measure." Before introducing the resolution he declared that the adoption of the amendment is a measure of preparedness. The bill, the wording of which had been unanimously approved by the Amendment Commission of Nineteen, embracing all the national temperance organizations of the United States, provided authority for Congress to absolutely prohibit the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors.

War-time prohibition as a stern necessity from the standpoint of conservation of grain was incessantly urged upon members of the Sixty-fifth Congress. "Every white-ribboner a prohibition patriot," became our enthusiastic slogan. Letters, telegrams and petitions—a veritable avalanche of them—went Washingtonward.

In common with the allied temperance forces, the Committee of Sixty for war-time prohibition led by Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University, the churches of all denominations, organizations of every name and every mission, governors, scientists, preachers, publicists, merchants, manufacturers, bankers and editors, we kept the wires humming with our womanly note of human appeal. There has been nothing like it in the history of effort concentrated upon a Congressional measure—a measure tingling with desperate need and made more urgent by lessons learned by the allied nations in the school of bitter experience. The Federal Food Control bill was our point of contact for war-time prohibition, "conservation" the keynote of our appeal.

A thousand leading Americans, men and women of all classes and creeds, united in a memorial to Congress asking for national prohibition for the period of the war. These signatures were collected under the direction of a sub-committee of the Committee of Sixty, led by Ex-Governor Foss of Massachusetts and Prof. Fisher of Yale University. The list classified according to states completely fills one issue of the *Congressional Record*.

The womanhood of America with the "vested interests" of their best beloved at stake united in this unprecedented appeal to Congress and begged also for the enactment of prohibition to protect the enlisted men, menaced by commercialized liquor and vice.

The House of Representatives voted in favor of war prohibition by the adoption of an amendment to the administration Food Control bill. Representative Barkley of Kentucky introduced this amendment: "No person shall use any foods, food stuffs or feeds except for governmental, industrial, scientific or sacramental purposes, in the production of alcoholic beverages." The amendment authorized the President, "if in his opinion it is necessary, to require any person having control of alcoholic or distilled liquors to turn them or any proportion of them necessary, over to the government for use or re-distillation for use in the

manufacture of munitions or other military or hospital supplies." The Food Control measure with this amendment passed the House by a vote of 365 to 5.

For six weeks the Senate labored over the bill and at last in patriotic deference to the urgent appeal of President Wilson the beer and wine section was withdrawn and the use of grain in the manufacture of distilled beverages alone came under the ban of prohibition. When all had been said and done in the House and Senate the temperance forces took account of the response made to the great host of petitioners and could sum up the following results: The Council of Defense arranged for a saloonless, viceless zone around each army post and naval station; a military law was enacted against selling liquor to men in uniform; the manufacture of distilled liquors for beverage purposes was prohibited after September 8, 1917. If our gratitude to the members of the Sixty-fifth Congress is tinged with "a lively sense of favors to come" the very serious and exigent need for further legislation for the conservation of food and for the protection of the enlisted men at home and abroad must be its explanation.

National Constitutional Prohibition

Monday, July 30, the day the debate on the Sheppard-Webb joint resolution submitting to the states an amendment for National Constitutional Prohibition was scheduled to open in the Senate, our W. C. T. U. legislative party secured gallery front seats. Facing the Senate solons and with hearts aglow with splendid hope we eagerly awaited the significant prohibition discussion on the following resolution: "Section 1. The manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited. Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation." Senator Sheppard presented the great petition on behalf of National Constitutional Prohibition, secured through the efforts of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. A page carried to the front of the Senate platform the huge roll recording the number of those declaring in favor of the resolution, more than 12,000,000 men and women of the republic. This remained in front of the platform during the three days' discussion on the amendment.

Senator Sheppard opened the memorable debate with a masterly speech, arraying reliable statistics on the scientific, economic and social aspects of the prohibition question which unanswerably proved that the liquor traffic is "a menace to the nation's health, the nation's wealth, the nation's morals, the nation's efficiency, and is a stain on the nation's name." "Another charge against beverage alcohol must now be added," said the Senator, "that of economic waste." "For the first time in its annals," he continued, "the Senate is to vote on the submission of a constitutional amendment for nation-wide prohibition. The method ordained by the federal constitution for its own alteration is being strictly followed. If the proposed amendment should be adopted by three-fourths of the states the traffic in intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes would be forbidden anywhere within the American republic. Prohibition would be imbedded in the organic law of the nation. Is it not time that the federal government, the largest social unit we have, should take a hand when the traffic in a poisonous drug is taking from the earnings of the American people six times as much as they expend for bread, ten times as much as they expend for furniture, and twice as much as they expend for clothing?" "As I view the matter," concluded Senator Sheppard, "the member of either branch of the American Congress who denies the power of amendment to the states, especially an amendment which vast numbers of the people desire the states to consider, violates the basic principles both of the constitution and of popular government, repudiates the fundamental rights of the states and overturns the two most sacred

Mrs. Frances P. Parks, Corresponding Secretary National W. C. T. U.

privileges the people possess, the privileges of referendum and of petition."

The debate of three days was warm in more senses than one. The July mercury and the eloquence of the Senators kept even pace and soared to a high point. At four o'clock on the afternoon of August 1 every Senator in the city was in his seat when under the unanimous consent

Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, Treasurer National W. C. T. U.

rule voting was to begin. A number of amendments were voted down but a proposition to limit the time for ratification by the states to six years, offered by Senator Harding of Ohio, was agreed to by a vote of 56 to 23. When at last the vote on the resolution as amended was reached the tense silence of the great throng in the galleries during the ten minutes required for the roll call was impressive. The announcement, "65 in favor, 20 against," thrilled our hearts. More than the required two-thirds of the Senators present had voted for the passage of the joint resolution! With gratitude we recalled the famous first debate on national prohibition in the House of Representatives when in 1914 the Hobson amendment received a majority vote.

With unresting feet we have traveled the patriotic highway leading to National Constitutional Prohibition. We have nearly reached the top of its steep and rugged mountain side. With unfaltering faith we can declare with Lillian M. N. Stevens, "We are to win! The destruction of the liquor traffic will glorify God in heaven, and on earth will hasten the establishment of the kingdom of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ."

Victory has followed victory. Countless tributary streams from prohibition counties and cities have this past year largely increased the volume and power of the nation's prohibition wave. It will not recede as predicted by the liquor men but will sweep on and make its conquering way throughout the entire nation.

The enormous advance of prohibition has aroused the indifferent, has won big business corporations to belief in the efficiency value of a prohibitory law and has carried consternation to the ranks of liquor makers and liquor sellers. The present hour is God's o'clock in the twentieth century for the triumph of nation-wide prohibition. The stock arguments of the liquor trade have no value today. Great cities have adopted prohibition with no disturbance to banks, groceries, real estate or hotels, except on the right side of the ledger. Unprecedented prosperity has silenced the liquor men's prophecy of "miles of empty stores and decreased bank deposits." Increased population and additional throngs of summer tourists have forever quieted the liquor men's groan that "summer travelers and prospective home-seekers avoid prohibition centers." Even the circus performers prefer dry to liquor localities —on the plain proposition of larger profits. The nation today needs the able-bodied men who make and sell liquor. Useful and constructive jobs are awaiting those who by the coming of prohibition would be "thrown out of employment." Hundreds of avenues of urgent work beckon the seller of distilled liquors and the men engaged in the brewing and vinous trades.

The destructive liquor business is no longer tolerated in the District of Columbia, twenty-seven commonwealths, two territories, and eighty-seven per cent of our country's area. The liquor man who is a patriot will heed this clarion call. This is his opportunity to help the constructive forces of the nation. A decade ago four white prohibition states gleamed on our map of the United States; today there are twenty-seven, and the District of Columbia, Alaska and Porto Rico. At the 1918 general election we expect Minnesota, Missouri, Florida, Wyoming, Kentucky, California, Texas and Nevada to bring us within one of the glorious thirty-six whose legislatures should be safely counted upon to ratify the prohibition amendment to the national constitution.

Never have we had such a substantial basis for the prohibition hope that is within us. When the Federal Prohibition Amendment passes Congress—as it will—and is ratified by three-fourths of the commonwealths of this nation—as it will be—and there comes the day when Christ shall truly reign in the government of this republic, the angelic hosts will join in our glad song of triumph! May we as Christ's followers use every increment of power we possess to help bring to all hearts, all homes and all governments the happy day of freedom from the bondage of the drink habit and the liquor

traffic, and thus prove that the path of patriotism is the path of prohibition.

Suffrage for Women Sweeping Onward

Friends of John Barleycorn did not clamor for reserved seats at Cooper Union, New York City, November 7, when the greatest suffrage victory in the United States was enthusiastically celebrated. Why should not national and New York suffrage leaders be jubilant? Why should not W. C. T. U. women everywhere rejoice? The long and hard fought battle of sixty-nine years has been gloriously victorious and 2,000,000 women in the Empire State have been granted suffrage on equal terms with men. New York men paid New York women and the women of the nation a wonderful and well-deserved tribute when by nearly 100,000 majority they enfranchised the women of the state—the native state of Susan B. Anthony and of Frances E. Willard. They paid a tribute to our comrades of the National and New York State Woman Suffrage Associations, to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, to Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, to Miss Mary Garrett Hay, who with many valiant men champions of woman suffrage won this notable triumph. They recognized the vital, outstanding fact that women today are grandly proving themselves equal to the multitudinous war demands. Politicians, while voting against woman suffrage, have ever chivalrously averred that "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world." Now they know that it does. The nobility of woman's sacrifice, the fine quality of her patriotic service, her keen discernment in the adjustment of industrial conditions for women and children, her tender ministrations at home and on the battlefield, all entitle her from henceforth to "walk beside her sons, sweet and serious and clad in the garments of power."

Maine's suffrage campaign was energetically pushed by national and state suffrage workers under the direction of our own gifted National superintendent of the department of franchise. For many years the W. C. T. U. of the old conservative Pine Tree State has been a strong factor in awakening public sentiment in favor of woman's ballot.

Today we greet as full-fledged voters our great delegation from New York state and most heartily congratulate them on the newly-acquired power bestowed through the ballot. There are twenty-one suffrage states, twelve of which have full suffrage. I invite the women citizens present in this convention to stand, and as women voters congratulate alike the leaders of the National and state suffrage associations, and the host of W. C. T. U. women who helped usher in the victories of the past and those of the year just closing, namely, New York, Indiana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Michigan, Vermont, Rhode Island and Arkansas. Today there are 10,000,000 women of voting age in the United States, the suffrage states count 175 votes in the electoral college and the present day shibboleth, "democracy," in the nature of the case must soon include all women of our republic.

The federal suffrage amendment, popularly known as the Susan B. Anthony amendment, is the immediate objective. For the first time in the history of the United States a woman was sponsor in Congress for a bill giving equality of citizenship to her sex, when the Hon. Jeannette Rankin, Representative from Montana, introduced in the House the Susan B. Anthony amendment: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex." This bill is on the Senate calendar and, championed by Representative Pou of North Carolina, has its own committee secured in the House. Suffrage for women is sweeping onward. Today woman suffrage prevails in a large part of North America. Canadian provinces one after another have swung into line in favor of the ballot for women. Abroad this has been a winning year for woman suffrage. May 23, 1917, the British House of Commons by a vote of 329 to 40 granted the parliamentary franchise to women. November 20, 1917, by unanimous vote the House of Commons extended to women on the same terms that govern the parliamentary ballot, the right to vote in municipal elections.

Any movement forwarding woman suffrage is obstinately and persistently opposed by the liquor traffic. To the liquor dealers the defeat of suffrage always means a victory for their interests. The trade expends thousands of dollars each year in promoting publicity against votes for women. "Woman suffrage in New York state," predicted one widely distributed circular of the liquor trade, "would kill the malted industry of the United States." Woman suffrage in the Empire State has arrived! The malted industry must go!

The pathway of prohibition for many years has run parallel with the pathway of woman suffrage. Today brave women who have blazed the way for suffrage or prohibition are jubilant as together they press forward on the broad highway of Christian citizenship and exalted patriotism.

Patriotic Teetotalism

Total abstinence and prohibition can both be recommended to the American people as articles not "Made in Germany." It is true that in the years agone the Kaiser, desiring to maintain autocracy and conquer the world, advised his naval cadets to abstain from alcohol. But the chapter of horrors familiar to readers of war news proves that German officers and men demoralized by drink have committed unspeakable crimes against womanhood and childhood—the blackest page in the world's history of inhumanity. The Kaiser ought to have long and serious thoughts concerning his prophecy that "the nation which takes the smallest quantity of alcohol will win the battles of the future." Autocracy and alcohol will both be overthrown. Democracy and sobriety will win. If the path of patriotism is the path of prohibition, as we firmly believe, it is assuredly true that patriotism is the path of total abstinence.

"The day of the drinking soldier is past," declares Major General John J. Pershing. "There was a time when it was a natural part of a soldier's existence to drink and carouse. That day is past with the soldier sworn to defend his country's flag and representing the power and dignity of the nation. Strong muscles, clear brains, high ideals in the soldier increase the fighting efficiency of the army and these qualities in the citizen insure the permanency of our institutions."

Total abstinence is also the rule in the Navy. Not a ship in our fleet carries intoxicating beverages for the use of either men or officers. Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, claims to be fathering 150,000 boys in whose spiritual and moral welfare he is vitally interested. "The American uniform a symbol and guarantee of real manhood," is the superb standard of thousands of our soldiers. In the first reserve officers' training camp at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, 4,000 men subscribed to this sentiment and covenanted together to lead a clean life and, "free from hatred, wanton brutality or graft," to be true to the American purpose and ideals.

In the stress of our battle for prohibition we must also be mindful of the great open doors of opportunity for total abstinence teaching afforded us in the public schools and the Sunday schools. We must aid our capable National and state superintendents of these important departments in the enforcement of scientific temperance instruction laws, in winning school boards and teachers to a sympathetic unity of desire to make the most of

TEXT OF PROPOSED FEDERAL PROHIBITION AMENDMENT AS ADOPTED BY THE UNITED STATES SENATE

The manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the constitution by the legislatures of the several states, as provided in the constitution, within six years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by Congress.

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

HONOR ROLL

—of—

PROHIBITION STATES AND TERRITORIES AND DATE OF GOING INTO EFFECT

Maine (Constitutional)	1851
Kansas (Constitutional)	1880
North Dakota (Constitutional)	1889
Oklahoma (Constitutional)	1907
Georgia (Statutory)	1908
North Carolina (Statutory)	1909
Mississippi (Statutory)	1909
Tennessee (Statutory)	1909
West Virginia (Constitutional)	1914
Alabama (Statutory)	1915
Arizona (Constitutional)	1915
Virginia (Statutory)	1916
Colorado (Constitutional)	1916
Oregon (Constitutional)	1916
Washington (Statutory)	1916
Arkansas (Statutory)	1916
Iowa (Statutory)	1916
Idaho (Constitutional)	1916
South Carolina (Statutory)	1916
Nebraska (Constitutional)	1917
South Dakota (Constitutional)	1917
Utah (Statutory)	1917
District of Columbia (Statutory)	1917
Alaska (Stat.)	†Jan. 1, 1918
Indiana (Stat.)	†April 2, 1918
Michigan (Con.)	*April 30, 1918
New Hampshire (Stat.)	†May 1, 1918
Montana (Con.)	*Dec. 31, 1918
New Mexico (Con.)	†Oct. 1, 1918
Porto Rico	†March 2, 1918
Canal Zone	

*Enacted 1916. †Enacted 1917.

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1918

Utah††	Missouri	Florida
Minnesota	Wyoming	Nevada

††Now has statutory prohibition. Will vote on constitutional amendment.

STATES HAVING TEMPERANCE DAY IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Alabama	Oregon
Tennessee	North Dakota
Kansas	Missouri
New Mexico	South Dakota

this golden opportunity. We must steadfastly cultivate in the minds of the rising generation the scientific truth concerning alcohol.

The American Medical Association, representing over 80,000 physicians and surgeons of the United States, at its recent annual convention adopted strong resolutions that mark a very great advance in the opinions of leading doctors concerning alcohol. Dr. Charles H. Mayo, president of the association, declared in his installation address: "Alcohol's only place is in the arts and sciences. National prohibition would be welcomed by the medical profession."

Bone-dry Harvard and bone-dry Yale are to be congratulated. This year these popular eastern universities inaugurated bone-dry schedules for their reunion festivities. At Harvard even the class of '67 did not serve champagne—the custom of fifty year classes from time immemorial. Hereafter the students of these two colleges will "drive dull care away" by other and saner methods than indulgence in alcoholic beverages

Dr. Arthur Hunter, president of the American Society of Actuaries, speaking for life insurance men says: "Taking the mortality risk of the entire group of insured persons as represented by 100, the probability of death in the case of total abstainers is 75, of moderate drinkers 115 and of excessive drinkers, 185."

"The first wealth is health." Health officials in our great cities from San Francisco to New York City, whether under license or prohibition policy, are issuing circulars warning against strong drink. Thousands of manufacturers and corporations are on record in favor of total abstinence. Ninety-five per cent of mileage is held on railroads that insist on no-drink employes. In some of the high circles of government wineless banquets are setting a new and desirable example to the nation.

General Sobriety should be in command of a mighty army of patriotic total abstainers.

W. C. T. U. Patriotism

Our glorious banner with its "red for love and its white for law and its blue for the hope that our fathers saw of a larger liberty," is dedicated to the sure triumph of world-wide democracy and human brotherhood. All women in our republic are called to the colors and no women are more at the front in deeds of every day patriotism, sacrifice and service than are the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. We are patriotic, first, last and all the time. W. C. T. U. women, like all women whose arms have cradled sons of their tender love, crave peace and loathe war. Our organization hailed the twentieth century as the harbinger of peace on earth, good will toward men. During its forty years of faithful endeavor it has conducted a propaganda for arbitration and the settlement of disputes by international courts of justice. For this very reason, paradoxical as it may seem, we have sent our best beloved to the cantonments and to the European trenches that they may help hasten the victorious day when peace and safety will be assured to all the nations of the world.

The National W. C. T. U. is closely co-operating with government plans for women's war service through its membership in the advisory committee of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense and of the advisory committee of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee. We also are members of the National Council of Women, the National Temperance Council, the United Committee on War Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy, the National Legislative Conference and the Commission of Nineteen on National Constitutional Prohibition.

The war emergency found the Woman's Christian Temperance Union singularly well prepared for immediate service. In our organization of half a million women we have many departments of work. We believe in the "Do everything, go everywhere" policy, as our work is characterized by a favorite epigram, "Womanliness first; afterward what you will." Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, for many years National superintendent of our department of

Mrs. Elizabeth P. Anderson, National Recording Secretary

Work among Soldiers and Sailors, gives us splendid marching orders for a time of war as well as for a time of peace. Gratefully we recognize that it has been her able, devoted leadership for thirty years that has made it possible for the National W. C. T. U. to swiftly embrace the opportunities for the greatly intensified emergency service. The activities of the National W. C. T. U. departments most closely related to emergency service, namely, Legislation, Work among Soldiers and Sailors, Relief work, Moral Education, Temperance and Labor, and

Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, National Assistant Recording Secretary

Americanization will be reported by the superintendents of these departments and by our National corresponding secretary.

The National W. C. T. U. has sent two ambulances to the front and has done its generous share in the purchase of Liberty Bonds. As one of the co-operating agencies in the United Committee on Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy, we have contributed sixteen stereomotor-graphs, one for each cantonment of the new national army. Recreation and rest rooms opened near camps are greatly appreciated by the enlisted men. They say, "The Y. M. C. A. fathers us, but we need mothering, and the W. C. T. U. is our mother." The appeal of the hungry children of Europe has touched the hearts of our women and many French and Belgian orphans are being supported by money contributed by the W. C. T. U. In countless ways the tender ministrations of our women cheer and comfort homesick men and strengthen their moral fiber and manliness. "There is nothing," says George Sherwood Eddy, "that will so quickly overcome the influence over our soldiers of a bad woman as the atmosphere and presence of a good woman." Young soldiers, sailors and marines, on week-end leave, enjoy the enlivening society of bright, womanly girls who remind them of their sisters and friends at home. Properly chaperoned entertainments in which the young people can happily mingle are most desirable and helpful. Our white ribbon girls by setting a high social standard can exert a restraining influence over foolish girls who fail to observe toward men in uniform the proprieties that prevail in times of peace. The innate chivalry and respect all men hold for womanly women will thus be strengthened and wholesome recreation will render our brave defenders more fit to meet the exactions of camp life.

Figures furnished by military and medical officers concerning the number of enlisted men rendered incompetent for service through degrading and preventable diseases are appalling. Maintaining the morale of the army is of prime importance. Toward the achievement of this great task in addition to the magnificent work of the Fosdick Commission under the War Department, the churches, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the united temperance organizations and a mighty host of social uplift workers are donating richly service and funds. Morale has been defined as more than being moral or "good"; as including energy, the kind of energy that is deeper than hustle, steadier than "pep," and calmer than spunk. Nothing so seriously impairs the morale of an army as vice and alcohol, not alone for the serious business of war but for the future well-being of our national life. A popular song with the men in camps over seas is, "Keep the Home Fires Burning." Let us do our bit in the days to come by keeping alive the fire of consecrated devotion that our service for these heroic men may be God-inspired.

Patriotic Conservation

If food is to win the war the 68,400,000 bushels of grain used each year in the production of beer should be conserved. A vital issue now before the American people is "Bread or Beer." Let us have protection for soldiers and civilians and not protection for beer—conservation of grain and the nation's young manhood and not conservation of brewing companies. British brewers are well named "food destroyers." Let American brewers beware! The same lamentable title may be given to them. The grain and sugar they destroy means starvation to many.

A report of the United States Department of Agriculture based on figures secured from the office of the Internal Revenue bureau shows that 3,004,754,590 pounds of food stuffs were used by the manufacturers of fermented liquors during the year ending June 30, 1916. This is a fuel value sufficient to supply the energy requirement of 3,000,000 men for a year. The fuel value of this food wasted in one year in the beer supply alone of the United States is sufficient to supply for a period of three years the energy requirement of the men in khaki and blue uniforms of our nation who are now in training and those already at the front.

W. C. T. U. women are signing the Hoover conservation pledge and appeal-

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Evanston, Illinois, December 6, 1917

RESOLUTION

SUGGESTED FOR ADOPTION BY CHURCHES, MISSIONARY SOCIETIES, YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES, CLUBS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS, AND BY PUBLIC MEETINGS GENERALLY. W. C. T. U. SPEAKERS ARE URGENTLY REQUESTED TO SECURE FROM ALL MEETINGS WHICH THEY ADDRESS THE ADOPTION OF THIS RESOLUTION

RESOLVED, That we are in hearty favor of National Constitutional Prohibition and will do all within our power to secure favorable action by the United States Congress on the joint resolution for a referendum to the states of the amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture, sale, transportation and importation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

Adopted by..... representing.....people,

.....*191* .....
(Signature of president or chairman)

County..... City..... State.....

(To be sent, when signed, to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill.)

ing to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy to insist that Uncle Sam sign a conservation pledge that will stop the awful waste of food stuffs in the manufacture of beer and wine during the war. We patriotically observe "seven wheatless, fourteen meatless, and twenty-one wasteless meals" each week. We have registered, have purchased Liberty bonds, we knit and sew, we conserve and preserve, we dry and can, we waste not a slice of bread nor a grain of sugar, we eat war bread, we follow the excellent advice: "Use cornmeal, common sense and calm." But do not blame us if our woman soul is tried and our woman brain fails to comprehend why the powers that be continue to waste enough food stuffs daily in the manufacture of beer to send to our enlisted men and the allies 6,000,000 loaves of bread. The liquor dealers boast in the manual for 1917 that they employ 1,200,000 persons and consume the products of 7,500,000 acres of land.

The inconsistency of the super-patriotism women are called upon to display and the need of protection and food for our boys in the tented camps and the great cantonments of our country, as well as of their safeguarding from drink and vice on the battlefields of Europe, surge through our souls.

It is to be regretted when any woman declines to sign the Hoover pledge, even though the whole soul revolts against allowing the brewers each year to waste countless bushels of grain. To be unpatriotic because some one else lacks patriotism is not a consistent position for a true patriot. "Beer-making," so Congress has said, "can go on unless the President shall find it essential to limit brewing to assure an adequate and continuous supply of food." If we patriotically respond to government appeals for conservation we are in a position to approach the government for the diversion of food stuffs from beer to bread.

The Case Against Beer

"Beer should be prohibited," is the dictum of scientific experts who declare that alcohol is a poison. Even its moderate use has been proved by scientific test to be detrimental to the human system. This gives us our case against beer.

The actuary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company investigated separately non-abstainers who drink beer only and ascertained that there is an unmistakable difference between water drinkers and beer drinkers. The loss to the company on beer drinkers has been almost the same as the loss on the users of whisky. Leading magazines and metropolitan newspapers which no longer take beer advertisements proclaim in their headlines the downfall of beer because, "Brewery stocks are on the toboggan."

Prof. Rauschenbusch of Rochester, New York, educated in both Germany and the United States, recently gave a remarkable address at Dessau, Germany. He warned the people that they were incapacitated for good mental or physical work by the insidious influence of beer drinking and said: "When we look closely at German life we see that the drinking habit is far, very far from harmless. The worst, most brutal scenes that I have ever witnessed were in Germany. We see continually how many lives are spoiled by beer drinking."

A Harvard University professor asserts that "mild, eternal intoxication on beer by German officials is a partial but a very real explanation of unforgettable crimes. The poisoning of nearly all officials by perennial beer means collective panic and collective stupidity in the higher strategy."

Unwarranted fear is felt for the congested centers of population in our big cities if we stop the manufacture of beer. "Take away the beer and riots would result," "Liberty loans would fall off," are the dire prophecies of those who are promoting the beer and wine trade at the expense of our brave fighters at the front. "Better a beer riot without beer than a bread riot without bread," is a sentiment we highly approve. Close the saloons and much more money will find its way into patriotic and safe investments. Within the last few years great cities like Denver, Detroit, Seattle, Spokane and Portland have accepted prohibition through state-wide elections. The dry forces were bitterly fought in most cases by the metropolitan press of these big cities, but the prohibition policy has quickly and satisfactorily adjusted itself.

The liquor men are establishing a new battle line of defense in the "beer and wine to be substituted for brandy and whisky." It is important that the next session of Congress should make no compromise. Prof. Struempell, one of Germany's noted physiologists, says of the national drink, beer: "Nothing is more erroneous from the physician's point of view than to think of diminishing the destructive effects of alcohol by substituting beer for other alcoholic drinks." No half-way measure of this character should be permitted to pass either house of Congress. It will not if intelligent, right-minded citizens of the United States are alert to the danger. Let us keep the issue clear. "Camouflage" is well understood by the W. C. T. U. For years the liquor men obscured the issue and deceived the very elect. Today, however, the American people have no illusions about alcohol. The light of scientific truth is shining. Alcohol is a poison, beer is an alcoholic drink. Its manufacture destroys valuable grain. Patriotism —the safeguarding of this and other nations—demands prohibition of the manufacture and sale of beer. A wise working man says: "With the brewers 'personal liberty' means personal profit." Loyalty and patriotism demand that they use their plants for constructive and not for destructive business.

Prohibition Promotes Thrift

Because prohibition promotes thrift, conspicuous labor leaders, John Mitchell, John B. Lennon and others, counsel their followers to practice total abstinence and vote against the liquor traffic. The comptroller of currency in the Treasury Department at Washington in a recent circular letter to all national banks said: "The savings of the people, in spite of the high cost of living, have increased enormously because of the higher wages paid to workmen and the large returns to capital." The comptroller recognized the economic value of prohibition when he added: *"The growth of prohibition has also stimulated thrift and helped materially to swell savings deposits."* This statement from high authority should be given wide publicity. It is a strong argument for National Constitutional Prohibition. Mr. Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America is a keen observer and makes this strong statement: "If a brewery is closed down, in its place springs up a factory; if a saloon is closed, in its place springs up a store. Almost every disturbance in the ranks of organized labor can be traced back to some connection with the saloon." Many manufacturers are using in substance on their special safety bulletins these trenchant truths: "Booze will never get you a job nor help you hold one." "Booze will not help you pay your debts nor increase your earning power." "Booze and work won't mix. Sooner or later one must be sacrificed for the other." "Sidetrack booze before booze sidetracks you."

Epoch-making experiments of European and American scientists prove that be-

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

Report of National Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Frances P. Parks

Review of W. C. T. U. Work and Patriotic Achievements of States

"Come, take that task of yours before which you have been hesitating, and on this very day, lift it up and do it." In her address on "The Challenge of a Big Task" at the Indianapolis Convention, Miss Gordon quoted these compelling words of Phillips Brooks.

Thus prompted, I searched myself, as you who were so fortunate as to hear that inspiring address must have searched yourselves. As your secretary, charged with the duty of aiding our great organization with each succeeding year to become more efficient, more powerful, in its manifold activities for good, the task that faced me was a great increase in membership. For, you know, "The world is moved along not only by the mighty shoves of its heroes, but also by the aggregate of the tiny pushes of each honest worker."

A little later I took up with the state secretaries the possibility of our doing more and better work to increase the membership of the W. C. T. U. as our part in the Big Task. We felt that the Micawbers who wait for something to turn up wait in vain; that to go after the thing desired and get it is the only sure way to success. The National W. C. T. U. had set a goal of twenty per cent net gain in membership for 1917. We knew that this gain must be made in the local unions, the unit of power in our organization.

In many of the states, through the division of work by the team plan, it falls to the corresponding secretary to superintend organization and to mother the local unions. In every state she must carry some share of the responsibility for keeping the local unions alert and aggressive, must take the initiative in forwarding some part of the state plans. With the earnest desire to line up my co-secretaries for a definite program of work to secure the National goal, I sent to them in February, for their signatures, the following resolution:

> I resolve to meet "The Challenge of a Big Task" by doing all I can to expand organization and to reach the membership goal set for my state by the National W. C. T. U.

I asked for information about the plans for organization department and for increasing membership. The response was prompt and cordial. All but twelve signed the resolution at once and all fell in with the suggestion for an exchange of ideas through a Co-operation Bulletin issued every-once-in-awhile from my office. Mrs. De Yo of Northern California furnished the slogan:

> "All together, now 'to-get-her.'
> All together, we'll 'go-get-her'!"

That was the first of April. A week later our nation was definitely involved in the world war; the question of the hour, "What can I do to help my country?"

In common with other women, your corresponding secretaries, who had just nerved themselves for a task with a capital T, saw the Biggest Task that Americans have ever attempted calling for the best of their time and thought and energy. They met the demand with that clear-eyed discrimination of essential from non-essential, that brave dependence upon energy sufficient for each day's need, with which trained women always meet emergencies. The membership campaign to which they had pledged themselves might have been termed a non-essential. In the face of the government's prompt call for help from the organized women of the country, it became one of the most powerful war weapons your national, state and local secretaries could wield. So it is with glowing pride in the patriotic value of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and in the loyalty of its many officers who have not been swayed from their duty by weariness nor by manifold temptations to take up spectacular work, that I present my report of the states.

In the Trenches

Who can estimate the heroic work and devoted sacrifice in the states when there is no apparent gain in membership? From statistics at hand it may be honestly claimed that from eight to ten thousand women have been added to the membership in these states. Noteworthy achievements run like a thread of gold through the reports. Educational work continues with unabated zeal. Law enforcement in prohibition states, prohibition by local option in license states, are in the study course by which local unions are trained for duty. All of which goes to prove that even where the honors of Recognition Night cannot this year be bestowed, the fight has been successfully waged.

Over the Top

Thirty-two states successfully met the test of net gain and are on the honor roll for Recognition Night.

Three colored state unions are to have part in the program Friday evening—the Frances E. W. Harper union of the District of Columbia, the Cummings union of Maryland and the Emilie D. Martin union of South Carolina. Viewed from the numerical standpoint the membership in these colored unions is small, but a strong foundation is being laid by them upon which to build in the future. Special emphasis is put upon training the children in the Loyal Temperance Legions. The departments have been very active. A colored state union has been organized in Florida by Mrs. Frances E. Preston, with the approval and help of Miss Neal. A cordial welcome is extended to Mrs. Keiser, the new state president.

There is the group which did not reach the one hundred in membership gain. That does not mean lack of effort to increase membership as great as in some of the states celebrating a gain of ten times one hundred members; nor does it mean any absence of fine reports.

Michigan's statistical report closed with the convention in May, at which time a review of progress showed an average annual gain for 15 years of 845 members. Fifty new unions had been organized and to these and the existing unions the good advice was given at the annual convention: "Enter every open door of opportunity and service and other doors will open. You will find the W. C. T. U. still has a place to fill and a great work to do. Ours is not a finished task." The crystallized efforts of the many white ribboners since that time puts Michigan well to the front in emergency work. The W. C. T. U. was assigned the leader's place in correlating the work of women's organizations in conserving the moral and spiritual forces of the nation.

Iowa's activities were centered in the fight to make the dry policy the permanent program of the state. It was a great fight and the stay-at-homes must bear the responsibility for the disappointing delay in victory. Educational work of inestimable value was done from pulpit and platform, through the generous use of carefully selected literature and through department channels. In fullest confidence that the object for which they were organized will be brought to pass, the abolition of the liquor traffic not only in their own state but in the United States, the white ribboners of Iowa enter upon a new year with unabated courage. Their membership gain is small but it is gain!

North Dakota aims to have a working unit of the W. C. T. U. in every community. State organizers have overcome obstacles peculiar to the times, and convinced people that, while prohibition is our main objective, through the educational, evangelistic, social and legal departments of the W. C. T. U., the highest patriotic service can be rendered; that the W. C. T. U. is not going—it is coming; and coming to help in the reconstruction of society after the present upheaval. Thus they have won new recruits to the organization.

Raleigh, the home city of the president of North Carolina W. C. T. U., is the banner union in membership gain. There is a new realization by the working forces that the departments are the strong life currents that keep up a healthy circulation in the work of the W. C. T. U. in a prohibition state. War service through other organizations has weakened the membership returns to some extent, but there is a small and encouraging net gain.

A campaign is on in Illinois for a constitutional convention, which may open the path to prohibition to another state with a stupendous city problem. Meantime the fight is on for a dry Chicago, and the big city may beat the state to the goal of prohibition. War service has stimulated the local unions in recent weeks to new activity in regular lines of work. Forty counties increased the state membership by 1,000.

In Kentucky present conditions have quickened women to a keener perception of the values of W. C. T. U. methods. Hearts are tender and more closely drawn together in a common anxiety. "Service" is the catch-word to use in seeking new members. "Definite things to do" wins recruits. Kentucky won 500 new members. It is the old story of uncollected dues. Fifty joint meetings have been held with other state organizations co-operating in campaign plans.

Ever foremost in the response to patriotism's call, Virginia is in her accustomed place at this time. Virginia women stood at the polls and ushered her sons into the booths on Registration Day, cheered them at their departure on "Send Off Day" and watched over these and other boys in training within her borders with true motherly solicitude for their physical and moral welfare. Telegrams innumerable, urging war prohibition, have been sent to President Wilson. Intensive farming, conservation of food, "all these things have we done and not left the others undone." The best of organizing plans, the best of organizers, an addition of 834 new members made the outlook wholly bright—until the "dues paid" report was in and the net gain found to be 92!

Maryland has been campaigning for new unions and new members in existing unions, while seeking to add to her "dry land." In addition to the home forces, many of the best national workers have been afield. While greater gains were planned at the beginning of the year, the state officers rejoice in the net gain of 101 members under the strain of the months since April. In the Maryland woman's section of the Council for National Defense, the W. C. T. U. was assigned to the work of Americanization in co-operation with the Suffrage Association.

Delaware's patriotic membership drive was a success. As the same women belong to practically all women's organizations in the state, with the notable exception of the city of Wilmington, it natu-

rally follows that all women in Delaware co-operate with the W. C. T. U. in war work done by the W. C. T. U. pattern.

Texas, as one of the spring convention states, does not report to this convention the achievements of the interim. Fine work has been done by the local unions scattered over the big Lone Star state of which we hear but have no official record. Through county local option campaigns and war welfare work the membership has been increased to a much greater extent than is shown by the National treasurer's figures, though these entitle Texas to a place on the Honor Roll.

East Washington had a good year. Women are joining the W. C. T. U. because they find it is prepared to engage in emergency work of real value. Church organizations and the W. C. T. U. have co-operated in other lines and are beginning to unite in Christian service for the army and navy.

Wyoming, for the first time in history, claims a place with the winning states on Recognition Night. Not only a place, but she leads the group of states making a net gain of over 100 members. The actual gain is 147; every woman hand-picked. There are an even dozen of the decorative red spots on the Wyoming section of the organization map.

New Hampshire rejoices in the clean, white surface of her map. The red stars for the new unions established this year stand out with clearness and beauty on that background! In addition to these new workers, twenty-nine unions made a net gain in members. A Food Thrift Exchange was a war work feature of the state convention. A Liberty Loan bond for the state was another evidence of the patriotic spirit of the convention.

Oklahoma has stressed increased membership as a necessity in carrying forward her educational campaign and for law enforcement. While many women's clubs disbanded for the period of the war, W. C. T. U. activities have continued in proportion to the number of local unions getting a true perception of their importance to their communities in constructive work. Church women have to some extent co-operated in program meetings with talks on informing subjects, while fingers were busy with knitting or sewing needles!

Florida W. C. T. U. is growing and getting "good and ready" for a big prohibition campaign in 1918. Organization is being pushed in every place, large and small, where the W. C. T. U. can get a foothold. When a spark of interest has been kindled it is nursed and developed into a live union. Every local union was challenged at the beginning of the year to find unoccupied territory and *move* in!

Volunteers for service have made this year count in the three means—agitation, education, organization—used to reach the end so devoutly desired. Florida is out to win!

Over 1,500 new members were secured in Wisconsin's membership drive. Again the decrease made by withdrawals, deaths and failure to pay dues cuts the net gain down to a little over one-third of the gross gain. The preparedness machinery of the W. C. T. U. is beginning to be appreciated by local unions which thought there was nothing more for them to do at this time. The team plan grows in favor as it is understood. All of the unions want to do something. The work as a whole was never in better condition.

Minnesota has directed all work toward the goal of state-wide prohibition, "the next thing" on her program. The State Central Committee is in conference every six weeks, ready to consider any new recommendations sent out from National headquarters. The committee plan for war service met with immediate favor. The section on Americanization fitted into plans already in operation. The list of drafted men from Minnesota contains many foreign names. "Send Off Day" brought pain as well as pride to many a foreign-born woman. No opportunity is lost to interest these women in the war work of the W. C. T. U. They are specially invited guests at community or neighborhood meetings, of which the W. C. T. U. is in many cases the promoter. Church organizations of women and the women's clubs are co-operating well with the W. C. T. U. Patriotic Membership Day was widely observed.

The Sun Flower state is in its customary glow of enthusiasm and energy. The war work of the W. C. T. U. has been of the best quality and unstinted in quantity. "Don't stuff husbands! husband the stuff," a slogan used by Mrs. Sena Hartzell Wallace at an old settlers' picnic, aroused more enthusiasm than any speech made to Kansas farmers since the entering of the United States into the world war. Kansas issues a fine set of programs for use in the local union. The service plans issued by the National W. C. T. U. committee have a conspicuous place in the programs for 1917-1918, insuring the intelligent co-operation of the more than 500 local unions in the plans. An intensive campaign for new members is already well under way in Kansas.

The field covered by the winning states offers an interesting study in the lights and shadows of organization.

Colorado and West Virginia are a well matched W. C. T. U. team of states. Conditions are more or less the same in these mountain states. Mrs. Hungerford and Mrs. Yost have each been the leaders of two campaigns and the winners in one, with problems of the same complexion and an equal fighting force. Both have been ambitious to build up an ideal prohibition commonwealth as an unanswerable argument for constitutional prohibition. In the membership contest of 1917 Colorado leads West Virginia by one member.

Patriotism of a practical type has characterized the W. C. T. U. from north to south, from east to west, finding expression in varied forms. And it works true to rule criss-cross of the country as well, as illustrated by the Old Bay State and the Land of the Golden Gate. What could present a greater contrast in conditions than staid Puritan New England and the unconventional, untrammeled western coast? And yet Massachusetts and Southern California stand out conspicuously as making the patriotic service of the W. C. T. U. so attractive and appealing that men as well as women are flocking to their aid with money and personal help.

Southern California quickly adapted her work to the patriotic plan and affords a shining example of the success of this work in unifying the activities of the local unions and in attracting new members. The Comfort Bag Shop is a center from which radiate influences which are reaching the church societies of women, the club women, the business women and, yes, the business men! The big Los Angeles dailies have discovered this hive of war industries and find the "story" of value for their columns! A buyer for a big department store in Los Angeles visited National headquarters the other day for the sole purpose of telling the General Officers of the great work centering in the Southern California W. C. T. U. headquarters. "It is taking a strong hold on the people of Los Angeles. The practical plans for conservation of man-power by war prohibition, of foodstuffs for our allies; of the home forces for the constructive period which must follow the war, these things appeal to Californians. The W. C. T. U. is doing a wonderful work in our state," was the testimony given by Mr. Lawler.

War service bulletins, giving the most explicit directions for the work to be done under the various sections of the National W. C. T. U. Service Plans, are issued monthly from the state headquarters. A patriotic membership campaign, fixing as its immediate goal 1,000 recruits, has recently been inaugurated. The enlistment pledge reads:

> That I may give patriotic service to God and my country I hereby enlist in the White Ribbon Army and solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including wine, beer and cider, and to employ proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

The war welfare work of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. is attracting wide and favorable attention from press, pulpit and platform. Local unions are vying with each other in good works and novel schemes. The new year has started off with bigger plans than ever for increasing membership and efficiency. Mrs. Frisbee, by the way, was the first state corresponding secretary to sign the pledge to do her level best to meet the "Challenge of a Big Task" in 1917.

Ohio and New Mexico should enter together to the strains of "See the Conquering Hero Comes!" That they do not is a fresh, strong argument that the Big City problem remains to be solved by campaign leaders. That membership has been increased in these states while every energy was concentrated on winning votes for prohibition is cause for warm congratulations. Ohio needs to call in the reserves for the new contest upon which she has already enlisted with heart and soul aflame to win. With her great Spanish population, New Mexico has need to enter upon an intensive educational campaign for total abstinence and law enforcement. A strong membership will prove a valuable asset and the present is the time to press the campaign for this goal.

No two states began the year with better plans for increasing membership, and with more enthusiasm to put into the effort, than Pennsylvania and Georgia. Second in the honor list is Pennsylvania. Georgia is at the end of the line! It would be difficult to explain why. In both states the field has been covered by choice speakers. Notable achievements are to the credit of these states. Pennsylvania's greatest advance, it is claimed, is in the successful training school of the summer which is to be made a feature, only on a four-fold scale, of the new year. Probably a factor explaining the delayed success, is that Georgia bent much of her energy to the slow but sure plan of definite work among colored people. Under the auspices of the state W. C. T. U., Mrs. Peterson visited twelve cities, interesting leaders among her own people in temperance and moral issues, laying a good foundation for future work. In the college work of the Y. P. B. Georgia probably leads all states. In neither of these laudable activities was there a chance to add to the paid membership, but paying dividends in character building may confidently be expected.

Then comes a "soot and whitewash" picture. The blackest state on the prohibition map and the one having the smallest W. C. T. U. membership is Nevada; also on honor roll of Recognition Night. Yet on the percentage basis, Nevada would lead the march on Friday evening, having made a nineteen per cent gain in membership, while New York's gain on the same basis is five per cent! Again: Nevada has but five unions on the survey map, as far apart as they could be placed to be within state boundaries. But Nevada has a prohibition campaign on for 1918; and Mrs. Dietrick, trained in New York, is busy looking up locations for live unions to help in Nevada's program for the new year. Mrs. Linville, president of the W. C. T. U., has crossed the continent to get the inspiration and help of this convention to fit her for the fight. If Nevada wins prohibition, National Constitutional Prohibition will be advantaged just as much as if the victory were achieved by the great Empire state. It is the number of states lined up for prohibition and not the number of voters in any one state that

(Continued on Page Eleven)

TREASURER'S REPORT

MARGARET C. MUNNS, National Treasurer

General National Receipts

Cash on hand, November 3, 1916	$ 22,867.65	
Time Deposits, Interest-bearing	25,680.28	
		$ 48,547.93
W. Dues	$ 33,850.29	
Y. P. B. Dues	1,009.31	
L. T. L. Dues	1,183.69	
Life and Memorial Membership Fees	1,525.00	
Life Patrons	200.00	
World's Life Membership Fees	200.00	
Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund	10,166.81	
Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund	9,753.86	
World's W. C. T. U. Missionary Fund	63.88	
World's Y. P. B. Missionary Fund	118.96	
Anna A. Gordon Missionary Fund	226.98	
Indianapolis Collections	1,188.65	
Bequests	3,187.50	
Miscellaneous	382.72	
Interest	2,152 40	
Special Funds—		
Ambulance	$7,262.09	
Stereomotorgraph	4,333.79	
French Orphan	1,083.43	
Soldiers and Sailors	336.05	
Arizona, as donated	1,500.00	
Miscellaneous	717.04	
	15,232.40	
Total	$ 80,422.45	

Literature Receipts

Publications	$ 22,109.31	
Miscellaneous Goods	14,386.07	
Superintendents' Stock	4,632.98	
Total	$ 41,128.36	

Circulation Receipts

Union Signal Subscriptions	$ 25,469.93	
Young Crusader Subscriptions	4,942.21	
Philanthropy Fund	32.54	
Advertising	2,382.35	
Miscellaneous	181.19	
Total	$ 33,008.22	
Total Receipts		$154,559.03
Grand Total		$203,106.96

General National Disbursements

World's W. C. T. U. Dues	$ 3,486.03	
Contributions to World's W. C. T. U.—		
Life Membership Fees	200.00	
World's W. C. T. U. Missionary Fund	63.88	
World's Y. P. B. Missionary Fund	118.96	
Anna A. Gordon Missionary Fund	226.98	
Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund	7,680.24	
Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund	6,524.87	
Appropriations	13,250.00	
Press Publicity	1,852.73	
Y. P. B. Appropriation	800.00	
L. T. L. Appropriation	744.73	
Headquarters Fund	4,195.22	
Property Expense	659.02	
Salaries	5,075.00	
Postage	489.11	
Telephone, Express	330.52	
Printing	947.22	
Convention Expenses, Indianapolis	1,491.97	
Miscellaneous	1,181.67	
Furniture and Fixtures	279.60	
Special Funds—		
Ambulance	$4,442.00	
Stereomotorgraph	7,153.88	
French Orphan	1,083.43	
Soldiers and Sailors	336.05	
Arizona, as donated	1,500.00	
Miscellaneous	717.04	
	15,232.40	
Investments	33,255.44	
Total		$ 98,085.59

Literature Disbursements

Printing	$ 9,395.10	
Miscellaneous Literature	14,974.71	
Superintendents' Literature	2,440.95	
Salaries	6,481.28	

Report of National Corresponding Secretary

(Continued from Page Ten)

counts in this contest! But, by the way, Nevada women have been voters for three years!

New York shines out among her sister states claiming recognition for net gains as the leader of all the states in membership. The W. C. T. U. Survey Map shows New York decorated with 55 bright red spots where new W's and Y. P. B's have been established since the Indianapolis Convention. There are now 1,084 local unions in the state. A red ribbon and a prize lecture by the state president were won by twenty-five unions for a gain of 50 or more members; a blue ribbon was won by sixty-two unions for a gain of from 25 to 50 members. Every county in the state nominated, on the National W. C. T. U. basis of 500 members, a delegate to the National Convention. Two counties are entitled to name four delegates; one, three delegates, and six, two delegates. And New York women are voters!

"What has the District to report this year?" The District of Columbia has set the standard for the country which looks to Washington for its models. The District of Columbia is free from the legalized saloon. The District of Columbia is setting a standard for future National conventions by its devoted service on behalf of the comfort of the assembled hosts, its untiring efforts to promote the happiness of delegates and visitors—all this under conditions which made the task seem one impossible of accomplishment. That with all else they were doing so well, the District of Columbia unions, white and colored, should add to their membership and share in the honors given the winners on Recognition Night makes us all very happy. We salute you, comrades. We congratulate ourselves that we are here.

In compiling figures from the state secretaries' reports I did not find, in many instances, exact data on the success of the drive for new members irrespective of losses. My report is necessarily, therefore, incomplete. But I am very happy to assure you that between 30,000 and 50,000 "rookies" have within the year volunteered for service in the army of the W. C. T. U. Between 1,200 and 1,300 new unions, W. and Y. P. B., have been organized. That is no small vote for preparedness of the finest, most womanly kind, is it?

Memorial Fund

Of all the W. C. T. U. funds none can ever exceed in significance and importance the Frances E. Willard Memorial organizing fund raised each year through the local unions for the purpose of extending and perpetuating the principles and work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. This past year isolated and needy places were reached with speakers and informing literature. New unions and renewed unions owe their existence to the organizer whose visit was made possible by this fund. Exhibits designed to educate and convince the skeptical that national prohibition is near at hand have been installed at Chautauquas, conventions, conferences and fairs. Mr. Paul Barnhart, who so successfully managed the prohibition campaign in Porto Rico, received his salary and traveling expenses as well as a big supply of campaign supplies from the Memorial Fund. The W. C. T. U. campaign in New Mexico was largely financed from it. Iowa, Ohio and New Mexico campaign literature committees literally covered their states with posters and leaflets secured from the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, through a special offer made possible by the Memorial Fund. National W. C. T. U. headquarters at Chautauqua, New York, was kept open for six weeks by an appropriation from this fund. The

Telephone, Express	2,607.44	
Postage	3,060.27	
Miscellaneous	1,184.69	
Convention Expenses, Indianapolis	157.88	
Total		$ 40,302.32

Union Signal Disbursements

Printing Union Signal and Young Crusader	$ 22,438.27	
Miscellaneous Printing	289.43	
Salaries	6,765.10	
Telephone, Express	86.42	
Postage	1,920.68	
Articles and Illustrations	1,148.37	
Premiums and Prizes	526.27	
Convention Expenses, Indianapolis	103.78	
Miscellaneous	1,979.38	
Total		$ 35,257.70
Time Deposits	$ 15,939.13	
Cash	13,522.22	
Total		29,461.35
Grand Total		$203,106.96

GENERAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT
of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
As of November 19, 1917

Resources—		
National W. C. T. U. Headquarters	$ 6,000.00	
Literature Building	13,600.00	
Literature Stock	22,354.69	
Furniture and Fixtures	6,469.26	
U. S. and Y. C. Subscription Lists	5,000.00	
Investments (Bonds)	52,365.44	
Time Deposits	15,150.00	
Cash	14,311.35	
		$135,250.74
Liabilities—		
Bequest Fund	$ 38,294.09	
Memorial Fund	7,431.26	
Campaign Fund	4,965.07	
National Balance	28,522.94	
Surplus	56,037.38	
		$135,250.74

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined the books, securities, and vouchers of the treasurer of the National W. C. T. U. and find them correct, and that the above statement correctly shows the financial condition of the organization as of November 19, 1917.

EDWIN F. PIERCE. *Auditor.*

Evanston, Ill., November 27, 1917.

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great departments of Work Among Foreign Speaking People and Work Among Colored People are maintained by the Memorial Fund.

From many missionary states, from Panama, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines we have the Macedonian cry, "Come over and help us." Our National president is casting longing eyes toward our new possessions, the Virgin Islands. The work of Annie Robbins opened the way for the prohibition victory of Porto Rico. Emma Dietrick, working in the little mining towns of Nevada seven days a week, forenoon, afternoon and evening, traveling to her next appointment by night, writes that the ministers beg that the National W. C. T. U. send an organizer to spend all of next year in that terribly hard field "where there are plenty of saloons and hardly any religion."

There is some danger that in the number of worthy appeals crowding upon us we shall forget or neglect the great constructive enterprises to which the W. C. T. U. is committed, which it is under sacred obligations to conserve. The mother heart has been poured out in the generous contributions for every kind of war work. The constructive work of the W. C. T. U. is just as much emergency war work as any of the other numerous campaigns now waging. We must maintain at home the standards for which our men are fighting over seas. The moral and spiritual forces of the nation must be conserved by "overcoming evil with good." Remember the Memorial Fund in your giving. The larger the fund the more efficient and the more extended will be the work of your organization department.

Lecturers and Organizers

When one reads that five states have been entered by W. C. T. U. lecturers and organizers, 10,000 toilsome miles traveled, 200 addresses made, 100 talks given to mothers, 10,000 pupils of the public schools addressed and 300 members secured for the W. C. T. U., one does not yet realize the work done. The twenty lecturers and thirty organizers formed into a board are due to appear before the convention Tuesday morning, and their "Reminiscences" will doubtless add flavor to the statistical reports filed in the office of the National corresponding secretary—I hope you will hear the story of the brewer's offer to the minister to pay him a year's salary to keep one of these women out of the town!

Headquarters

National W. C. T. U. headquarters in Evanston, Illinois, is the center from which radiates the work of the National organization as planned and ordered by National conventions. This national center reaches the field through six points of contact, the General Officers, THE UNION SIGNAL, the Publicity bureau, the Literature department, the organizers in the field, and the auxiliaries in every state and territory in direct touch with their local auxiliaries; while National superintendents of departments co-ordinate the more than forty lines of special endeavor with the general plan of work for the convention year. At this time when new organizations are springing up over night and when conservation and preparedness are the watchwords of the day, we may pause for a moment to consider with justifiable pride the machinery of the W. C. T. U. Conservation of effort, time, money, harmony—of, indeed, every factor making for work of the highest quality, exists in the Headquarters force, comprehending as it does four of the six points of contact I have just named, and comprising a loyal, trained, well-adjusted body of women from the president to the youngest stenographer. And surely it is a fine test of preparedness that in this world crisis, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union stands unique among women's organizations in having ready such thoroughly organized state and local auxiliaries, and such loyal superintendents of its far-reaching departments that no vital changes of organization have been necessary to meet the new duties.

Committee on Patriotic Service

I have referred again and again throughout this report to the war and to war work. I could not, if I would, dismiss from your minds or mine the struggle that is shaking the civilized world. Yet I am making an annual report—and annual reports are expected to be unemotional documents. So I shall try to tell you briefly, dryly perhaps, of momentous events in the history of the W. C. T. U.

It is many years since, in their wisdom, the founders of this organization made patriotism a part of our triune battle-cry, "For God, for Home, for Native Land." Early in the past year the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in co-operation with the National Council of Women, of which it is a part, prepared to engage in definite work under the government in bettering conditions for women. Almost coincident with the declaration of war and of a suggestion from governmental sources that the organized women could render service to their country, a myriad of organizations, big and little, old and new, hastened to offer themselves. The Council of National Defense appointed a Woman's Committee to consider the claims of these many agencies and co-ordinate the efforts of the approved organized forces of the women of the country in defense work for the nation. Many organizations federated with the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, created war councils and war boards, necessitating extra financial provisions, to direct their new activities. As it did not seem necessary for the National W. C. T. U. to take this course, the General Officers called to their aid the heads of the six departments most closely related to emergency service: Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, Legislation; Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, Soldiers and Sailors; Miss Lella M. Sewall, Flower Mission and Relief; Miss Mary E. Brown, Moral Education; Mrs. Lucia F. Additon, Temperance and Labor, and Mrs. Ella B. Black, Foreign Speaking People. The National Committee on Patriotic Service was organized with the six General Officers and these six superintendents as members. This committee recommended a similar combination of forces for every state, county and local union in the United States. The emergency or patriotic service to which the entire organization has been called is grouped under ten divisions:

1. Nation-wide Prohibition as a War Measure.
2. Soldiers and Sailors.
3. Relief Work.
4. Moral Education.
5. Women in Industry.
6. Americanization.
7. Co-operation with the United Committee on War Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy.
8. Community Interest.
9. Finance.
10. Membership.

This comprehensive program of war-time service met with immediate, enthusiastic response from every section of the country. State leaders realized that it could be made to harmonize all the resources of the W. C. T. U. The machinery was ready. Nothing was needed but the co-operation of committees organized on the plan of the National Committee, from the local union up. New York, Virginia, North Dakota, Southern California and West Virginia put the plan into operation at once. Other states followed. To be successful, the plan must be automatic, local to national. As this plan comes to be clearly understood, when the call for special effort to carry

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

Colorado White Ribboners at Work on Comfort Bags
Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, President of the Colorado W. C. T. U., Standing in the Center Background.

National W. C. T. U. President Speaker at Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the Missouri W. C. T. U.

FANNY TAYLOR

Patriotism and prohibition was the keynote of the wonderful convention of the Missouri W. C. T. U. held at Warrensburg, Nov 6-9. It was a big dry meet in a big dry town and county, with a week of dry, sunny, delightful weather and a company of dry, hopeful, enthusiastic women and men who kept the program moving to the rhythm of the "Make Missouri Dry" song.

It was a record-breaker as to the large amount of business transacted, splendid addresses, fine music, helpful devotional hours, executive sessions, conferences and committee meetings.

Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, president of the Missouri W. C. T. U., with untiring zeal and energy presided over every session from start to finish. About her were her splendid official board—Miss Roena E. Shaner, vice-president; Mrs. Lettie Hill May, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Emma G. Pitzer, recording secretary, and Mrs. Neva Thomas, treasurer. These fine women, with a large delegation, made the convention one long to be remembered.

A strong patriotic and prohibition resolution was adopted the first hour. The first day was devoted to an executive meeting in the Presbyterian church and a superintendents' efficiency congress in the Christian church, with a splendid patriotic service in the evening when stirring patriotic addresses were delivered by the state lecturers, Mrs. Neva Thomas, Mrs. Sylvester Wells, Mrs. Ross Hayes Schachner, and Miss Anna MacZentmyer. A large audience greeted the speakers.

For the 1918 Campaign

It was voted that a per capita tax of ten cents be assessed on the membership as a nucleus of the 1918 campaign fund. Pledges of $2,000 were made in a few minutes for state work. Squads of "four-minute" speakers are to be organized in each community to address ready-made audiences, movies, etc., and to visit each school district. Glee clubs, children's choruses and bands of Young Campaigners for Prohibition will be formed for the same purpose. Addresses and contests are to be given in each town and community and in order to emphasize the necessity of total abstinence, an opportunity for pledge signing will be provided at each meeting.

Four National and eight state lecturers and organizers told in fine short addresses, "How to Win Our 1918 Campaign." Thirty-five state superintendents gave new plans of work including campaign features. Mr. Elmer Ball, secretary of the Citizens Dry Alliance of Missouri (of which the Missouri W. C. T. U. is a part) gave a fine address on campaign methods.

National President Welcomed

When our National president, Miss Anna A. Gordon, arrived, the convention arose and expressed its great joy by giving the white ribbon salute and applauding vigorously. Mrs. Burger introduced our leader as "the beloved commander-in-chief of our white ribbon army." Miss Gordon's address was full of inspiration. She related many interesting and helpful experiences in connection with the Ohio and New Mexico campaigns and spoke just the words Missouri comrades needed. The largest audience of the convention greeted Miss Gordon and was plainly appreciative of the splendid service and leadership of this wonderful woman of fame.

Union Signal Rally Hour

The placards, posters, and map used at THE UNION SIGNAL rally convinced delegates of the need of the official paper and a large number of subscriptions were taken. Mrs. Lettie Hill May was assisted by Mrs. Margaret B. Platt of Evanston, Ill., who represented the National literature in the rally. There was also a suffrage pageant.

Thirty-five counties reported a gain in membership, and ninety-seven new local unions have been organized. The *Star-Journal* published a special white ribbon issue, containing a large part of the president's annual address. There were seasons of prayer for our boys in the service when many tears were shed. One-hundred-thirty-five mothers having sons and relatives in army or navy, were present at the convention. A large service flag floated in their honor. Every state officer was re-elected. Mrs. Burger's annual address was, as usual, eloquent and masterly.

Report of National Corresponding Secretary

(Continued from Page Twelve)

forward any of the work covered by it is made, the local unions will not fail to rise to duty and opportunity. As white ribboners come to see it is good sense and good citizenship to co-operate with the government through its authorized agencies, they recognize the value of a central committee in their own organization, through which these connections can be made and the patriotic work of the W. C. T. U. directed.

As white ribboners check upon their fingers the ten points of the W. C. T. U. war service program, they may well be startled at the proof that they have been in the vanguard of the army of patriotic Americans the emergency has called forth. No single subject of this program arranged to give the service our government finds itself in need of, presents an unfamiliar topic. Nine of them, National Prohibition, Soldiers and Sailors, Relief Work, Moral Education, Women in Industry, Americanization, Community Interest, Finance, and Membership are well developed phases of peace-time effort. Never before have trained women been in such demand. Never before have all the men and women of the country been so roused to the value of the things the W. C. T. U. stands for. Never before has it been so evident that every bit of work we do as an organization is patriotic service and in the present crisis is helping to win the war.

Thus I come back, inevitably, to mention of new members. The W. C. T. U. offers a tremendously big, efficient machine for enlisting, training and putting into the field of service to her country and to civilization, every woman, black or white, rich or poor, trained or untrained in America. I know of no other organization that can say as much. And the women of America are eager, as never before, to be enlisted. Let us in the year 1918, create in addition to the splendid force we now have, a "New National Army" of women for service to God, to Home and to Native Land!

Miss Gordon's Annual Message

For space reasons we publish this week only excerpts from the annual address of the National W. C. T. U. president. This comprehensive review of the gains and victories of the past year is invaluable as a reference book and should be not only in the private library of every W. C. T. U. worker, but have a place in public, school and college libraries. Order of National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill. Price, five cents per copy.

Books Always Acceptable for Christmas Gifts

The Life of Frances E. Willard, by Anna A. Gordon. Price, cloth, $1.50; morocco, $2.50.

A Great Mother (Life of Madam Willard). Price, $1.50.

Nineteen Beautiful Years. Price, 60c.

A Classic Town (Evanston). Price, $1.

What Frances E. Willard Said. Price, 75c.

What Lillian M. N. Stevens Said. Price, 50c.

A Modern Madonna, by Caroline A Stanley. A thrilling story of woman's legal disabilities. Price, $1.50.

The Man Who Forgot, by James Hay, Jr. Price, $1.37.

John Barleycorn, by Jack London. Price, $1.42.

Little Sir Galahad, by Phoebe Gray. Price, $1.42.

The Golden Lamp, by Phoebe Gray. Price, $1.42.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
EVANSTON, ILL.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

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The Path of Patriotism the Path of Prohibition

(Continued from Page Eight)

cause of drinking employes industry is paying millions of dollars annually in preventable losses by accident, spoiled work and inefficiency. * * * More than a million responsible positions in the United States, it is reliably computed, are now closed to the man who uses alcoholic liquors. "There is as much place in business for alcohol," affirms Mr. Edison, "as for sand in an engine." Speaking of the signs of the times, the *Brewers' Journal* said: "There are even companies and individual employers who threaten to discharge employes for drinking alcohol AT ANY TIME. They do not care if that is social and economic slavery; their main object is to protect their pocketbooks." Coal miners have always been the victims of a tradition that coal could not be dug and mines could not be worked without the assistance of John Barleycorn. Sturdy, sober, safe and sane minds now laugh at this senseless, out-of-date tradition. The Interstate Steel & Iron Company has issued a mandate protecting its employes from drink and its men cheerfully support the rule which keeps liquor off the premises. The success of the company is assured.

Enforce the Law

Since "Law is love and love is law" and "Love worketh no ill to his neighbor," the reign of a righteous prohibitory law is unselfish love in action. In the homes of communities thus protected are heard the laughter and songs of children. Industry and good cheer abound and there is respect for every beneficent law. Reared in such an atmosphere young citizens grow to manhood and womanhood educated to maintain the ideals of our American republic.

How can every prohibition community exemplify these ideals? How can better enforcement of a prohibitory law be secured? The altruistic unity of action and untiring industry used in obtaining the law must continue. An electric current of responsibility, personal and perpetual, must imbue such a body of community workers. In some states and cities measures making the laws more effective should be secured and law enforcing officials and sheriffs should be elected. Everywhere evil doers take fewer risks when they know the law in the shape of heavy fines and imprisonment is sure to lay its strong hand upon them. In license localities large numbers of blind tigers and bootleggers are always found. There they are happily at home. Unhappy is their lot and short is their stay in prohibition cities and towns that are under a good enforcement régime.

No longer do we need to argue this question. Necessity of enforcement is clear. What we really work for we get. Let us not be lulled into apathy concerning the activities of the liquor traffic in areas where a prohibitory law has been secured. It is at such points that the enemy masses its educational publicity, makes an adroit attack on public sentiment, and by subtle, undermining personal work in influential circles weakens the enforcement of prohibitory laws. If at such a time, while "on guard," the temperance forces are sleeping and indifferent there will be a rude awakening. You should be at war with non-enforcement as vigorously and valiantly as you were with the open saloon. See to it that unlawful conditions are promptly righted. The war against evil is a long campaign and there is no discharge in prohibition warfare. The "great undone" ought to haunt all workers in prohibition centers, and be the spur to continuous endeavor.

Enforcement of law is an important feature of our war emergency service. The liquor dealer who sells drink to men in uniform is a traitor to his country. At all hazards the men of the Army and Navy must be protected. Enforce the law. The law-breaker himself will be the one most benefited when enforcement becomes habitual and normal, and national prohibitory law, the law of love and the law of God, prevails.

A World Glimpse

We send sisterly and compassionate messages to our beloved comrades in Canada and over the sea—comrades who through suffering and sacrifice are bound more closely than ever to our inmost hearts. We greet our noble, generous-hearted Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle, the brilliant and sagacious leader of our World's W. C. T. U. forces; Miss Slack and Mrs. Sanderson, general officers; and our representatives in China, Japan, India and South America. Miss Flora E. Strout tells us a marvelous story of Burma's progress and we are glad to welcome her here on her brief furlough at home. We are keeping her busy prior to her departure in March for Malaysia and Ceylon. She is inspiring our United States women to greater zeal for temperance work in the Orient and around the world. Miss Hardynia K. Norville in South America, where alcohol is a blighting curse, is accomplishing prodigious results that will stir all Latin America. Japan's white ribboners move grandly forward. One of their choicest representatives, Mrs. Etsu Sugimoto, will speak to us at this convention.

Mrs. Goodrich, so long our representative in China, and Dr. Mary Stone, whose Chinese name I will not attempt to pronounce, are now reënforced by richly endowed Mrs. Ren Yen Mei and several young women who are giving their entire time to the service of the World's W. C. T. U. March 31, 1917, the Chinese republic accomplished its freedom from opium. The efforts to shake off the shackles of a century-old habit have been superhuman. Chinese students educated in the United States helped in the awakening of the republic.

The Light of Liberty

The awful calamity of war calls forth the noblest qualities of mind and soul and draws us nearer the great heart of the Eternal to whom alone we look to bring order out of chaos, calm out of convulsion. We believe that a miracle of blessing, now unseen, will be wrought out for all the warring nations. It is natural to dwell on the dark side of this conflict —its terrific loss of life, its colossal cost, its direful ravages upon the human race. For courageous souls who know the hidings of power in God, a crisis is a means of growth and refining of soul rather than a time of fear, depression and pessimism. "We see a star, a star ascending, the star of freedom; and its light forever white and burning shall shine upon us living or dying."

There is weight in the viewpoint of a staunch Friend, Hannah J. Bailey, who for many years was our World's National superintendent of the department for the promotion of peace and arbitration. No one could hold stronger convictions against war than does Mrs. Bailey. She thoughtfully says: "I fully believe that the prediction long ago given by God's prophets will some time come to pass and the blessed Prince of Peace will reign supreme. This war may have been permitted in order to help bring this about by showing people that love and unity are needed to make the world happy and a fit abiding place. I do not believe that any of the work of the followers of Christ will be in vain. 'All the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our God and of His Christ.' He and His followers shall have the victory."

The wonderful electrical illumination of the dome of the Capitol building of our republic and the permanent lighting of the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor are significant of the President's prediction that "Peace is coming to the world only with liberty." Democracy in its best sense, according to James Russell Lowell, is "merely the letting in of light and air." When our country is sympathetically responsive to the impact of true liberty of which prohibition is a vital part, then shall our great American republic send out to the waiting nations of the world the transcendent light that means "Peace on earth, good-will to men."

"They Break Not Their Ranks"

Never were we so proud of W. C. T. U. women. With the present high cost of printing we cannot follow conservation convictions and at the same time tell the entire wonderful story of progress. The

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year 1917 with its grave vicissitudes is no exception as to record of achievements. Rather does it far exceed any previous twelve months in that patriotic service has been added to the program of temperance effort. To hold our own in membership surprises the most optimistic among us—but to show a net gain is cause for mutual felicitation and devout gratitude. In every state and territory of the nation W. C. T. U. leaders of the grand divisions of our white ribbon army have given publicity to the valorous deeds and noble achievements of nearly 500,000 true Christian patriots. Editors, publicity experts, National Headquarters assistants, National organizers and lecturers, department superintendents, evangelists, the Young People's Branch of the National W. C. T. U., and the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch, state, county and local leaders, and the faithful rank and file all merit our admiring gratitude.

During the coming year as we traverse the road to victory let us heed the words of a seer given to Israel of old: "They march every one on his ways and they *break not their ranks.*" It is vitally essential to the life of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union that each local, county and state unit shall vigilantly maintain its own identity. Under the distraction and stress of war we must not set aside our educational and legislative propaganda, but in addition we must face squarely those duties which the present emergency presents. As our splendid forces become better adjusted to the insistent call of the war situation we shall find that vigorous pushing of our patriotic service program and sympathetic co-operation with other war service organizations can be made the means of increasing our membership, of strengthening our solidarity and of widely extending our influence.

Women are born conservers. Let us not lose sight of the fact that the organizations which make possible the most efficient emergency service must also be conserved. It would be deplorably short-sighted not to conserve the conserver and preserve the preserver. No limit should be placed on the amount of energy expended in the conservation and preservation of the specific agencies on which the defenders of our nation depend.

A man once said to the venerated Dr. Lyman Beecher, "You have too many irons in the fire." "Bless me, too many irons in the fire," retorted Mr. Beecher, "that cannot be. Why, a person ought to have all his irons in the fire and the shovel and tongs and the poker and the coal scuttle, too." Something of the good doctor's spirit should take possession of the white ribboner who immediately places an extinguisher on the work of the W. C. T. U. whenever and wherever a prohibitory law is secured. Our temperance irons must still be kept at white heat. The enthusiasm of children and young people must be continually rekindled that they in turn may swing out to the succeeding generation the light of a prohibitory law. Successful law enforcement will require shovel and tongs, poker and coal scuttle, and all the irons at our command.

At the present time the W. C. T. U. in prohibition communities has more than enough to keep it busy beyond belief if it shall carry on our program of war service. If this additional work were not prompting us to heroic endeavor, there are countless bits of civic housekeeping which white ribboners can undertake to the immense advantage of locality or commonwealth.

Thousands of women can be drawn to us by the opportunity to participate in our unique patriotic program. Prohibition has a new, vital significance to many who hitherto have taken only a superficial interest in the progress of the movement in our land and in the countries of the allies. Especially should we invite the mothers of our enlisted men to unite with our nation-wide and world-wide organization, well termed, "Organized mother-love." The W. C. T. U. affords them the privilege of translating their quenchless mother love into patriotic devotion as they help drive from America and Europe the traffic in liquor and in vice.

We must be prepared to take our full part in the mighty constructive temperance program that will be ready for us at the close of the war. Only with trained, disciplined, well organized forces can we adequately hold our place in the ranks of the temperance hosts. While we co-operate with all other agencies it is of vital moment that we break not our ranks but alongside the banners of our various nations fly our own W. C. T. U. colors.

The worst foe of democracy is the liquor traffic. Arrayed against this colossal wrong and united for the triumph of democracy, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union may well adopt this new slogan: "Patriotism and Prohibition, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable."

Do Your Christmas Shopping Early!

For economic reasons we must this year choose practical gifts. What will be less expensive, give less trouble to the busy sender, and more joy to the recipient than a year's subscription to the Regular Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL ($1.00 for new subscribers, upon request beginning with the issue of December 6—including the four National Convention numbers—and running until January, 1919), or the Campaign Edition (monthly, 35 cents), or *The Young Crusader* (25 cents)? A suitable remembrance for the pastor, physician, business man, teacher, up-to-date worker along all lines, the busy mother, the invalid, school children and college young people.

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Evanston, Illinois

QUIZ ON THE ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL PRESIDENT

The use of these questions as a part of local union programs is suggested.

1. Name the states and territories on the 1917 prohibition honor roll.

2. What prohibition measures have been enacted by Congress since the last National Convention?

3. Tell something of the victorious campaigns in Utah, Indiana, New Hampshire and New Mexico.

4. What can be said of the anti-liquor victories in the Captial City and in the territories of Alaska and Porto Rico?

5. Why is the failure to adopt the constitutional prohibition amendment in Iowa not regarded as a victory for the liquor interests? What is the encouraging feature of the 1917 Ohio prohibition campaign?

6. Tell the story of the adoption by the Senate of the resolution submitting to the states an amendment for National Constitutional Prohibition.

7. Why is the New York suffrage victory a triumph for the anti-liquor forces?

8. In what way does the present conduct of Germany furnish striking confirmation of the findings of science concerning beer?

9. Explain the attitude of the industrial world and the labor movement toward prohibition.

10. How does Miss Gordon show that "The path of patriotism is the path of prohibition?"

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Author of "In His Steps"

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has been portrayed by the author before his Sunday evening congregations. Every dramatic climax, every incident has been tried on his sympathetic hearers. They found it good and only when they did was Dr. Sheldon willing to give it to the world. Thus this story lives as few do, for it *has been lived* and it vibrates with the vital force of real life. It is not wholly fiction. In fact, it is largely true, and its characters are only faintly camouflaged, so that old acquaintances might easily recognize in them the very human folks they once have known. But we aren't going to tell you the story here. We couldn't do it well enough.

Dr. Sheldon's new novel surpasses all of his previous works in thrilling human interest and moral power. "Howard Chase" is a church story, but intensely human.

"Howard Chase" will be published serially in the Christian Herald beginning December 12th. It may eventually be published in book form, but subscribers to the Christian Herald will be able to read it without one cent of extra expense. Dr. Sheldon's new story alone is well worth the subscription price.

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VITAL HUMAN STORIES FROM RUSSIA, by Maynard Owen Williams.
THE GREATER UNITED STATES, by Frank G. Carpenter.
DRAWINGS AND POEMS, by Robert Riggs and Margaret E. Sangster.
NATIONAL BIBLE PICTURE STUDY
FROM ONE WOMAN TO ANOTHER, and other articles By Margaret E. Sangster.
ADVENTURES IN NEIGHBORING, by Vera L. Connolly.
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West Washington to Push National Constitutional Prohibition

The opening of the thirty-fourth annual convention of the West Washington W. C. T. U. was preceded by a three hours' consecration service in charge of Rev. Wilhelmina T. D. McCullough, state Evangelistic superintendent, with such leaders as Libbie Beach Brown, Anna Osborn and Rev. Abbie Danforth.

The convention proper was called to order by Mrs. Harriet B. Dunlap, state president, after which greetings were read from Miss Anna A. Gordon, the National W. C. T. U. president, Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, National treasurer, and Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, both of whom were for so many years leaders in the West Washington W. C. T. U.

The county presidents' hour, under the heading, "On the Firing Line," brought to the platform the leaders in thirteen counties, each of whom claimed for her county the most successful warfare against the foes of home protection.

Mrs. Nettie Hallenback and her helpers, Mesdames Wallace, Townsend and Additon, most ably handled "The Tobacco Menace." The memorial service, conducted by Mrs. Lottie Sahlbom, was one of the most precious hours of the convention. Mrs. Jackson Silbaugh pleaded for the organization of a Y. P. B. by every local union and for the banding together of our young people "For God and Home and Every Land." She also urged continued work for a woman's reformatory in the state as one of the effective methods of helping to combat the social evils of today.

"The Effect of the War on Child Life" was ably presented by Dr. Maybelle Park, assistant medical inspector of the public schools of Seattle, who pointed out that in England, since the beginning of the war, juvenile delinquency has trebled, due to the breaking down of the educational system, the stopping of child-welfare work, the premature employment of children in agriculture and munition factories, but above all, to the loss of home influence. When the father is at the front and the mother is at the factory the child has no one to keep it from going wrong.

Hon. Ernest Lister, governor of Washington and a strong advocate of prohibition, gave one of the evening addresses and urged continued uplift work.

Senator Wesley L. Jones, our champion of National Constitutional Prohibition, fresh from Washington, D. C., brought inspiration for renewed activities and the hope that the Christmas gift to the Nation may be the news of the adoption of the referendum to the states of a prohibition amendment to the United States constitution.

Mrs. Harriet B. Dunlap, the able leader of the white ribbon forces during the past year, was unable, on account of home ties, to serve longer as president, and was reluctantly released. Miss Mary E. Brown, National superintendent of Moral Education and Race Betterment, was elected to succeed her. The other state officers were re-elected, as follows: Vice-president, Mrs. C. Belle French; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth E. Thayer; recording secretary, Mrs. Ella H. Booker; treasurer, Mrs. Lola J. Flagg.

SIDELIGHTS FROM SHAKESPEARE ON THE ALCOHOL PROBLEM

Temperance Lesson Manual. By Christine I. Tinling. New, 72 pages. Price, 15 cents.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLIII | EVANSTON, ILL., DECEMBER 13, 1917 | No. 48

CAMPAIGN PLANS
for National Constitutional Prohibition
Adopted at National W. C. T. U. Convention at Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL SERVICES: Thursday, January 24, to be observed by local unions as a Day of Prayer for National Constitutional Prohibition, with an appropriate program; all clergymen to be requested to make special mention of this subject on Sunday, January 20; special program to be given in Sunday schools on that day; programs to be outlined by the National W. C. T. U.

APPEALS: Resolutions, telegraphic and personal appeals for National Constitutional Prohibition with the six-year clause eliminated, to be sent to Representatives and Senators, according to the directions of the General Officers of the National W. C. T. U.

ELECTIONS: That we work for the election to our state legislatures of men who will vote for the ratification of the Federal prohibition amendment.

FUNDS: Every state to contribute at the rate of one dollar per union to the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund for National Constitutional Prohibition.

FOR PROHIBITION STATES: Concentrate on the work for National Constitutional Prohibition rather than initiate new state-wide campaigns, while patriotic demands are so exigent. Hold what has been won; make prohibition effective through law enforcement; give wide publicity to the benefits of prohibition; co-operate definitely with a campaign state under a plan made by the General Officers of the National W. C. T. U.

FOR STATES IN CAMPAIGNS: The greatest asset for National Constitutional Prohibition is to win additional prohibition states. A pending prohibitory law belongs to the people and success demands united forces and subordination of all other issues. Use up-to-date methods; make detailed survey of the state's relation to the liquor traffic; have campaign teams of men and women, speakers and singers; provide display advertising for unions.

EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGNS: Emphasize the necessity of total abstinence. Promote universal pledge-signing.

CHANNELS OF EDUCATION: Essay, oratorical, declamatory medal and original poster contests; Loyal Temperance Legions, Young Campaigners for Prohibition, Young People's Branches, Sunday Schools, Young People's Church Societies, speakers, literature, the press and "Americanization" plans for the foreign born.

CO-OPERATION: We express profound appreciation of the spirit of co-operation shown by the boards of temperance of the various denominations. We hail with delight the awakened interest of women's missionary societies and women's clubs in National Constitutional Prohibition and seek closer co-operation with all religious, fraternal and patriotic organizations of women.

DEMONSTRATIONS: Multiply posters, poster parades, poster hikes, and billboards; arrange exercises, playlets, cantatas, pageants, and other spectacular programs; encourage community singing of prohibition songs; use exhibits in conventions, windows and other public places, illustrating the financial and other phases of the drink problem.

STATE PAPERS: The January issue of state W. C. T. U. papers to devote space to plans for National Constitutional Prohibition.

SPEAKERS: Every platform representative of the W. C. T. U. shall be prepared to show that prohibition is patriotism and that conservation of national resources demands the destruction of the liquor traffic.

WAR MEASURES: In the interest of efficiency, conservation of manhood and material resources it is, first: the duty of every citizen to abstain from alcoholic liquors during the period of the war and to this end the circulation of war-time pledges is urged; second: we, the mothers of the nation's defenders, appeal to Congress to give complete and immediate war prohibition.

COMMITTEE: ADRIANNA HUNGERFORD, Chairman.
LILIAN A. SHEPHERD, Secretary.
STELLA B. IRVINE. MARGARET DYE ELLIS.
FRANCES E. BEAUCHAMP. MAMIE M. CLAFLIN.
E. L. CALKINS.

House Judiciary Committee, by Vote of 15 to 5, Reports Favorably Resolution Submitting to States National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

OPENING OF CONGRESS — PRESIDENT WILSON DELIVERS MESSAGE — HON. F. H. GILLETT, STAUNCH FRIEND OF REFORMS, TO BE REPUBLICAN LEADER IN THE HOUSE

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS. National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

The first Monday in December being the day prescribed by the Constitution of the United States for the annual meeting of Congress, the second session of the Sixty-Fifth Congress convened December 3, 1917. In the Senate, Vice-President Marshall was in the chair and the chaplain of the Senate, Rev. F. J. Prettyman, offered a fervent prayer. Sixty-eight Senators then answered to the roll-call. Sessions in both Senate and House were formal and brief. Notification was made to the President by a committee of the Senate and House of Representatives that a quorum of each House was assembled and that Congress was ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make.

Senator La Follette of Wisconsin formally announced to the Senate the tragic death of his colleague, Senator Paul O. Husting, who was shot by accident during a hunting trip. As a mark of respect, Senator La Follette sent to the desk a resolution requesting an adjournment of the Senate for the day.

In the House, the Speaker, Champ Clark, presided and upon taking the Chair was greeted with hearty applause. Prayer was offered by the blind chaplain, Rev. H. N. Couden. Three hundred and forty-five Representatives then answered to their names and several new members were sworn in. Announcement was made of the deaths of Senator Husting and Representative Martin of Illinois, after which the House adjourned until Tuesday, December 4.

President Wilson Delivers Message to Congress

December 4 was a great occasion in history. On that day the President of the United States went to the Capitol to deliver his message to Congress. After the regular opening the members of the Supreme Court, in their judicial robes, led by Chief Justice White, marched in a dignified manner to seats in front of the rostrum and soon thereafter members of the Senate, led by Vice-President Marshall, entered the Chamber. In a short time the sergeant-at-arms announced the President of the United States. Every one rose as President Wilson, accompanied by a committee of Senators and Representatives, walked briskly to the clerk's desk immediately in front of the Speaker's rostrum. He was greeted with tremendous applause which lasted fully a minute. After shaking hands with the Vice-President and the Speaker, the President began his message to Congress, speaking in a carefully modulated voice which carried to every part of the crowded galleries. Every listener was eager to catch every word of what is considered to be one of the world's great statements. Faces were tense, but when some particularly forceful sentiment was expressed, the applause was deafening.

"Our Present and Immediate Task Is to Win the War."

The President began by saying that eight months had passed since he had addressed the Congress and that great events had transpired since then. After referring to the causes of the war, among other things he said: "Let there be no misunderstanding. Our present and immediate task is to win the war, and nothing shall turn us aside from it until it is accomplished. Every power and resource we possess, whether of men, of money, or of materials, is being devoted and will continue to be devoted to that purpose until it is achieved. Those who desire to bring peace about before that purpose is achieved I counsel to carry their advice elsewhere. We will not entertain it. We shall regard the war as won only when the German people say to us, through properly accredited representatives, that they are ready to agree to a settlement based upon justice and the reparation of the wrongs their rulers have done. They have done a wrong to Belgium which must be repaired. They have established a power over other lands and peoples than their own, over the great empire of Austria-Hungary over hitherto free Balkan states, over Turkey, and within Asia, which must be relinquished.

"We intend no wrong against the German Empire, no interference with her internal affairs. We should deem either the one or the other absolutely unjustifiable, absolutely contrary to the principles we have professed to live by and to hold most sacred throughout our life as a nation.

TEXT OF PROPOSED FEDERAL PROHIBITION AMENDMENT AS ADOPTED BY THE UNITED STATES SENATE

The manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the constitution by the legislatures of the several states, as provided in the constitution, within six years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by Congress.

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"We Are Seeking Permanent Foundations for Peace of the World"

"The wrongs, the very deep wrongs committed in this war will have to be righted. That, of course. But they cannot and must not be righted by the commission of similar wrongs against Germany and her allies. The world will not permit the commission of similar wrongs as a means of reparation and settlement Statesmen must by this time have learned that the opinion of the world is everywhere wide awake and fully comprehends the issues involved.

"We are seeking permanent, not temporary, foundations for the peace of the world and must seek them candidly and fearlessly. As always, the right will prove to be the expedient.

"What shall we do, then, to push the great war of freedom and justice to its righteous conclusion. We must clear away with a thorough hand all impediments to success and we must make every adjustment of law that will facilitate the full and free use of our whole capacity and force as a fighting unit.

"One very embarrassing obstacle that stands in our way is that we are at war with Germany but not with her allies. I therefore very earnestly recommend that the Congress immediately declare the United States in a state of war with Austria-Hungary. Does it seem strange to you that this should be the conclusion of the argument that I have just addressed to you? It is not. It is, in fact, the inevitable logic of what I have said. Austria-Hungary is for the time being not her own mistress but simply the vassal of the German government. We must face the facts as they are and act upon them without sentiment in this stern business. The government of Austria-Hungary is not acting on its own initiative or in response to the wishes and feelings of its own peoples but as the instrument of another nation. We must meet its force with our own and regard the Central Powers as but one. The war can be successfully conducted in no other way.

"The Very Existence of Democracy and Liberty Threatened"

"The purposes of the Central Powers strike straight at the very heart of everything we believe in; their methods of warfare outrage every principle of humanity and of knightly honor; their intrigue has corrupted the very thought and spirit of many of our people; their sinister and secret diplomacy has sought to take our very territory away from us and disrupt the Union of the States. Our safety would be at an end, our honor forever sullied and brought into contempt were we to permit their triumph. They are striking at the very existence of democracy and liberty.

"It is because it is for us a war of high, disinterested purpose, in which all the free peoples of the world are banded together for the vindication of right, a war for the preservation of our nation and of all that it has held dear of principle and of purpose, that we feel ourselves doubly constrained to propose for its outcome only that which is righteous and of irreproachable intention, for our foes as well as for our friends. The cause being just and holy, the settlement must be of like motive and quality. For this cause we entered the war and for this cause will we battle until the last gun is fired.

"A supreme moment of history has come. The eyes of the people have been opened and they see. The hand of God is laid upon the nations. He will show them favor, I devoutly believe, only if they rise to the clear heights of His own justice and mercy."

We regretted that hundreds of delegates to the forty-fourth convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which was held in Washington December 2-7, could not attend this important session of Congress, but special tickets are provided for the occasion, each Representative having but one and each Senator two. These are usually given to members of their families. However, a goodly number of our white ribboners did secure tickets and were in-

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PATRIOTISM DOMINATES FORTY-FOURTH NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

"EVERY WHITE RIBBONER A PROHIBITION PATRIOT" ITS SLOGAN

Editorial Correspondence

An all-pervasive spirit of patriotism dominated the National W. C. T. U. Convention held last week in Washington, D. C. Taking as its keynote, "The Path of Patriotism is the Path of Prohibition"—the theme of the annual message of the National W. C. T. U. president, all who participated in the occasion sounded a clear, strong, unfaltering note of ardent love and loyalty to America.

On the program appeared the names of some of the foremost patriots of the nation—men and women who in Congressional halls or as leaders of great organized patriotic efforts, are enlisted in their country's service as truly as though they wore the khaki.

Mr. Bryan Speaks to Immense Audience

At the mass meeting Sunday afternoon, December 2, at Poli's Theater, an immense audience listened to a masterly address by the Great Commoner, Hon. William J. Bryan, every paragraph of which was permeated with fervid patriotism. An hour before the time announced for the meeting an army of men and women eagerly awaited entrance to the theater. A few minutes after the doors were opened the house was filled, pit, parquet, galleries and platform, and hundreds could be seen standing.

Mr. Bryan's optimistic prediction that the present Congress would, before adjourning, pass both the resolution submitting a prohibition amendment to the Constitution and a war prohibition measure met with enthusiastic response—Mr. Bryan was simply voicing the conviction of every delegate to the great convention.

Sunday evening's meeting furnished a "surprise" program. Conscripted as substitutes, three prohibition patriots of the first magnitude kept the audience from indulging in regret that Congresswoman Jeannette Rankin and some others, who had been expected, failed to appear. United States Congressmen Charles H. Randall of California, Stuart F. Reed of West Virginia and M. Clyde Kelly of Pennsylvania did some rapid firing of prohibition-patriotic oratory.

One of the most delightful unexpected features of the evening was the appearance of Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War, as a soloist. Mrs. Baker's rendering of Kipling's "Recessional" was rich and forceful. Most graciously she responded to an encore and sang with tenderness and spirit Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Miss Gordon's Eloquent, Comprehensive Address

The big event of Monday morning was the annual address of the National W. C. T. U. president, Miss Anna A. Gordon. It was a comprehensive, eloquent, logical review of the progress of prohibition the past year, enlivened by witty comments and characterizations that delighted the hearer.

The large part of this message was given in THE UNION SIGNAL of December 6. In the afternoon Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, National treasurer, gave interesting reports, which were printed in full in last week's paper.

Welcome Night Full of Enthusiasm

On Monday evening the delegates and visitors were formally welcomed to Washington as citizens of the United States, and by virtue of that fact, citizens of the Capital city. Unusually gracious was the greeting of President Brownlow of the Board of Commissioners of the District, who won all hearts by his tender tribute to his white ribbon mother and reference to the fact that his first successful literary effort as a boy was the writing of an essay on Frances E. Willard, which won a prize in Sunday school and

Statue of Frances E. Willard, which occupies a place in Statuary Hall, the National Capitol, was a center of interest to all Convention visitors and was constantly referred to by Convention speakers.

was published in THE SIGNAL. Mr. Brownlow's speech will be given in a later issue, as will a further account of Welcome evening.

Record-Breaking Attendance—906 Voting Delegates

By Tuesday morning it was realized that the convention was record-breaking in attendance. The Credentials Committee reported 906 voting delegates on its list, each representing a constituency of 500 members—the largest convention in the history of the National W. C. T. U.

Tuesday morning was devoted to organization business and to delightful "Ramblers' Reminiscences" by the lecturers and organizers.

The afternoon meeting was a succession of surprises, each and all of a delightful variety. They began with the appearance of Hon. Jeannette Rankin, Congresswoman from Montana, who gave a spirited speech on a free press as related to the temperance question. Surprise Number 2 was weighty, numerous and masculine—the Board of Temperance of the Methodist Episcopal church, which had been holding a meeting in the city and adjourned to visit the convention in a body. Led by Bishop William F. McDowell, they filed onto the platform and were greeted by enthusiastic applause. Bishop McDowell, Dr. Clarence True Wilson, Deets Pickett, Dr. Elmer Williams, the fighting parson of Chicago, and a dozen others gave brief, pointed, pithy speeches. Look for them in the next issue of THE SIGNAL. It was a wonderful afternoon, everyone agreed, and at its close John G. Daily, the author of "A Saloonless Nation in 1920," sang that history-making prophecy in song, and with Mrs. Frances W. Graham, led the convention in the triumphant chorus,

"In 1920, with ballots plenty,
A saloonless nation we shall be."

The victories in the states and territory that had won prohibition during the past year were lived over again Tuesday evening, when the presidents of these successful commonwealths told in forceful, eloquent language to a realistic Uncle Sam and Aunt Columbia, "how they did it."

Wednesday was a red letter day in the history of the official papers. At the morning meeting there was inaugurated a tremendous "drive" for doubling the circulation and in response to a rousing appeal by Mrs. Addie B. Parsels for THE UNION SIGNAL and Miss Mildred Moody for *The Young Crusader*, over $17,000 in new subscriptions were pledged.

Julia C. Lathrop, chief of the Children's Bureau, and Dr. Harvey W. Wiley were the "stars" of the afternoon. When you read their speeches next week you will agree that they displayed great powers of illuminating the subjects with which they dealt.

Every hour, yea, every minute of the convention, was devoted to patriotic utterances, but on Wednesday evening it specialized on "Patriotic Work of the W. C. T. U." The National superintendents of the six departments which have been doing definite work along these lines told of their achievements in demonstration or speech.

At the close of this presentation, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, discoursed for fifty minutes in her inimitable fashion on the history, purpose and plans of that committee and the part of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in its work. Rich, rare and racy was every paragraph of her speech, which SIGNAL readers will later have the opportunity to read.

All National Officers Re-Elected

Election was the special order for Thursday morning. Voting for the National General Officers was conducted with the usual enthusiasm, resulting in the re-election of Miss Anna A. Gordon as president; Mrs. Ella A. Boole, vice-president-at-large. Mrs. Frances P. Parks, Corresponding secretary; Mrs. Elizabeth P. Anderson, recording secretary; Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, assistant recording secretary, and Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, treasurer.

Mrs. Josephus Daniels and Mrs. Thomas A. Edison Visit Convention

During the morning many distinguished visitors were introduced, among them Senator Fernald and Senator Hale, both of Maine, and three Congressmen from that state; also Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, who brought greetings from her distinguished husband, and Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, who came to invite the delegates to an informal reception at her home that afternoon.

The story of the wonderful progress of prohibition in Canada occupied the

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Prohibition Proves Its Worth in Virginia, Says Former Wet Publisher

Prohibition in operation in Virginia has won to its standard almost the entire number of its former enemies. John Stewart Bryan, publisher of the Richmond *News-Leader*, a former opponent of prohibition, declares, "Prohibition of the bone dry sort works in Virginia. Even 'wets' admit that, and there are very few 'wets' left because improved conditions consequent upon cutting off economic waste through alcohol have converted nearly every opponent that prohibition had. Personally I was very much opposed to prohibition, because I feared it would be impossible to enforce it in a city the size of Richmond.

"In Norfolk the experiment seemed most doubtful because it is on the sea and filled with seafaring men who expect to drink when and where and what they please. Yet Norfolk is as dry as Sahara. Of course, whisky can be bought, but in such small quantities and at such prices as practically not to affect city life. Numbers of men in Norfolk told me that without prohibition Norfolk would not be endurable under the present influx of soldiers and sailors, and the dry situation had worked out so well that if a new election for prohibition were left entirely to those who voted 'wet' at last election, the city would go overwhelmingly dry.

"It is unquestionably a shock to the feeling of personal freedom not to be allowed to 'git drunk and fight in peace,' but the larger satisfaction of increased health and happiness and the general elevation of the standard of life has, I am sure, determined the South to stand by prohibition as an unshakable principle of administration."

National Grange Passes Three Prohibition Resolutions

The National Grange, patrons of husbandry, in its fifty-first annual session in St. Louis, passed resolutions urging President Wilson, as a military necessity, to make the United States dry immediately; asking the House of Representatives to concur in the resolution already passed by the Senate to submit a prohibition amendment to the constitution, and appealing to the President to establish seven liquorless days a week. The liquorless days, says the resolution, are in line with the meatless and wheatless days established by the food administration.

Fruit Growers of California Urge Closing of Saloons

The fiftieth convention of the Fruit Growers of California, in recent session in Pasadena, endorsed the movement to close the saloons of the state during the period of the war as one of the means of meeting the labor shortage situation. Efficiency in the labor employed in the production of fruit is decreased 25 per cent by the presence of saloons, declared the fruit growers.

Beer and Tobacco War Enemies Says Irving Fisher

Prof. Irving Fisher, in a lecture delivered to a Yale University audience, on "The Economic Aspects of Food Conservation," scored the liquor traffic as the "greatest of our pro-German enemies within." "We use up in beer daily," he said, "enough grain to make 6,000,000 loaves of bread, or nearly enough to supply the soldiers of all our European allies." He also attacked the tobacco organizations.

Ban on Sale of Liquor to Philadelphia Coal Drivers

Philadelphia coal wagon drivers must be total abstainers during working hours as a result of an order issued by Francis A. Lewis, coal controller, whose power is backed by the government machinery, says the *Washington Times*. Saloonkeepers are forbidden to sell to the drivers of coal wagons between the hours of 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. Failure to live up to this mandate will result in an appeal being taken to the liquor license court to refuse renewing the license of the offending party.

"In such a crisis as this," Mr. Lewis said, "something drastic must be done to relieve legitimate suffering, and this office is going to see to it that saloonkeepers do not impair the system by helping men to get intoxicated. During the day it's going to be 'The Water Wagon Is the Place for Me' to the letter."

HONOR ROLL

—of—

PROHIBITION STATES AND TERRITORIES AND DATE OF GOING INTO EFFECT

Maine (Constitutional)	1851
Kansas (Constitutional)	1880
North Dakota (Constitutional)	1889
Oklahoma (Constitutional)	1907
Georgia (Statutory)	1908
North Carolina (Statutory)	1909
Mississippi (Statutory)	1909
Tennessee (Statutory)	1909
West Virginia (Constitutional)	1914
Alabama (Statutory)	1915
Arizona (Constitutional)	1915
Virginia (Statutory)	1916
Colorado (Constitutional)	1916
Oregon (Constitutional)	1916
Washington (Statutory)	1916
Arkansas (Statutory)	1916
Iowa (Statutory)	1916
Idaho (Constitutional)	1916
South Carolina (Statutory)	1916
Nebraska (Constitutional)	1917
South Dakota (Constitutional)	1917
Utah (Statutory)	1917
District of Columbia (Statutory)	1917
Alaska (Stat.)	†Jan. 1, 1918
Indiana (Stat.)	†April 2, 1918
Michigan (Con.)	*April 30, 1918
New Hampshire (Stat.)	†May 1, 1918
Montana (Con.)	*Dec. 31, 1918
New Mexico (Con.)	†Oct. 1, 1918

Porto Rico	†March 2, 1918
Canal Zone	

*Enacted 1916. †Enacted 1917.

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1918

Utah††	Missouri	Florida
Minnesota	Wyoming	Nevada

††Now has statutory prohibition. Will vote on constitutional amendment.

California City Votes Dry

Santa Monica, Cal., in a wet and dry election held December 5, voted to close its saloons and prohibit the sale of liquor in cafes.

Governor Brumbaugh Predicts Dry Pennsylvania

Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania, in a Thanksgiving sermon delivered in Pittsburgh, enumerated among other causes for thankfulness the fact that the outlook for prohibition in his state is better than it has ever been.

"I thank God, King Alcohol is on the retreat. Isn't it significant that in a time of world-wide test, when a man is called upon to do a man's part, it is recognized that he cannot do it unless King Alcohol is first banished? There are now twenty-seven 'white' states in America, and the outlook is better now than it has ever been for Pennsylvania to become dry in the very near future."

Prohibition Well Enforced in Texas County

From a police standpoint, Dallas county, Tex., is greatly improved under prohibition, says the *Journal* of Dallas. The chief of police, the district attorney and the sheriff are pledged to law enforcement and their efforts, plus the $5 imposed for drunkenness, are reducing to the narrowest possible margin violations of the prohibition statute.

"An illustration of the comparatively peaceful condition is shown in the night reports which have been turned in since local option became effective. With very few exceptions, practically every record is worded, 'Beg to report a very quiet night,'" recently said John W. Ryan, chief of police.

"There is no organized bootlegging and no bootlegging in a big way being carried on in Dallas county," said District Attorney Lively.

"Considering the proximity of Fort Worth and Dallas and the ease of communication between the two, it is rather remarkable how well the law is being observed. The really splendid co-operation of the police department and of county officers, with my department, is largely responsible."

Sheriff W. K. Reynolds affirms that there have been no operations on a large scale and that the activity of the officers in prosecuting disorderly houses has done away with much selling that might have been expected from these sources.

Commercial Paper of South Dakota Enumerates Benefits of Bone Dryness

So successful has been the operation of prohibition in the state of South Dakota that the *Commercial News*, a trade paper published in Sioux Falls, has felt the call to spread abroad to its readers in other parts of the United States who may not have first-hand knowledge of the workings of prohibition, the benefits of the dry law as seen in Sioux Falls and throughout the state. Bankers, merchants, hotel keepers and men in every line of business were interviewed concerning the effects of prohibition. Seventy-five per cent of those interviewed, says the *Commercial News*, are strongly in favor of the present condition of dryness and would not go back to the old order of things under any circumstances.

Queen of Holland Approves Universal Suffrage Bill

Queen Wilhelmina is reported to have endorsed the constitutional revision bill which was finally adopted by the states general. The bill provides for universal suffrage and proportional representation.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN ADDRESSES CONVENTION

MAKES STRONG APPEAL TO CHRISTIAN CONSCIENCE IN BEHALF OF PROHIBITION AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE

I esteem it not only a privilege but an honor to be invited to participate in the program on this occasion, when for the first time the Woman's Christian Temperance Union holds a National Convention in a Capital that is dry. (Applause.)

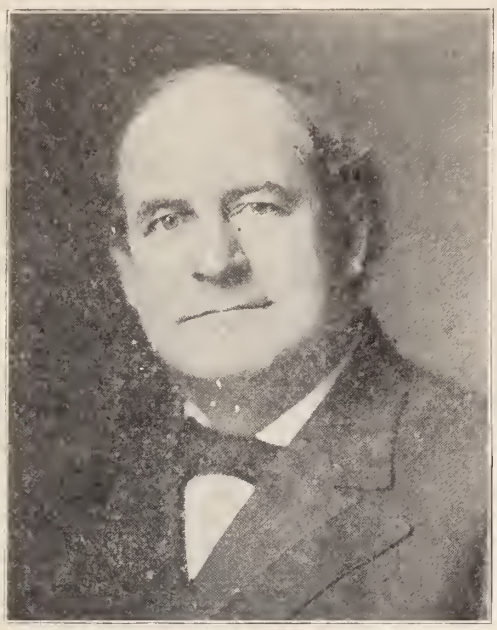
I am interested in this organization personally—by marriage! (Laughter) and by heredity! (Laughter.) My mother was a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union when I was a boy, and my wife was connected with it when she was a girl, and it was because a Christian father and mother taught a little boy in southern Illinois to believe in total abstinence, and because another Christian father and mother taught a little girl in central Illinois to believe in total abstinence, that when the boy and girl were grown and married, and sojourned for a little while at the National Capital, (Prolonged applause), they, as a result of the teaching received in their youth, and especially, I think, because of the work of this mighty temperance organization, united in banishing intoxicating liquor from the table when diplomats were officially entertained in Washington. (Applause.)

I do not know how much of the firmness of my convictions on this question is due to the influence that this great society had upon my mother at a time when my opinions were being moulded, and the fundamental principles of my character were being laid, but I do know that no one goes beyond me in respect for this organization, or in the estimate that I place upon the work that it has done. And I am not speaking words of flattery when I say to you that I believe that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is the greatest organization among women that the world has yet known! (Applause.) When you remember the forty-four years of its life, when you recall the number of thousands who have received inspiration from it, when you bring to mind the wide field that it has covered, and the persistent effort that it has made in behalf of great reforms, whose righteousness has been demonstrated by their continuous growth, until now they are within sight of triumph and victory,—when you remember all these things, I believe you will agree with me that human history has so far given us no other organization among women that has reached the high point of usefulness that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has done. (Applause.)

Therefore, I repeat that I feel honored to be invited to address this organization at this time, and I desire to spend the time that it is proper for me to occupy, in giving to these good women a few words of encouragement. If any women do not need encouragement, I think it is the women who belong to this organization (Applause), for they have demonstrated that they find sufficient encouragement in their own conviction of right, and duty, to dispense with encouragement from the outside; and it is fortunate that they had this inward source of encouragement, because for many years there was no other source from which to draw it. (Laughter and applause.)

They were the pioneers in two great reforms, and for a great many years they labored without any great evidence of progress made, and without any large assurance of an early victory for the causes in which they were enlisted.

Before speaking of the temperance side of their work, I would like to say a word about another line along which they have been toiling; I think that when they united woman suffrage with prohibition they showed a knowledge of woman and a knowledge of the nation's need. (Applause.) Woman suffrage is just as sure to come in every state and in this nation as tomorrow's sun is sure to rise. (Applause.) It had been growing even before it received a stimulus from this war, and it is interesting to note that the very arguments that have in the past been most universally used against woman suffrage are now turned to its advantage. The one argument relied upon to defeat woman suffrage in the past has been that a woman could not take a man's place in war; that is, if a woman could not fight she should not vote; and that has been put forward as the unanswerable argument when all other arguments had been overthrown. I remember that when I was a boy, we had a stanza in our grammar that has often come to my mind,—"God moves in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform. He plants His footsteps on the sea and rides upon the storm." And it's one of the mysterious workings of Providence that war, that heretofore stood in woman's way when she appealed for the right to vote, has now become woman's aid, and is helping her to secure the ballot, not only here, but throughout the world. (Applause.)



Hon. William Jennings Bryan

Just before this war came on, the Parliament of Great Britain refused to listen to woman's appeal, but a few weeks ago, by an almost unanimous vote, Parliament declared the purpose of Great Britain to extend suffrage to women, when the war was over, and since that time, only a few days ago, by a unanimous vote, municipal suffrage was extended by the act of the House of Commons.

And we find that this leaven is spreading in France, and we discover that in Russia it has been taken for granted ever since the exile of the Czar that suffrage there would include suffrage for women on equal terms with men.

And in our own country we have seen an adverse majority of something like 200,000 in the state of New York turned into a majority of nearly 100,000, and the Empire State now takes the lead! (Prolonged applause.)

It is not necessary now to enter into any argument because the presumption today is on the side of woman suffrage. She has had to combat that presumption in the past, and a presumption is a very important thing in the life of a reform. To illustrate the value of a presumption, let me remind you that young men are not permitted to vote until they are twenty-one because of the presumption that exists before this time against their intelligence. The law that denies to them the right to vote until they are twenty-one rests on the presumption that until they reach the age named they haven't sense enough to vote intelligently, and this presumption is so strong that they are not even allowed to make a valid deed to their property. Someone has called attention to the fact that a young man is allowed to marry before he is allowed to make a deed to his property, but only as a basis for the suggestion that the government allows a man to throw himself away before it permits him to throw his property away! (Laughter and applause.) I say until a man is twenty-one the presumption is against him, but the day he is twenty-one the presumption crosses over to his side. Before that day, no matter how smart he thinks he is, nor how smart he actually is, the presumption is against him; but after he is twenty-one, no matter what an ignoramus he is, he is presumed to be intelligent enough to vote, and you cannot prevent it or overcome the presumption.

In the beginning the presumption is against every proposed reform. The conservatism of the nation is such, aye, the conservatism of the human mind, that a man who produces something new is presumed to be wrong on the theory that never having been it ought never to be! (Laughter.) Everyone with a new idea has to combat that presumption, and has to appeal against it, and the burden of proof is on him. But there comes a time in every reform that succeeds when the presumption passes over to the side of the advocates of the reform, and after that the presumption is on the side of the reform and the burden of proof is on the one who opposes the reform.

Last year every party in the United States declared in its platform that the time had come for the extension of suffrage to woman on equal terms with man; and when every political organization in the United States recognizes the righteousness of a reform the man who opposes it has brought upon himself the burden of proof to show why he differs from the judgment of all the nation expressed through the leaders of all the parties.

And, if you will pardon me, I will take just time enough to show what a difficult task the man has who does oppose woman suffrage. Let me state five undisputed facts upon each of which there rests a presumption in favor of woman's capacity for suffrage.

The first is that man trusts woman when he marries her. From the time of his marriage she, more than anyone else, will determine his happiness and his success. If a man has enough confidence in woman to put himself in her hands, it raises a presumption that he could afford to put the ballot in her hands, unless he thinks the ballot is harder for a woman to manage than a man! (Laughter.)

In the second place, man trusts woman when he makes woman his partner in the finances of the family, and the more completely she is his partner the better, as a rule, are the finances of the family managed. I know the papers have their cheap wit about the amount of money that

women spend on Easter hats, but we might just as well be honest and admit that if men spent no more money foolishly than the women do, there would be more money in the savings banks. (Applause.) If a man can afford to trust his

GOD NEVER MADE A NORMAL HUMAN BRAIN THAT NEEDED TO BE STIMULATED TO ACTION BY ALCOHOL.

wife as his partner in the finances of the family, it raises a presumption that he could afford to trust her as his partner at the polls.

The third fact is that the father has such confidence in the mother that he entrusts her with the care of the body, the mind and the soul of the child. And if a woman is fit to be trusted with the care of the child, in the development of its body, in the training of its mind, and in its spiritual development, it raises a presumption that she might also be entrusted with the ballot.

The fourth fact is not less convincing. A large majority of the men who vote never go beyond the eighth grade of the common school, and therefore all they have learned from books about the continuance of their own government they learn from the women who teach in the public schools. (Laughter.) Now, if a woman knows enough to teach man all he ever knows (Laughter), then woman ought to know enough to use the ballot.

The fifth fact is that nowhere where woman suffrage has ever been tried has it proved a failure. No state or nation that experimented with it ever went back to manhood monopoly of the ballot. My friends, it is not true of everything we try in politics that it is established the first time we try it, and we know that experience under a policy is the final test of a policy in government; but wherever woman suffrage has been tried, it has succeeded; wherever it is an issue in a new state, women who call themselves "anti-suffragists" go out and appeal to men not to put this burden upon woman. Why, if they think that it is a burden, and that women do not want to bear it, don't they go into the states where women vote, and where by their own vote they can relieve themselves of the ballot! (Laughter.) Why do not they go there and organize the women for themselves? But an anti-suffragist never goes into a state where women can vote. She never trusts the question to woman, but just appeals to man not to put this burden upon woman. Anyone who knows women as well as I do (Laughter) knows that if you put a burden on a woman and she does not want to bear it, she will get rid of it. (Laughter.) It rests on the good women of the states where women vote to say that they would have borne this burden all these years, and borne it in silence, too! Think of a woman bearing a burden in silence! (Laughter.) The fact that nowhere where it has been tried has there ever been a movement to go back to a manhood monopoly of the ballot is proof conclusive that it has been a success. More than that, you will find in every state where it is presented as a new issue that those men who profit by vice and make money out of sin are opposed to woman suffrage. How can you explain that the wicked are united in this opposition to woman suffrage? There is only one explanation, and that is that they know instinctively that woman's conscience is against their business. If the wicked oppose woman suffrage that wickedness may thrive, why don't the righteous unite to invoke woman's conscience in the day of their righteous cause that the cause may triumph? (Applause.)

But, my friends, there's an argument that I regard of more weight than any I have given you, and with that I shall turn from this question. It's the "mother argument." It's the right of a mother to a voice in the environment that shall surround her child. I love my three children, I think as well as a father can, but I am not in the same class with my wife when it comes to the love of a child; and I do not put any father in the same class with the mother in the love of a child. If you would know why it is that a mother's love for a child is the sweetest, most tender, and most lasting thing in the world, you will find the explanation in the Bible where it says, "Where your treasures are, there will your heart be also." The child is the treasure of the mother; she invests her life in the child. Two thousand years ago, when the mother of the Gracchi was asked, "Where are your jewels?" she pointed to her sons and said, "These are my jewels." The mother's life trembles in the balance when the child is born, and for years that child is the object of her constant care. She expends upon it her nervous force and energy; she endows it with the wealth of her love, and she dreams of what that child is to be and do; and, oh, if a mother's dreams only came true, what a different place this world would be! And the most pathetic struggle that this world knows is not the struggle between armed men upon the battlefield; it is the struggle of a mother to save a child when wicked men lay snares for it and set traps for it; and as long as you give the ballot to the men who conspire to rob a home of a child, it is not fair, and no one dares to say it is fair, to tie a mother's hands while she struggles to protect her home and save her child. (Applause.)

If there's such a thing as justice in this world, the mother has a just claim to a

AMONG THE COUNTLESS MILLIONS OF MEN GOD NEVER CREATED ONE STRONG ENOUGH TO BEGIN THE USE OF LIQUOR WITH CERTAINTY THAT HE WOULD NOT BECOME ITS VICTIM.

voice in the shaping of the environment that may determine whether her child will realize her hopes or bring her gray hairs in sorrow to the grave. And because I believe that God has planted in every human heart a sense of justice, and that this mother argument appeals irresistibly to this universal sense of justice, I believe that more than any other argument it will batter down all opposition, and in the end open woman's pathway to the polls.

How shall we secure woman suffrage? Well, my friends, I have long since adopted the policy of securing anything in the way of reform and then commencing to fight for something better, as soon as that is secured. (Applause.) And, therefore, I am in favor of the adoption in every state of the Union of the amendment to the Federal Constitution conferring suffrage on woman to the same extent that it is conferred on man. And I am in favor of statutes in every state going as far as statutes can until the amendment can be secured, and then I am in favor of securing just as soon as we can an amendment to the Federal Constitution (Applause) conferring suffrage on women everywhere. In other words, believing that woman suffrage is right, believing that it is the thing for our country, believing that the world needs woman's ballot more than woman needs the vote, I am in favor of suffrage at all times and everywhere, and secured by every possible means (Applause); and I hold the victory in New York (Applause) is a good omen, and I hope that it will have an influence sufficient to secure from the Congress soon to assemble an amendment to the Federal Constitution giving woman the ballot. (Applause.)

Now, my friends, so much for woman suffrage. The women understood when they started out to get prohibition that by such a proportion of women as they could bring into the arena would they secure the laws they wanted, and they would keep them after they secured them. And now for just a little while I want to speak to you of the fundamental basis upon which this great organization has been doing its work, and I beg to suggest to these good women that their work will not be done when we secure an amendment to the Federal Constitution and make our nation saloonless. (Applause.) Their work will still continue, for all our fight rests upon the horribleness of alcohol as a beverage, and we will not be sure of keeping the ground we gain except as we cultivate among people a knowledge of the effects of alcohol upon the system, and excite in them not only a desire to fight it themselves, but a willingness to become teachers to others.

In Statuary Hall at Washington there is the statue of a great woman, who, for many years, was the head of this organization. What is the value of her life? It was under the leadership of Frances Willard (Applause) that we began teaching in the schools the effect of alcohol upon the system, and I believe it will be of sufficient importance to keep this organization growing and at work even when it has celebrated the advent of prohibition as a national policy in the United States. (Applause.) And so, for just a moment, I want to speak on that foundation principle upon which all of our effort is based. It is that alcohol is a poison, that when it is taken into the body it weakens the physical man, weakens the mental man, and menaces the moral man. That proposition is either true or it is false. If it is false, then no temperance speech ought ever to have been made; no Woman's Christian Temperance Union ought ever to have been organized, and no law ought ever to have been passed regulating or restraining the manufacture, sale or use of intoxicating liquor. All that has been done, all that is to be done, all that shall be done hereafter, rests upon the single proposition that alcohol is a poison to man's body.

I will now lay down three propositions,—I make no reservations, I put no limitations upon them. They appeal to all ages, and to all people.

The first is that God never made a normal human brain that needed to be stimulated to action by alcohol. The second is that among the countless millions of men God never created one who was strong enough to begin the use of intoxicating liquor with certainty that he would not become its victim. And, third, that there is no time in a human life after which man is immune from danger.

If these three propositions are true,—that no normal brain needs alcohol, that no man is strong enough to be sure that he will not become its victim, and that there is no hereafter in which it is safe to begin, there can be no excuse for the use of alcohol.

But this organization has the letter "C" in its name. It's the Woman's *Christian* Temperance Union, and its first appeal is to the Christians of the country. And, my friends, I believe that just now we ought to make an appeal to the Christian conscience of the nation in order to persuade Christians to give up the social glass rather than have their influence on the side of intoxicating liquor. (Applause.)

THERE IS NO TIME IN A HUMAN LIFE AFTER WHICH MAN IS IMMUNE FROM DANGER FROM THE USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR.

Let me give you three arguments, which I believe to be unanswerable from the Christian standpoint:

The first is that a Christian having given himself to God and to Christ in serv-

ice, has no moral right to take into his body that which will impair the value of the service he has to render, and he has no moral right to contract a habit which may not only destroy his capacity for service, but his disposition to serve. Every man who has fallen into a drunkard's grave, disgraced, has passed through that period when he hoped that he could break away when he wanted to and let it alone when he wanted to, but he has overestimated his strength, and fallen a victim to the appetite. No Christian man can afford to take the risk that every man takes who begins the use of alcoholic beverages.

The second is that the Christian has no money that he can spare for intoxicating liquor. There are so many noble causes that appeal to a Christian heart that I know not how a Christian can justify before his own conscience the wasting of any money on intoxicating liquor. Those in charge of home missionary work will show us that there are sections in the country where there are neither churches nor Sunday schools for lack of funds. They will show us those engaged in foreign missionary work—areas of the earth's surface with millions of inhabitants to whom the light of the Gospel has not yet been carried for lack of funds. Little Christian colleges are starving to death for lack of money, colleges, which if properly equipped and supplied, would be entwining spiritual development with the training of the mind. With altruistic developments, church enterprises, so many of these things sorely in need of funds, how can a Christian get down on his knees in the morning and pray to his Heavenly Father, "Thy kingdom come," and then rise up and spend for alcohol money that he could spare to hasten the coming of God's kingdom on earth! (Applause.)

And how can a Christian put his influence on the side of a habit that brings tens of thousands to the grave every year? All religion is propagated by example, and the Master himself says that we should so live that others, seeing our good work, may be constrained to "glorify the Father." Christians, we will have enough to answer for when we stand before the judgment bar of God without having a ruined soul rise to testify that our example led him to ruin. The great Apostle said, if eating meat would make his brother to offend, he would eat no meat. It was not because he did not like meat; it was because he loved his brother better than he loved meat. And what Christian man can stand before his fellow Christians and admit that his fondness for intoxicating liquor is greater than his love of his brothers, whom he might save by setting them a good example?

These are three arguments which I believe can not be answered from a Christian standpoint; and, my friends, our work must go on, commencing with the young, and it must be done among all classes, men and women both, that we may bring a nation of total abstainers up behind a law that makes the saloon an outlaw under the American flag. (Applause.)

But this organization long ago decided that this nation could not afford simply to appeal to people to avoid the use of liquor, and at the same time license men to put the temptation before them. There is a test of sanity that I think the founders of this association must have heard about. It is this: If you have doubts or questions about a man's sanity, put him in a tank of water, give him a bucket and tell him to dip the water out of the tank, and then turn on a faucet, and let the water in while he dips it out. If he goes on dipping without stopping the water from running in, you may consider that he is insane; but if he is sane, he first turns off the faucet, and then does his dipping. (Applause.) And so the founders of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union decided that they must stop the running in, and by law they have sought to take the saloon away from each community, and they have acted wisely, I think, in supporting everything restricting the saloon within reach. They have tried to shorten its hours for doing business; they have tried to put on laws restricting and restraining, but looking forward all the time to the complete and total prohibition of the saloon anywhere and everywhere. They have commenced with the small unit; they have organized their forces and fought in the cities and the towns; they have fought in the counties where they had county option; they have fought in the states where they could get state prohibition, looking always to the time when they could secure national prohibition. They were wiser than I. I have lived until within the last few years under a delusion. I thought that people would vote for prohibition in their towns before they would in their counties, that they would vote for it in their counties before they would in their states, that they would vote for it in their states before they would in the nation; and I therefore thought we would have an overwhelming majority in favor of prohibition in our towns and local communities before we had a chance of carrying it in the nation. I discovered that I was mistaken in the basis upon which I calculated. I found that the argument that had most influence with the voter was an assurance that the law could be enforced, and that the larger the unit the more easily could the law be enforced. (Applause.)

And, therefore, I found that men who would not favor prohibition in one town when an adjoining town had saloons, or would not favor it in one county when an adjoining county sold liquor, or would not even favor it in one state when an adjoining state had it, would favor it in the nation, for then it would be wiped out everywhere. (Applause.) And it was the discovery that I was building my argument upon a false foundation that convinced me that the day of national prohibition was near at hand. (Applause.) And I have seen the logic that I had disregarded. I have seen it indicated in elections. In my home city, for instance, we had something like twenty-five saloons, and the last time they voted on the subject, the wets had a majority of something like 1,000, but when they had a chance on state-wide prohibition, the city of Lincoln went dry by 3,000 majority. (Applause.) I have found elsewhere that communities that would vote wet when the election was left merely to the community, would vote dry when they joined with other communities to make the state dry. And I am satisfied that there are a great many people, aye, thousands, tens of thousands, if not millions, who have opposed state-wide prohibition who will vote for nation-wide prohibition.

Then let me remind you of an advantage we have in the ratification of a Federal amendment. Most of our states require more than a majority of the legislature to submit a constitutional amendment. In my state, our constitution requires three-fifths of both houses. Therefore, as long as the liquor interests could control no more than two-fifths of either house, they could prevent the submission of a prohibition amendment, and it was not until they secured the initiative and referendum that we were able to submit the question, and when it was submitted, Nebraska, as you know, went dry by 29,000 majority! (Applause.)

Let me call your attention to the experience of Texas. Last summer Texas, in its Democratic primary, where more than 300,000 Democrats voted, declared in favor of submission, and when the legislature met it lacked about two only of having two-thirds of both houses in favor of submission, but because their constitution said that they must have two-thirds of both houses, they were not able to submit a prohibition amendment, and the constitution of Texas ties the hands of the people so that a minority in favor of the saloon can prevent a majority of the people from having their will in this matter; but if we had a Federal amendment submitted, a majority of the legislature could ratify such an amendment, and while Texas could not go dry as a state, great influence could be exerted in favor of prohibition in the nation. (Applause).

You will find that the wet vote is largely centered in the cities, and that the state legislature is therefore likely to be dry even when the total vote of the state is wet. Take the state of Ohio. We came within less than 2,000 of carrying the amendment in Ohio, that is, according to the returns! (Laughter.) I think the chances are we carried Ohio! (Applause.) Over in the city of Cincinnati I am not sure that they intended fraud; I think they are so accustomed to fraud that they can't tell an honest vote from a dishonest vote! (Laughter and applause.) But they had to find two bunches of votes after the polls closed in order to save that state from going dry. But I was informed the other day that while they secured, because of a big wet vote in two or three cities, a bare majority against prohibition, we carried sixteen Congressional districts out of twenty-two, and that means we would have the legislature of Ohio voting upon

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

RESOLUTION

SUGGESTED FOR ADOPTION BY CHURCHES, MISSIONARY SOCIETIES, YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES, CLUBS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS, AND BY PUBLIC MEETINGS GENERALLY. W. C. T. U. SPEAKERS ARE URGENTLY REQUESTED TO SECURE FROM ALL MEETINGS WHICH THEY ADDRESS THE ADOPTION OF THIS RESOLUTION

RESOLVED, That we are in hearty favor of National Constitutional Prohibition and will do all within our power to secure favorable action by the United States Congress on the joint resolution for a referendum to the states of the amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture, sale, transportation and importation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

Adopted by..... *representing*.....*people,*

.....*191* .....

(Signature of president or chairman)

County..... *City*..... *State*.....

(To be sent, when signed, to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill.)

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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Evanston, Illinois, December 13, 1917

Prohibition a Boon to Utah Mine Operators

According to James H. Wolfe, assistant state's attorney general of Utah, who is in charge of the prohibition bureau of the state, mine operators are expressing satisfaction over results of the bone dry law.

Formerly, the mine operators tell Mr. Wolfe, there was always a scarcity of men immediately after pay day, because the miners remained away from their work anywhere from two days to a week or ten days. Some even "jumped their jobs," he says, after a "spree," and employers were constantly put to the necessity of hunting other men to take their places. This condition, Mr. Wolfe says, had a tendency to reduce production from the mines, because it was always difficult to get men to take the places of the absentees on short notice. While the fact was known and guarded against as well as possible, there nevertheless was constant trouble from this source.

Since the prohibition law has got to working in good form men stay at their mine work with splendid regularity, Mr. Wolfe asserts, and the mine output is therefore greatly increased without the old inconvenience. This the assistant attorney general regards as a great benefit now that maximum metal production has become a war necessity.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS
Order copies for your local union, public, college and Sunday school libraries. Every white ribboner will need one for reference. Send to the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill. Price, 5 cents per copy.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY NATIONAL PRESIDENT IN HER ANNUAL ADDRESS

That we strenuously push the passage of the Sheppard-Gronna-Webb-Smith bill for a referendum to the states on National Constitutional Prohibition. The joint resolution has passed the Senate; effort must be concentrated on the House and on the elimination of the six-year clause. That all local unions closely follow the plans adopted by the convention for this mighty campaign and also press through letters and telegrams to members of Congress such additional measures as the legislative superintendent at Washington and the General Officers of the National W. C. T. U. may endorse.

That members of the Young People's Branch and the Loyal Temperance Legion be given a definite part in our patriotic service and in our legislative program nationally, as well as in state and local campaigns. Let us constantly seek to develop their alertness and enthusiasm.

That the W. C. T. U., especially in prohibition localities, take a more aggressive part in the enforcement of law by arousing public sentiment, by giving to pulpit and press the provisions of the prohibitory law and by furnishing evidence of violations; that wherever liquor law violators are on trial, groups of white ribboners wearing the white ribbon, strengthen the backbones of judge and jury by their influential presence in the court room.

That we create prohibition and law enforcement sentiment by holding at populous centers, W. C. T. U. State and Interstate Campaign Conferences.

That we multiply our benefactions for the brave men of the Army and Navy, and continue our co-operative patriotic service plans.

That total abstinence principles be given a new strong impulse. That we everywhere emphasize the value of pledge-signing and of a life of sobriety.

That the W. C. T. U. in prohibition territory in state, county, city or town, inaugurate the custom of an annual celebration in honor of the prohibition law.

That we renew our efforts to secure from Congress a bill for the payment of contributors to the Ellen M. Stone Ransom Fund.

That at this opportune time we seek to show our genuine good will toward all foreign-speaking people; creating toward them a community attitude of friendliness and helpfulness; that we aid Americanization plans far more vigorously. The urgent need of national solidarity and of the extension of the principles of brotherhood among the 8,000,000 foreign-speaking people in the United States cannot be over-stated. Here is a grand field of endeavor for local unions in localities blessed with a prohibitory law. This vitally needed work will answer the frequent query, "What next?"

That we make more intensive and insistent the work and the principles of the W. C. T. U.; that we urge temperance women of the churches and clubs with whom we are now co-operating in emergency service to identify themselves with the W. C. T. U.

That our educational propaganda should be strongest in populous license centers where John Barleycorn is strongest in adherents and in autocracy. That we have a big city campaign in 1918, a campaign of personal work and publicity in advocacy of patriotic total abstinence and prohibition through pulpit, press and platform.

That special effort to get out the woman's vote be made at all elections.

That local unions, in connection with parliamentary drills or Christian citizenship meetings, arrange public forums or parliaments where the duties of citizenship shall be studied and discussed.

That the dictums of famous scientific, military and medical men against the use of beer be given the widest publicity through posters and press.

That local unions give to wage-earners in mills or factories National W. C. T. U. literature, and publicity to prohibition utterances of labor leaders.

That social centers as substitutes for the saloon be introduced in license and prohibition localities.

That we oftener utilize W. C. T. U. window, fair and poster exhibits to make converts among the masses who furnish for such exhibits a moving audience reached by no other advocate or argument.

That residents of dry states aid in securing prohibition in license states by sending to friends in such localities items clipped from local papers testifying to the good results of prohibition in the business life of a community, and urge the importance of asking editors in license localities to publish these unanswerable arguments.

That we aim to secure a W. C. T. U. day or a W. C. T. U. speaker at all Chautauquas and fairs; and whenever practicable plan for street and open air meetings or automobile speaking and literature distributing trips.

That we endeavor to secure in all states an annual Temperance Day in the public schools; urge wider observance of World's Temperance Sunday, and give to public libraries and the libraries of Sunday schools, day schools and colleges, temperance reference books and our up-to-date prohibition map; and endeavor to hold in every public school a scientific temperance instruction essay contest.

That in public schools and on Temperance Day in the Sunday schools we emphasize the injurious effect of the cigaret, and that we post in public schools and public places the anti-tobacco law.

That we promote the circulation of The Union Signal, *The Young Crusader*, *The Temperance Educational Quarterly* and the splendid output of our publishing house, including posters, charts, stereopticon slides, exhibits, campaign supplies, literature and books. "If I could put the Campaign Edition of The Union Signal in the home of every doubtful voter in this county I'd guarantee to carry the county for prohibition," was the sensible statement of a business man in a western state during a state-wide campaign.

That in addition to the membership goal which may be agreed upon for 1918 we endeavor to accomplish three things:

A local union in every community in our nation;

Every county in the United States organized for the W. C. T. U.

An honorary member for every regular member in each local union.

That we push W. C. T. U. publicity work by the use of the ready-print and plate service furnished by the National W. C. T. U. Bureau of Publicity.

That we organize for the W. C. T. U. our dependencies, including the Virgin Islands. After fifty years of effort for their purchase, these fifty far-away islands have been added to the United States possessions. On April 3, 1917, the Stars and Stripes were raised as these new possessions passed definitely under the authority of our government.

That we commemorate the Jubilee birthday of the National W. C. T. U. in 1924 by completing the raising of a jubilee thank-offering fund and by reaching a high membership goal; that we designate our jubilee fund "A W. C. T. U. Jubilee Foundation for the Advancement of Total Abstinence and Prohibition."

PASTOR OF HISTORIC WASHINGTON CHURCH EULOGIZES WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Characterizing women as "the binders together of society, the beautifiers of life, the preservers of morals, and the inspirers of religion," Rev. Harry Dawson Mitchell, pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist church, delivered a convention sermon of great power on the morning of Sunday, December 2. The service was held in the historic church in which President McKinley and President Grant worshipped. It was beautifully decorated with flag draperies and the altar was banked with wheat, corn, and fruits of the field. The National president and other General Officers and the president of the District of Columbia W. C. T. U. were in the pulpit. The body of the church and galleries were filled with W. C. T. U. delegates and visitors. Dr. Mitchell said in part:

The presence of so many good women, who have wrought so heroically and gloriously in the field of the world's endeavor, representing as they do an organization which has been a most potent agency in accomplishing such magnificent results in the outlawing of the liquor traffic, prompted me this morning to speak not specifically on the theme of temperance and prohibition, but on the general subject, "The Influence of Women in the World's Activities."

Such a topic opens the door to the broadest kind of discussion. There was a day when many good people, like Judas, would hurl obstacles in the way of woman, and prevent her if possible from serving the human race in any other capacity except that of motherhood, a time when such a work as Mary wrought for our dear Lord was condemned, and when it was considered an act of presumption on the part of woman to attempt to leave the beaten path in order to make a contribution to the world's great work.

Our Lord in His acceptance of the service, and in His commendation of the work that Mary wrought, blazed the way for woman, so that this great system of religion which we call Christianity has emancipated her and opened to her endeavor the doors of preferment and honest toil everywhere.

The centuries have forced upon the world the conclusion that whenever or wherever God puts His spirit upon a soul, giving it a message or a mission, recognition must be accorded to that one regardless of sex.

We repudiate the statement that the Scriptures teach the divine right of kings. We laugh at the man who, in this day, says he can prove the righteousness of human slavery out of the Scriptures. In this glorious day, when human freedom and democracy are the ideals of every soul who has caught the light of the breaking day of "the Kingdom," we would stamp one as "off balance" who would command that woman keep silent either in the church or state. It is her God-given right to be heard.

If she has a message, Jesus Christ says to all who would hinder her in the giving of it, "Let her alone," and the day of grace in which she now lives says, "Give it."

If she has a song to sing, Jesus Christ says, "Let her alone," and this day says, "Sing it."

If she has a vision of service, Jesus Christ says, "Do not stop her," and this day says, "She has a right to do it. Get at it."

If any door of opportunity opens to her this age would smite the hand that would close it on her.

There is glory enough to go all around. I would not rob any one or any organization of a scintilla of praise in this day of moral achievement, but never suffer the crown to be torn from the brow of Frances Willard, nor allow the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to be eclipsed by the brightness of any later sun that arises across the horizon of moral endeavor.

—Rev. Harry Dawson Mitchell.

So we find woman in every profession; toiling in every craft; battling in the forefront of every reform, taking her place in the world's great work, and in this day, that our industries may not suffer, leaping into the breaches made by the going to the battle front of our noble men to preserve freedom in the earth—3,000,000 girls and women are today working in the munition factories in England.

She is breaking her alabaster boxes, pouring out her loving service in hospital camps and on battlefields. Her fingers are busy weaving, weaving, knitting, knitting that our boys may not feel the cold as they stand like a wall against the enemy. She is away from the comforts of the fireside and the luxuries of society seeking to guard the morals of our boys, or toiling to put heart into many a homesick lad as only a woman can do.

And who will dare stop her? It has seemed to me that my Christ—Mary's Lord—stands in our midst today saying with new emphasis, "Let her alone"—and out she goes to her toil and sacrifice with heaven's benediction upon her.

We welcome this new departure. May our precious women fully realize their mission and may they be watchful of the influence they exert, is our prayer. If woman fails, then the whole fabric of society and civilization disintegrates, for in my humble estimation the future of this world is to be determined by our women.

I do not know of any characterization of woman and her work that surpasses that of Caroline Hazard, when before the students of Wellesley College a few years ago she said, "Women are the binders together of society, the beautifiers of life, and the preservers of morals." I would add, "She is the inspiration of religion."

Is she not the bond that encircles society and prevents its total disintegration? What is the unit of human society? Dispute it as you may, God has builded the whole fabric of human society on the one foundation of the family.

What is the outward expression of the family? Not a mob, nor a club, nor even a house; it is the home.

Who is the soul of a home? Who is the heart, from which goes out the warmth and life which holds the home together? Who? It is rather ludicrous to say it is a man. He may be the provider of a home but never the maker of a home.

Most of you are familiar with that beautiful poem by Will Carleton, "The First Settler's Story." The old man, a wanderer on the earth, tells the story of his brutal treatment of his young wife who, like a true woman, went with him to the far west to build their home amid all the loneliness of the western frontier. It was in an unguarded moment that he spoke the word which drove her out into the night to seek the cows in the storm. She searched and found them, only to fall in death on the cabin floor. But all that night he searched for her and there is no finer expression in the English language than the words Carleton puts on his lips:

"Three times again my cabin home I found
Half hoping she might be there, safe and sound;
But each time 'twas an unavailing care
My house had lost its soul; she was not there."

The bonds that bind together the homes of this world and thus bind together society are the wives and mothers and women. They hold together the units which make society.

And woman is the beautifier of life. The influence of the beautiful upon moral character and spiritual life is a recognized fact. That is the reason God placed us in the midst of the beautiful. And is it not in abundance? There is beauty everywhere. Why? It is all about us to influence us for good. It is hard to imagine what we would be if we were compelled to live in the midst of everything hideously ugly and repulsive. It would undoubtedly be reflected in our characters.

I cannot reason it out why some folks would seek to incorporate into our civilization the customs of the heathen. It is a marked decline and a serious disadvantage to us to place on our writing desks and mantel-pieces the copies of heathen images. Of all the hideous fads, the most hideous is the "billikin." Is there anything beautiful about such an image? Oh, the horror of it all! Ugly, repulsive, depressing rather than exhilarating, for commercial reasons we simple-hearted people buy them and look on them and try to force a laugh. Do you not know that heathenism is only the reflection of its gods and goddesses?

I know the love of the beautiful, or the science of esthetics will never make a bad heart good, but the change of ideals from those which are ugly to those which are beautiful and refined is a long stride toward God.

That is particularly the mission of women. They are the apostles of order and the missionaries of the beautiful.

God has made woman the embodiment of grace. Physical beauty is found in her. You can always tell when she is around because of the touches of beauty and refinement in office and home.

This world suffers a distinct loss and society a stunning blow when woman permits herself to become coarse and vulgar. She is the beautifier of life.

Woman is the preserver of morals. That may seem to be according her an unusual place in the world's work, but it is the truth.

Is it not true that universally there is an inherent regard for the virtue and nobility of true women? Every one is ready to smite the man or woman who dares to challenge the inherent virtue of the female sex. The startling exceptions to the rule only emphasize the truth of my statement.

Above all the restraining influence of law, woman is the mighty bulwark against the inundating tides of immorality. Will you tell me who have been the relentless foes of organized evil? Who but the women of our land?

I read the history of the war against the double standard of morals and I cannot fail to discover that women have been the instigators and furnished the fighters against this monstrous wrong in society.

I read the history of the winning warfare against the organized forces of the liquor traffic, and to whom must the credit be given? The very pioneers in this great crusade were women who, like Joan

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

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Colorado	146.03	152.45	32.58	167.00
Connecticut	138.50	138.43	34.57	285.29
Delaware	65.00	70.26	9.50	54.50
District of Columbia	36.00	30.00	.....	100.00
District of Columbia (No. 2)	8.00	6.00	2.00	3.00
Florida	28.80	127.64	102.86	150.00
Georgia	228.45	204.60	30.49	150.00
Idaho (North)	28.55	30.60	.....	51.41
Idaho (South)	37.35	46.00	23.05	26.00
Illinois	434.20	416.96	60.07	179.60
Indiana	242.04	233.80	4.60	12.25
Iowa	128.74	178.38	34.27	247.16
Kansas	293.90	172.00	77.41	145.16
Kentucky	114.38	95.15	25.18	93.11
Louisiana	39.80	25.60	.....	9.00
Maine	206.35	202.40	38.59	104.50
Maryland	208.27	229.16	33.56	155.00
Maryland (No. 2)	.....	.....	.....	1.50
Massachusetts	251.10	242.94	61.35	95.88
Michigan	207.65	235.80	13.00	258.00
Minnesota	280.04	233.06	27.62	254.00
Missouri	292.25	277.56	84.77	264.00
Mississippi	50.00	47.80	.....	10.40
Montana	59.00	91.10	2.05	100.00
Nebraska	34.00	49.75	7.00	107.00
Nevada	8.00	8.00	.....	.....
New Hampshire	100.30	89.10	32.48	134.75
New Jersey	422.15	404.14	125.00	281.01
New Mexico	11.25	8.00	7.50	6.00
New York	1,256.63	1,388.08	312.61	425.66
North Carolina	61.46	48.00	52.00	41.51
North Carolina (No. 2)	2.00	2.00	.....	.....
North Dakota	109.00	106.75	25.47	108.70
Ohio	642.63	596.77	42.28	605.00
Oklahoma	96.00	100.07	30.83	51.00
Oregon	109.70	102.96	10.66	5.50
Pennsylvania	1,244.80	1,409.98	472.57	1,099.00
Rhode Island	60.50	66.79	12.65	50.00
South Carolina	60.32	58.11	57.63	71.38
South Carolina (No. 2)	5.50	4.85	.....	3.00
South Dakota	88.65	97.00	.....	86.00
Tennessee	116.30	132.05	40.95	204.00
Tennessee (No. 2)	2.00	1.00	.....	.....
Texas	69.35	67.65	2.50	22.76
Utah	17.10	4.00	.....	25.00
Vermont	51.00	66.34	14.00	100.00
Virginia	212.32	219.39	100.06	216.91
Washington (East)	36.85	44.26	4.31	6.50
Washington (West)	234.60	232.50	23.77	87.38
West Virginia	112.90	99.00	7.10	200.00
Wisconsin	197.55	191.10	48.34	179.43
Wyoming	50.12	45.40	1.65	15.45
Miscellaneous	418.57	654.56	1,142.76	1,075.86
Publicity	.....	.....	.....	417.25
Total		$10,165.99		$ 8,624.36
Balance, 1916		4,944.69		1,736.08
Final Total	$9,777.36	$15,110.68	$3,333.97	$10,360.44

GLIMPSES OF W. C. T. U. ACTIVITIES IN MINNESOTA

Special Correspondence

The Twenty-third district W. C. T. U. has established headquarters in St. Paul where small meetings will be held and supplies kept. The regular sessions will take place each month in the beautiful new public library building. At the September meeting the white ribboners were welcomed by Dr. Dawson Johnston, librarian. Prof. Maria Sanford gave a patriotic address in which she paid tribute to the W. C. T. U. for its work along many lines.

The Seventeenth district W. C. T. U. is holding sessions monthly in the art gallery of the new Hennepin Avenue M. E. church. The November meeting stressed the state-wide prohibition campaign. The discussion was led by the state president, Miss Rozette Hendrix, who was followed by Rev. Father Cleary for the Catholic Total Abstinence Society, John A. Shields for the State Prohibition Committee, Professor Mathilda Wilkin for the Independent Order of Good Templars and Rev. S. M. Dick for the Anti-Saloon League. A short praise service was held to celebrate the dryness of our national Capital.

Petitions from all over the state are being sent to the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety to close the saloons during the war in the interest of conserving men, money and food.

The state officers and college Y. P. B. secretary held a charming reception for the university girls at the historic home of Mr. N. H. Winchell. Mrs. Horace Winchell, who accompanied her husband to Russia last March, gave a most interesting talk on the women of Russia, dwelling upon their heroism. She said she saw but one drunken soldier during all the time she was in the country.

Miss Juel Hendrix is the newly appointed state superintendent of Work Among Soldiers and Sailors. On request of Colonel Luce of Camp Cody, Deming, N. M., the Minnesota W. C. T. U. will supply 2,000 comfort kits to the men at the cantonment and to others who will come later. The first one hundred have already been sent. The women are also working on the many-tailed bandages and knitting bed comforts for the hospitals.

Miss Jennie Smith, National W. C. T. U. railroad evangelist, who was in attendance at the Ohio state convention held this year in Springfield, was a guest of the Clark county W. C. T. U. in South Vienna, her birthplace, the union in which town bears her name. Miss Smith held a very successful service on Sunday evening, when she met many of her childhood friends and viewed the old family residence. She also held very delightful meetings at other points, arousing great interest everywhere she spoke.

SURVEY OF WORK OF OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH *and* LOYAL TEMPERANCE LEGION BRANCH

REPORTS OF MARY F. W. ANDERSON AND MARY B. ERVIN

Young People's Branch

MARY FRANCES WILLARD ANDERSON, National General Secretary

In addition to the words of inspiration we see printed in this convention hall—"National Constitutional Prohibition —We Shall Win"—let me bring other words of wisdom spoken by our beloved Lillian M. N. Stevens, "Blessed is the state which recognizes as its chief asset its young men and women." May the time speedily come when this truth shall be not only assented to, but made a living, vital part of our W. C. T. U. work.

One of our great statesmen has said, "If we work upon marble, it will perish; if we work upon brass, time will efface it; if we rear temples, they will crumble to dust; but if we work upon immortal souls, if we imbue them with principles, with the fear of God and the love of their fellowmen, we engrave on those tablets something which will brighten all eternity."

During the past year, in the very nature of things, the Young People's Branches have been called upon to weather the stormiest gales. Our young men members have nobly responded to the nation's call to arms and there is scarcely a Branch in the United States that has not contributed a large percentage—and in some cases *all* its male membership. Because of existing conditions it has been impossible for our state secretaries to report the exact number of young men in our Young People's Branch. While we miss them in the Y. P. B. activities of our local Branches, we are a thousand times grateful that in principle and spirit, they are still our members. God bless them, keep them, spare them and bring them back again to us and to the work.

We have cause for rejoicing in the fact that our National dues-paying membership has increased from 9,548 to 9,873, a net gain of 325. A word of explanation: According to the constitution of the Young People's Branch, only the young women's dues are sent to the National treasury, the dues of the young men being retained in the local treasury. Up to and including last year, the dues of both young men and young women in the Ohio Branches were sent to the National treasurer. In that way 946 young men were included last year. In my report this year only the young women members are included. Deducting the above named number of young men, a net gain of 325 young women has been made.

I wish there were time and space for more than a mention of the splendid work of a number of our state Y. P. B. secretaries, of our three field secretaries, and of Mrs. Danser, our Missionary Fund promoter. They have worked faithfully in behalf of our Young People's Branch.

Twenty-four states have made gains. Kansas heads the list with a gain of 470 young women. New York is still the banner state for Y. P. B. membership.

While the call has been sent forth and we see thousands of our young men in the uniform of the United States Army and Navy, there are still hundreds of thousands of young men between sixteen and twenty-five years of age whom we covet for our Y. P. B. temperance army. They are in your communities, in high schools, in academies, in stores, in offices, in factories, some in your very homes. What are we going to do for them the coming year?

It is a startling statement, but nevertheless a true one, that there is only one Young People's Branch to every twenty W. C. T. U.'s in the United States. If we really believe that "*The glory of the present is to make the future free*," we must pray more earnestly and work more enthusiastically to win the youth for our Young People's Branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Mary Frances Williard Anderson

Loyal Temperance Legion Branch

MARY B. ERVIN, National General Secretary

It is with gratitude and pride that during this terrible war year, when interests have been divided and responsibilities enlarged, we are able to report for our Loyal Temperance Legion Branch a magnificent gain along all lines; the "call for patriotic service" has but intensified the needs and value of the best of all patriotic organizations for boys and girls—the Loyal Temperance Legion!

Mary B. Ervin

Patriotism, loyalty, love for God and humanity—these are the fundamental principles of the Loyal Temperance Legion. Our colors—red, white and blue—symbolize a membership constantly heeding the "call to the colors," ever alert against the enemies of Old Glory! Throughout the year our legioners have faithfully demonstrated what invincible soldiers and true American patriots they really are.

The appeal sent out by our National superintendent of the Flower Mission and Relief department, in behalf of the war orphans across the sea, found a wonderful response in the hearts of boys and girls everywhere and the paths of fatherless little ones in France and Belgium have been made a bit smoother by the generous contributions of our legioners all over the nation. Money has been liberally contributed to the French Orphan Fund through local, state and National L. T. L. channels. Personal contributions and gifts from local legions have been received by the National Loyal Temperance Legion—$36.50 of which is today being used in the support of a sad-faced French laddie, Sylvain Poulet, by name.

Our legioners have been doing their best to "make the world more bright" by bringing sunshine into the lives of the boys who have left their homes and loved ones in answer to their country's call. Through the Soldiers and Sailors department they have been lending a helping hand in making comfort bags and other useful articles, besides sending messages of cheer and boxes of "sweets," so welcomed by the soldier boys.

In no way have our legioners revealed their patriotism more than as Young Campaigners for Prohibition. They love so well the star spangled banner that they expect to *stay in the fight* until every legalized saloon is driven from our land! Throughout the year they have been dealing fatal blows to John Barleycorn, America's greatest destroyer. They have proven themselves invincible soldiers in our great onward march for a saloonless nation and have done valiant service in the various campaign states this year, being among the justly proud victors in the District of Columbia, Indiana, Utah, New Hampshire, New Mexico and Porto Rico!

A high standard of efficiency has characterized the year's work, many local legions having adopted the star legion plan as their goal for the year. More than one hundred legions fulfilled all the requirements set forth and were accordingly awarded an attractive silver star L. T. L. pin. Many other legions found the plan a satisfactory working basis and their activities were stimulated thereby to a marked degree.

Calls for literature have been more numerous this year than usual, signifying an increased interest in L. T. L. work, a growing realization of the local union's responsibility and appreciation of the need of this training among the boys and girls.

Reports show that more than 600 new legions have been organized this year. Eighteen states—Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Maryland (No. 2), Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and West Virginia—merit honorable mention for having reached the goal set for them.

Dues amounting to $1,183.69 paid into the National treasury show the L. T. L. paid membership to be 23,673, a net gain of 2,564. Thirty states made an appre-

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

AUNT MARY'S CHRISTMAS

MABEL DUFFORD PINKERTON

Aunt Sally Littlejohn, black-eyed, white-haired, petite, sparkling with fun and wisdom—never would one have guessed what shadows lay behind the light in her smiling face. I thought I knew her well—indeed, I did know her well—but never a hint did I have until that Christmas Eve of my story. The older residents of the town knew all about it, but either they supposed that I also knew, or else they had well-nigh forgotten, so well had Aunt Sally covered her own sorrow with a mantle of helpfulness.

In theory, Aunt Sally lived alone. In fact, her house nearly always sheltered some guest—someone who needed the quiet and the cheer of her snowy guest-room, and sunny garden, and vine-hung porches, and glowing fireside. It was to help make cheer for such a guest—and, too, I thought, to ease my own loneliness on that first holiday season after my "own folks" had all moved away from Merryvale—that I was asked to spend the week at Aunt Sally's. The other guest? A quiet little widow whom Aunt Sally had brought home with her from her annual autumn trip to the city. She had gone from Merryvale years before, the bride of a young missionary. Aunt Sally found her "clerking" in a big city store, lonely, tired, discouraged, and brought her home on the plea that she—Aunt Sally—needed someone to keep her company about the house. I think the little widow knew Aunt Sally's motive perfectly; but I have told you she was a missionary's widow—she understood the desire to serve. Besides, as you would know if you lived in Merryvale, one does not resist Aunt Sally for long.

All that afternoon, while we three worked together in Aunt Sally's roomy kitchen, putting the last touches to a number of holiday tasks, it seemed to me that Aunt Sally was not quite her usual self. She seemed less sprightly, and at the same time more restless. In the early evening, the little widow and I were sitting in the guest-room, resting and waiting for the hour when we three were all going to the church to hear the children's Christmas program. The door into the hall stood wide, and we saw Aunt Sally, further down the hall, enter a door which I had never before seen opened.

"Aunt Sally misses Miriam tonight," said the widow, softly.

"Miriam?" I queried, blankly.

"Her daughter—didn't you know?" was the surprised answer. "Aunt Sally's only child, and my dearest girlhood friend. It was on a Christmas Eve that she went away—fifteen years ago tonight."

The little widow sat there, musing, a moment, then went softly and closed the guest-room door. "One does not wish even to seem to spy upon her," she said. "I wonder if she has spent a part of every one of these fifteen Christmas Eves there in Miriam's room."

Then, as if she turned from talking to herself and began to speak to me, she went on with Miriam Littlejohn's story. "She was such a beautiful and charming girl, and she was all Aunt Sally had. Her mother's heart nearly broke when Miriam fell in love with Jack West. Aunt Sally was an ardent white ribboner then, as now, and Jack drank. More than that, there was something about his face that hinted of a vein of cruelty in his nature. But he was handsome and dashing, and a good deal older than Miriam, and he took her impulsive heart by storm. He signed the pledge, and to Miriam's girlish trust that made everything right.

"Aunt Sally begged them to wait a year, until Jack had proved himself, but they wished to marry at once, and felt themselves badly used because of Aunt Sally's insistence upon at least a year's engagement. Or perhaps it would be more nearly true to say that Jack felt badly used; and Miriam had become his echo. I was young with a mind filled with romantic dreams, too, in those days, and I sympathized more or less with the headstrong young things. Some of the people here supposed that I helped them in their scheme, but that was a mistake. They did not confide in me, and I have never ceased being thankful that I had no part in what they did.

"It was on Christmas Eve, as I said, that they went away. They started, as Aunt Sally thought, for the evening service at the church, but took a train south, instead, were married at the next town, and that is the last that anyone in Merryvale ever heard of them.

"Miriam wrote me a letter that night, telling me of her marriage. She bade me tell her mother that she was very happy, and that it would be of no use to try to find them, because they were going far away from the place where they had been 'so happy and so miserable and so misunderstood.' Poor misguided child! I fancy there was much that I might have read between the lines of that letter. Jack had the name of being vindictive toward anyone who he imagined had injured him, and I have always believed that it was his will, rather than Miriam's, that kept her from writing to her mother.

"I gave the letter to Aunt Sally. Of course she tried to find them, but they made good their plan to leave no clue. It is like Aunt Sally that she has been silent about her own sorrow all these years while she went on striving to relieve others' troubles."

We sat there, the little widow and I, each busy with her own thoughts. Mine were chiefly wandering in imagination with the wilful daughter who had doubtless paid dearly long ere this for her folly. Surely, if she had continued to be "very happy," she would have written to her mother. Perhaps she was dead. Perhaps—a thousand things. I could understand, now—how it came about that Aunt Sally was a second mother to every young girl she knew, and why it was that her sympathy was always so ready and so full of understanding.

When she came to join us for the walk to the church, Aunt Sally seemed quite her usual serene and smiling self! and we knew that she had been, as she would have said, "talking it over with the Lord."

The Merryvale Christmas program was like a thousand others in villages all over the land—dear little tots lisped and sang of the Christ-child; older children said and sang the same thing in more grown-up words; gifts for the little folk were distributed; and we turned homeward with hearts attuned to the season's gladness. Yet I marveled at the lighted face of the white-haired woman beside me, who must surely be thinking, down in her heart, of that other Christmas Eve, that other walk home to an empty house. For I know that a mother's heart cannot forget her lost child. The number of the years that have passed matters little.

As we approached Aunt Sally's gate, it seemed to me that I saw figures standing by it, but if any were there they melted out of sight in the falling snow. I told myself that I had become over-wrought by too much thinking of Miriam.

Presently we three lonely women sat around Aunt Sally's fireplace. "There should be a little child in every home at Christmas," Aunt Sally said softly. "If my baby had lived—" began the widow.

Suddenly we sat up and looked at each other, startled. Each of us wondered whether it was really a child's voice we heard. The door-bell rang, and Aunt Sally, her face gone strangely white, went to answer it. Afterward we two recalled that we were not at all surprised at what we saw and heard in the dimly lighted hall.

Two snow-starred figures entered when Aunt Sally opened the door. One moment they stood, silent. Suddenly Aunt Sally's arms went out, and with a cry, "Mother,—O my mother!" the taller figure crept into that refuge. Aunt Sally's hands reached for the child then.

Presently they turned and came to us by the fireside, and Aunt Sally found her voice again enough to say to me, with tears still flowing unchecked down her cheeks, "This is my daughter." There was a confusion then of taking off of wraps, cries of recognition on the part of Miriam and her old-time chum, and the presenting of little Sally to the widow Anna and me, who promptly nominated ourselves her "aunties."

Once, as the light fell upon Aunt Sally's head, Miriam cried out, "Mother, your hair is white! And it was so black and beautiful—I did that to you!"

But Aunt Sally "saved the day" and the self-control of all of us. "They tell me my hair is very becoming as it is, daughter," she said, one of her irresistible little pouting smiles gleaming through her tears.

We two guests would have gone upstairs presently, and left the re-united family to themselves, but Aunt Sally would have none of it. "You and Anna bring in the tea-wagon with what you find on it," she said to me, "and we'll have a little supper just like we used to have, daughter—toast and broiled bacon and apples."

"Oh, yes, I expected you," she went on, to Miriam. "Your room has always been ready, and every Christmas Eve I've looked for you; but tonight I was sure you would come. The Lord told me, I think. But I hardly dared hope for *this* beautiful Christmas gift." She laid her hand upon the head of little Sally, in her lap.

The pleasant task of making toast and broiling bacon over the coals presently had us all at least partly in command of our emotions; and then Miriam West told us her story. Not at all an uncommon story—the long journey into the southwest, the husband's broken pledge, poverty, the pledge renewed, a fortunate mining venture, better days, a fall in the mine shaft resulting in injury which the drink-weakened body could not resist, long illness that made way with the new-found prosperity and ended leaving Miriam a widow.

"Jack was changed, in his last days," she said. "He begged my forgiveness, and asked me to seek yours, for keeping us apart all these years. When Sallie and I were left alone, I sold everything in the house to bring us here, hoping that I should not find you—gone. The mine will yield us a little income by and by, when it has paid off the mortgage we had to put on it in Jack's illness. Meanwhile I must find some work—"

"Meanwhile, and all the while," interrupted Aunt Sally, "you will stay right here with me. I need you both, and I have enough for us all. My little poultry business is growing fast enough to keep us busy—and you also, Anna, if you care to stay and join in our partnership." I saw a look of relief and gladness overspread the little widow's face, at that.

Aunt Sally had her way. They are all with her yet. Miriam looks younger than she did that Christmas Eve. So does Aunt Sally, and so does Anna. And little Sally has changed from a pale, solemn child to a merry girl with dancing eyes, a youthful edition of her grandmother. Sometimes I tell Aunt Sally that I almost wish misfortune and poverty might be my portion, so that she would take me in and make me one of her happy family.

Pastor of Historic Washington Church Eulogizes W. C. T. U.

(Continued from Page Nine)

of Arc, in the dark days of the history of France, drawing her sword and with the cry of Jesus on her lips stirred the French to battle in order to save their land. Such were Mother Thompson and Frances Willard.

Go read again the history of those early days, when the cause was not so popular as it is today, and learn the truth that against all opposition, and braving ridicule, those women of the Crusade blazed the way for the glorious triumphs of this day.

When I was in Paris I was profoundly touched as I stood before the statue of Strassburg and Metz in Place de la Concord; wreaths always adorn it and pilgrimages to it are frequently made. The French are never allowed to forget the days of the Franco-Prussian war and the loss of Alsace-Lorraine.

I would have a wreath placed perpetually on the brow of the statue of Frances Willard which stands in Statuary Hall in the Capitol Building, now the focal point of the world's thought. I trust our children may never forget to make their pilgrimages to that statue, and have some one tell them the story over and over again of the uncrowned queen, who placed on the altar of her country her brilliant gifts to make and preserve this people sober.

How I wish she could be here in this day. How I wish she could witness the coming triumph within a few days when we confidently expect Congress to complete its work and submit to this nation a referendum on national prohibition. Frances Willard from the heights of glory must share in this great triumph; and I think some bright angel will lead her to the throne the day we write into our Constitution the nation-wide prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, and say, "This, O God, is the angel of prohibition, the inspiration of the women of America who put scientific temperance instruction into the hands of the children of the land,—and her name is Saint Frances!"

Women, you hold in your keeping the morals of this nation. No nation is ever better than its women. Hear me, she makes the moral atmosphere of the streets, the city, the nation.

I have rejoiced in the work at your recreation hall. I looked upon the splendid women and the maidens who mingled with the boys in khaki, profoundly impressed that you made the moral standards of those young men and determined their thinking by your conduct. "As one thinketh in his heart, so is he."

What a trust! I sometimes wonder why God has thrust you out into the busy world away from the shelter of the home. Why? I think God is making a last grand effort to save the world, through Jesus Christ, by women. You are there to preserve the morals of the nation. What if you fail?

I tarry a moment to say that woman is the inspiration of religion. I have a friend in the evangelistic work, who says that we are coming back to the original plan,—women the high priestesses.

Who teaches religion to the child? Who but a woman, a mother or some other woman who rears the child. You can trace the inspiration in religious thought almost invariably to a woman.

When William McKinley turned and kissed his mother, the whole story was told.

When Cleveland kissed his mother's Bible, it was all out.

When Frances Willard, dying, said, "I will creep in with mother and rest," the tale was all told. Yes, God committed his only begotten son to a woman.

When the story of Christianity is all written, the largest credit must go to the women, who have taught the children, and in these last days with the spirit of the Master have gone, or sent as messengers, their comrades, to the end of the earth.

If you fail, the nation fails. Keep the ideals high. Keep your living on high moral and religious levels. Serve your God, your fellow-man, and your nation.

William Jennings Bryan Addresses Convention

(Continued from Page Seven)

a basis of wet or dry. So, my friends, with twenty-seven dry states, with this same remarkable voting in 1918, with Kentucky likely to vote next year and states like Missouri (Applause) dry—outside of the city of St. Louis (Applause), and California dry outside of San Francisco—and the splendid vote against the saloon in a city larger than San Francisco, for Los Angeles is now the great city of California (Applause), I believe, my friends, if we can but get this question submitted, the United States will go dry before 1920! (Applause.)

Some of our temperance friends seem to have been a little worried because the liquor interests, the beer manufacturers, think that they have gained a victory in retaining the manufacture of beer. May I have your attention for just a moment? I believe that the order of the President reducing the alcoholic content in beer to three per cent is a step toward national prohibition. (Applause.) This is my reason: Beer, with three per cent of alcohol in it, is not as harmful as beer with a higher per cent. It's the alcohol that makes the liquor injurious, and therefore those who are using a three per cent beer will be using a beverage not quite so harmful as beer with a higher per cent of alcohol.

Second, we are in a great war, a war that's taxed our resources and strained our people. We are needing food for the table; we are appealing to people to have their wheatless days, and the order of the President saves for the table thirty per cent of the grain that has been converted heretofore into alcoholic liquors; so that the important advantage is a beer not so harmful and a less quantity of foodstuffs converted into beer.

But that, my friends, is the least part of the argument. If you will read the reason given for not suspending entirely the manufacture of beer you will find it is simply the fear that if people are denied the beer they will turn to the use of stronger drinks, of which there is a supply for two or three years on hand. Now the President has the right to commandeer the alcohol in whisky when it's needed, but at present the evidence does not seem to show a necessity for the commandeering of all of it. But remember that the argument that the President uses to sustain him in his action has no bearing on Congressional action at all. The Congress is free to act; it is not bound by any necessities; and when Congress gets ready to close the breweries of the nation under the same law by which it closes the distilleries it can protect the country from the fear that was the basis of the President's action in refusing to suspend entirely the manufacture of beer. (Applause.)

But, my friends, I have another point to present to you. I believe that when the President based his action on that one reason—fear that the people would turn to the consumption of the store of whisky on hand—I believe that when he did it on that one argument and repudiated every other argument, and thus repudiated every argument upon which the liquor interests rely for the defense of the saloon, that he struck a blow at the liquor interests from which they cannot recover. (Applause.) There isn't an argument that has ever been made in behalf of the liquor business, brewers, distillers, or saloons, that is not by implication repudiated when the President gives just one reason, and one only, for the fact that he does not suspend entirely the manufacture of beer. Congress, therefore, is free to act, and I hope that Congress will exercise its freedom to act. (Applause.) I hope that when Congress meets it will lose no time in suspending, during the war at least, as in the case of whisky, the conversion of foodstuffs into any kind of alcoholic beverages. (Applause.)

My friends, as long as this nation finds it necessary to be careful in the selection of its food, as long as the men upon the fighting line need the stronger foods and grains to the extent that a patriotic people feel justified in making the sacrifice, just as soon as that is necessary, not one single bushel of foodstuffs should be permitted to be converted into alcoholic liquor. (Prolonged applause.)

Still less does the President's argument interfere with the submission of a Federal amendment. If we submit a Federal amendment, it will take at least two or three years to secure its adoption and ratification by thirty-six states of the Union, and this store of whisky supposed to be sufficient for two or three years only, will, in the course of nature, be exhausted before that amendment could be ratified, and therefore no one could use that reason for being opposed to the submission of a Federal amendment.

But, my friends, we have an argument which I believe just now will prove an unanswerable one in support of our Federal amendment. Personally, I have seen legislation secured by trade and exchange until I am in a trading mood (Laughter), and I am willing to trade anything on the liquor question and everything for the submission of a Federal amendment upon which the states can act. (Applause.) I believe if we can ever get that amendment before the nation the states will ratify it, and then our fight is ended so far as national legislation is concerned.

And now we have an argument that we have never had. The ideal of democracy is being emphasized throughout the world as never before, and that word "democracy" can be used by us in our fight. What does "democracy" mean? It is the rule of the people. What is the difference between autocracy and democracy? With autocracy an emperor decides: with democracy it is the will of the people that's expressed in law. We have now called more than a million men to offer their lives to extend democracy across the seas. We have loaned the government more than five billions of dollars to carry on this war to extend democracy. Now, my friends, if democracy is a thing so sacred that we can give away our blood and our money to teach democracy to people in foreign lands, what representative of brewer, or distiller, or saloon will dare to deny the principle of democracy and forbid the people to vote upon this question in their states? It seems to me that the enthusiasm that's being aroused throughout the world for democracy must engulf and overwhelm thousands who would forbid the American people to decide the prohibition question.

Continue the Poster Campaign

GIVE THE POSTERS A CHANCE TO SPEAK TO THE PEOPLE AND MAKE SENTIMENT

They can be used in winter as well as summer. Public halls, gymnasiums, Sunday school rooms, school rooms, Y. M. C. A. halls. Plenty of places for them. See list of new posters in another column.

THE BOYS' AMUSEMENTS

A valuable little book for Sunday School teachers and parents by an experienced worker with boys. 15c per copy, $1.00 per doz. Send stamps or money order.

H. S. Whitney, Benton Harbor, Mich.

Patriotism Dominates Forty-Fourth National Convention

(Continued from Page Three)

thought of the convention Thursday afternoon, when it had the pleasure of listening to an inspiring address by Mrs. Gordon Wright, president of the Dominion of Canada W. C. T. U. Ex-Governor Frank Hanly "dropped in" during the afternoon and gave a spirited speech.

That champion disturber of consciences, Mary Harris Armor, gave the address Thursday evening on "The Storm Cloud's Silver Lining," a prophetic utterance of indescribable power and eloquence.

Every hour of Friday was full and running over with speeches from distinguished visitors, Congressmen brought in by the state W. C. T. U. leaders, representatives of our World's W. C. T. U. work and noted residents of the District. That the District is now dry territory has been a cause for rejoicing in every meeting.

The enthusiasm of the convention, rising higher every hour, reached its climax Friday evening, Recognition Night, when a processional of the states that had made large membership gains furnished a unique program. As the more than 900 delegates joined hands in the closing service on the last night they realized with unspeakable gratitude that they had had the privilege of participating in the largest, most enthusiastic and most epoch-making convention in the history of the organization.

Loyal Temperance Legion Branch

(Continued from Page Eleven)

ciable gain along this line. The following ten states attained the goal set for them: Alaska, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, New York, Oklahoma and Pennsylvania, and to the secretary of each of these states is awarded an L. T. L. membership-gain pin.

The department prizes are awarded as follows: Medal Contest prize to Arkansas; Flower Mission prize to California (North); Comfort Bag prize to Maine; the prize for the observance of the most Red Letter Days to Iowa. The Branch contributed to the Anna A. Gordon Missionary Fund $226.98, an increase of $11.99 over last year.

Our earnest desire is that the record of the year just closed may prove a mighty impetus to enlarged activities during the coming year in behalf of our nation's greatest asset—its boys and girls—and that our legioners and leaders may remain steadily on the firing line. "All at it and always at it" is sure to mean destruction to the enemy and triumph for the forces of righteousness in our land. The determination of the foe must be met with *greater* determination and the allied forces must be offset with new recruits, well-trained and well-armed.

Every new legion organized, every new member won, every brave endeavor to enlarge our work and to inspire the workers are but added blows against our arch enemy, the liquor traffic!

Let the boys and girls in America today who want to show their colors, enlist in our splendid Loyal Temperance Legion Army and help hasten the "children's happy day" when peace and sobriety shall reign supreme and our beautiful Stars and Stripes shall wave over a nation and a world redeemed from strong drink!

"High Joe" or The Logger's Story

By J. BURRITT SMITH

Striking, pathetic, convincing—and a vote maker. Called "The Uncle Tom's Cabin of the Temperance Reform." Sixteen editions issued.

Paper, 35c; Cloth, $1.00

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304 West Main St. Madison, Wis.

Our Washington Letter

(Continued from Page Two)

tensely interested in the dignified proceedings of the hour.

Hon. F. H. Gillett Republican Leader in House

There will be some important changes in Congress at this session. Hon. F. H. Gillett of Massachusetts will become the Republican leader in the House, taking the place of James R. Mann, who on account of illness will not at present be able to assume the responsibilities attached to this position. Mr. Gillett is a staunch friend of all reforms. He is not only a temperance advocate, but has the distinction of having introduced more reform measures in Congress than any other member. Hon. John J. Fitzgerald of Brooklyn, N. Y., for several years chairman of the Appropriations Committee, announces that his Congressional career, after nineteen years, will cease December 31.

Is This the Explanation?

An Ohio paper ventures this explanation of how it happened that the wet vote in Cincinnati was large enough to slightly overbalance the dry vote in other sections of the state:

A "wet" judge was unfolding and reading the ballots to another officer who was keeping tally. "Wet" he would say as he found a ballot so marked and lay it down. "Wet," and another went on top of the first. "Wet—wet—wet," and the pile grew.

"Dry," he exclaimed, and laid that down in another place. Then, after a succession of "wets," he found another not to his liking.

"Dry—why that fellow voted twice. We'll just throw both out."

POSTERS! POSTERS! POSTERS!

A Taking Article
A National Duty
The Big City Poblem
S. O. S. (Suffrage)
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Size 19x25. Price, 5 cents each; 50, $2; 100, $3.50.
Not by my Vote
Our Government
Patriotic Poster
Size 28x42. Price, 10 cents each; three for 25 cents; 100, $7.

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Evanston, Illinois

Speaking of Christmas Gifts? Do Not Forget W. C. T. U. Badges

LOOP BOW PIN, white enamel on sterling silver, with letters W. C. T. U.
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Smaller Size, Same Style,
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BROOCH PIN, white enamel on gilt.
Price, 15 cents each; per dozen, $1.25.

SCARF PIN, white enamel on gilt.
Price, 15 cents each; per dozen, $1.25.

HONORARY PIN OR BUTTON, blue enamel with white bow in center.
Price, 25 cents each; per dozen, $2.75.

BOW PIN, gold, set with thirty pearls. (Size ¾ inch). Price, postpaid, $3.50.

Y. P. B. PIN, blue enamel on sterling silver, with letters "Y. P. B."
Price, 25 cents each; per doz., $2.75.

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CHRISTMAS POST CARDS Your publishing house has in stock a well selected variety of beautiful Christmas post cards. Sentiments and decorations in good taste. We feel sure they will please you. Price, 25 cents per dozen. Order immediately to receive prompt attention.

BADGES Any white ribboner, active or honorary, will appreciate the gift of a W. C. T. U. badge and be proud to wear it. Note in another column description and prices.

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PATRIOTIC POINTS IN PROGRAM OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CONVENTION; LUTHER BURBANK A VISITOR

DORCAS J. SPENCER

To use liquor is to the nervous system like placing sand in a watch; it wears it out rapidly, making it a worthless, useless thing.—LUTHER BURBANK.

The thirty-eighth annual convention of the Northern California W. C. T. U. was held in fair Santa Rosa, a city that has triumphed over the havoc wrought by the earthquake of 1906 and now sits serenely among its fruitful orchards, the center of superb Sonoma county. The program was full of work and the church full of people at all sessions. Every officer was in her place, and there was a fine representation of delegates from far and near, the sisterhood of travel enabling women living in the most distant parts of the state to be present.

Northern California White Ribboners in Demonstration of Prohibition States

Official reports showed a year of splendid service, sanctified by abundant sacrifice, an item not recorded.

The address of the president, Mrs. Sara J. Dorr, dealt largely with legislation, giving an outline of fourteen bills in which the W. C. T. U. was interested, which were passed by the last legislature, though the distinctly reform measures dealing with the great moral issues dearest to the heart of the white ribbon organization failed to become laws.

The president's recommendations, above all else, pointed to the election of the right kind of men to the legislature. Her entire address was an appeal to the highest patriotism, and the utilization of our thoroughly organized system in all its branches to meet the present needs of the nation. (By the way, what a different affair is a convention of voting women from that of other days. God speed suffrage for women.)

The state officers were re-elected. Ten newly elected county presidents came into the official board. Few changes occurred in the list of superintendents, all but four of these specialists retaining their several posts.

In local, county and state unions there is a notable increase of active young women. The "good gray heads" of veterans richly adorn our councils, while the veterans hail with unspeakable joy the oncoming youth.

The necrology of the year gives an unusually long list of promoted comrades, among them five ex-presidents of counties, and many others whose records are as full and complete.

The new certificates of junior membership plainly met a long felt want. Fifty were taken as a beginning.

The sum of $1,600 was pledged by delegates as gifts for state work.

Amid all the busy crowded hours of the week delightfully pleasant incidents often occurred. Not least of these was the introduction of Luther Burbank, scientist, philosopher, and friend, the wizard who at will brings to perfection wonderful flowers and fruits. He paid a beautiful tribute to Frances E. Willard and her work, saying, "She still lives in all our lives."

A fine evening feature was the presentation of all the dry states, the District of Columbia and Porto Rico, each represented by a woman in white, bearing a pennant. Led by Mrs. Anna Beal, they marched around the church, grouped themselves on the platform, gave the salute to the flag, and then sang with the audience the Star Spangled Banner.

Attention to business relaxes with the last evening and the climax of enthusiasm forces expression. The salute to the flag must be repeated, then the march of the counties, always a fine spectacle. Each president followed by her delegation, carrying sample products of the county, took the platform and in the space of one minute fired off a witty speech telling the vast superiority of her county over all others, its dry vote in 1916 and its prediction for 1918.

This convention had no backward look; it was intensely patriotic, as was the organization when it adopted its first slogan, "For God and Home and Native Land." Plainly it felt the thrill of the coming Congressional conflict for National Constitutional Prohibition.

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Scott's Emulsion
for coughs, colds and bronchitis than all other medicines combined, because it relieves the affection, upbuilds strength, creates body-warmth and benefits the blood to thwart grippe and pneumonia.

No alcohol or narcotic drug in Scott's.

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THE UNION SIGNAL HONOR ROLL
1917

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Mrs. L. H. May, Missouri	511
Mrs. A. R. Brigham, Massachusetts	476
Mrs. H. Ruseling, Wisconsin	364
Mrs. L. J. Fesmire, Indiana	358
Miss M. L. Sargent, Maine	340
Mrs. Dora C. Farrow, Iowa	324
Maryland W. C. T. U.	259
Mrs. E. Thayer, West Washington	238
Mrs. A. Hungerford, Colorado	228
Miss R. Griest, Pennsylvania	193
Mrs. N. L. Berry, Northern California	184
Mrs. C. McDowell, Pennsylvania	176
Mrs. H. Wilson, Oregon	169
Mrs. Julia R. Gunn, Kentucky	161
Mrs. B. Mehlig, Nebraska	154
Miss E. M. Francis, Rhode Island	129
Mrs. G. W. Robins, Tennessee	122
Mrs. B. S. Aldred, Georgia	118
Miss Conie Foote, Kansas	113
Mrs. S. Hoge, Virginia	111
Miss M. Halcrow, Nortb Dakota	102
Miss J. Staples, Southern California	99
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Gladys M. Powell, North Dakota	55
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Mrs. H. B. Blair, Montana	38
Miss M. J. Bilz, Michigan	38
Mrs. H. Eastman, Vermont	37
New York Y. P. B.	32
Mrs. Z. A. Newell, East Washington	29
Mrs. J. Kirkendall, South Idaho	25

AWARDS

Mrs. Helen J. Andruss, New York, 686 subscriptions, 2 checks.
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Miss Addie A. Austin, Illinois, 506 subscriptions, 2 cbecks.
Mrs. L. H. May, Missouri, 466 subscriptions, 1 check.
Mrs. L. J. Fesmire, Indiana, 346 subscriptions, 1 check.
Mrs. Dora Farrow, Iowa, 324 subscriptions, 1 check.
Miss M. L. Sargent, Maine, 308 subscriptions, 1 check.
Mrs. H. Ruseling, Wisconsin, 291 subscriptions, 1 check.

These $20.00 checks are awarded for 250 subscriptions on which no other premiums are taken.

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Nevada	27	Colorado	8
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Arizona	20	Illinois	8
Utah	20	Minnesota	7
Idaho (South)	17	New Hampsbire	7
Florida	14	Iowa	7
New Mexico	14	Kentucky	7
Idaho (North)	13	Montana	7
Wyoming	12	Kansas	6
Oklahoma	12	New Jersey	6
South Dakota	11	North Carolina	6
California (North)	11	Massachusetts	6
Rhode Island	10	Maryland	6
Louisiana	10	Tennessee	6
Oregon	10	New York	6
Texas	10	Indiana	6
Wisconsin	10	Georgia	6
Washington (West)	10	Nebraska	5
Washington (East)	10	Delaware	5
Maine	10	Alabama	5
Arkansas	10	Pennsylvania	4
North Dakota	9	Mississippi	4
California (South)	9	West Virginia	4
Connecticut	9	Michigan	3
Missouri	8	Virginia	3
South Carolina	8	Ohio	2

In the competition among the states having over 1,000 members, Florida (14 per cent) secures the banner. Nevada (27 per cent) wins the banner for the largest per cent of subscriptions in states having less than 1,000 members. These banners are awarded to states which have gained both in subscriptions and membership.

In computing percentages four subscriptions to the monthly edition are counted as equal to one regular subscription.

CRUSADER CIRCULATORS

List of those who have sent or have had credited to them by friends 100 or more subscriptions to *The Young Crusader*

Miss Addie A. Austin, Illinois	561
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Mrs. Ida M. Mix, Indiana	435
Mrs. Nellie Reek, Colorado	418
Miss Margaret Sargent, Maine	338
Miss Helen I. Root, New York	337
Mrs. Edna M. Conkling, Kansas	281
Mrs. Ellen A. Dayton Blair, California (South)	259
Miss Mera Neary, Georgia	252
Mrs. Elizabeth E. Thayer, West Washington	236
Mrs. Ruth Van Clarke, Iowa	236
Maryland W. C. T. U.	184
Mrs. L. J. Cobb, California (North)	150
Mrs. L. H. Holcomb, Michigan	131
Mrs. Laura B. Hale, Iowa	116
Mrs. H. Ruseling, Wisconsin	112
Mrs. L. H. May, Missouri	112
Mrs. G. W. Robins, Tennessee	111
Miss E. M. Francis, Rhode Island	107
Mrs. Hattie Wilson, Oregon	106
Miss Mary B. Ervin, Ohio	105
Robert Gotthardt, Allentown, Pa	100

AWARDS

Miss Mildred O. Moody, New York, 435 subscriptions, 1 watch.
Mrs. N. M. Reek, Colorado, 412 subscriptions, 1 watch.
Miss Addie A. Austin, Illinois, 411 subscriptions, 1 watch.
Mrs. I. M. Mix, Indiana, 405 subscriptions. 1 watch.

These watches are awarded for 400 subscriptions on which no other premiums have been taken.

"NEVADA DRY IN 1918," SLOGAN OF W. C. T. U CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

The slogan of the thirty-fourth annual convention of the Nevada W. C. T. U., held in the Congregational church at Reno, was "Nevada Dry in 1918." The chief speaker was Mrs. Emma Graves Dietrick, National organizer.

Local pastors and the superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League delivered inspiring addresses. Resolutions endorsing the patriotic service plans of the National W. C. T. U. and pledging support to the food conservation program were adopted.

Reports showed a gratifying increase of activity in all departments, that of Flower Mission and Relief having to its credit the adoption of a French orphan.

The officers were re-elected, with the exception of the recording secretary, who could not serve another year.

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John Barleycorn, by Jack London. Price, $1.42.
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Do Your Christmas Shopping Early!

For economic reasons we must this year choose practical gifts. What will be less expensive, give less trouble to the busy sender, and more joy to the recipient than a year's subscription to the Regular Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL ($1.00 for new subscribers, upon request beginning with the issue of December 6—including the four National Convention numbers—and running until January, 1919), or the Campaign Edition (monthly, 35 cents), or *The Young Crusader* (25 cents)? A suitable remembrance for the pastor, physician, business man, teacher, up-to-date worker along all lines, the busy mother, the invalid, school children and college young people.

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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLIII EVANSTON, ILL., DECEMBER 20, 1917 No. 49

CAMPAIGN EDITION

Victory in House of Representatives for National Constitutional Prohibition

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 17 (Special)---The House of Representatives, by a vote of 282 to 128, a majority of eight votes in excess of the necessary two-thirds, adopted a resolution submitting to the states an amendment providing for the prohibition of the liquor traffic in the United States one year after the ratification of the amendment by the required thirty-six state legislatures, and also providing that the amendment shall be inoperative unless ratified within seven years from date of submission.

The measure now goes for concurrence to the senate, which has passed a similar resolution providing, however, for a six-year instead of a seven-year limitation. The allied temperance forces are already in a campaign for ratification by the state legislatures.

Later News

Washington, D. C., December 18 (Special)---By a vote of forty-seven to eight, the Senate this afternoon adopted the resolution as passed by the House.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

HOUSE VOTES DECEMBER 17 ON NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION RESOLUTION—PRESIDENT WILSON AGAIN REDUCES CONTENT OF BEER—WASHINGTON THE SCENE OF CONVENTIONS OF NOTE: NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE, NATIONAL TEMPERANCE COUNCIL, NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION, AMERICAN ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE, INTERNATIONAL REFORM BUREAU

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Surely we are living in wonderful days. Great events in the world's history follow each other so rapidly we can scarcely keep tally on them. While it is not strictly a Washington item, your correspondent may be permitted to commence this letter with an allusion to that which has thrilled the hearts of all Christendom, viz., the wresting of Jerusalem from the hands of the Moslem by Christian Great Britain, which has raised its flag over the Holy City. The Christmas bells will ring out marvelous tidings of great joy this year and together we may sing, "Jerusalem, my happy home, name ever dear to me." Word comes from London that until there is a general peace no attempt will be made to define the future position of Jerusalem.

The Supreme Court of the United States has again placed itself on record as upholding temperance laws by this week rendering a decision in favor of the Idaho law, which may be a far-reaching victory for bone dry prohibition. It was held that a citizen has no constitutional right to possess liquor for his personal use if a state wishes to forbid it. The court also upheld North Carolina's law, requiring common carriers to keep a permanent record of all persons to whom liquor is shipped.

House to Vote on National Constitutional Prohibition Resolution

Tuesday, December 11, the House Judiciary Committee favorably reported the resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition by a vote of 15 to 5 and the House agreed to take up the resolution for consideration Monday, December 17. As passed by the Senate the resolution provides that the necessary three-fourths of the states must act on the amendment within six years from the time of its passage in Congress. The House Judiciary Committee extended the time to seven years and would make the amendment effective one year from the time of its ratification. The suffrage amendment was reported without recommendation by a vote of 18 to 2. The understanding among leaders is that the suffrage resolution will not be called up in the House until after the holiday recess. The poll made by Republican and Democratic leaders in the Senate indicates a vote of 25 Democrats and 11 Republicans against the suffrage amendment, but we are hoping a change of heart may come to many before a vote in the Senate is taken.

National American Woman Suffrage Association Meets at Poli's

The National American Woman Suffrage Association, which is in session at Poli's Theater in Washington this week, sent 500 delegates, as units from the different states, to call upon Senators and Representatives to present a plea for the speedy passage of the suffrage amendment. Republican members on the new Committee on Woman Suffrage named this week in the House are Congresswoman Jeannette Rankin of Montana (heading the list), Representatives Mondell of Wyoming, Carter of Massachusetts, Little of Kansas, Meeker of Missouri, and Eliot of Indiana. The two last named men are counted as anti-suffragists.

The District of Columbia has no Sunday law and Senator Jones of Seattle, Wash., on Wednesday of this week introduced a bill to provide for the proper observance of Sunday as a day of rest in the District of Columbia. This is greatly needed, as contractors have invariably taken advantage of the lack of Sunday protection and kept men and horses at work seven days in the week. We most earnestly hope the bill may pass both Senate and House and become a law.

President Wilson Further Reduces Content of Beer

President Wilson has issued a proclamation reducing the alcoholic content of beer brewed after January 1, 1918, to two-and-three-quarters per cent by weight, and prohibiting the use in the manufacture of malt liquors of more than seventy per cent of the average amount of foods, fruits, food materials and feeds used in such manufacture during the one year period ending on that date. Following this proclamation, Senator Jones of Seattle, Wash., had an article read in the Senate concerning the appointment of a committee to investigate the shortage of fuel and sugar. This article, which was from the Toledo *Blade*, said:

"The greatest saving now when most needed would be made by stopping entirely the shipping of beer and also the returning of barrels, kegs and cases of bottles, which take as much freight as the original shipment. The railroads formerly carried these returns free.

"You will see side tracks filled with cars loaded with coal while people are suffering for the want of coal and factories shut down, throwing employes out of work because of the lack of coal, but you will see train loads of beer going by on schedule time.

"Even with the 25 per cent reduction in the amount of alcohol there will be wasted in the manufacture of beer 54,000,000 bushels of grain a year, and the weight of the water in the beer and the kegs and bottles multiplies this by eight, so you have on a transportation basis the weight of more than 432,000,000 bushels of grain used up for beer shipment alone, or 1,080,000 carload lots a year, enough to relieve the railroad congestion of the United States for all time."

Review of National W. C. T. U. Convention Scenes

There is so much going on during a great National W. C. T. U. Convention, one has little time to take in and digest what is transpiring, but when it is all over and there is time for connected thought, many scenes pass like a panorama before one's vision. Miss Anna A. Gordon again won all hearts by the wisdom and fairness she displayed in her numerous decisions as presiding officer. The president of the National W. C. T. U. is second to none and the way in which she held the more than 900 delegates, keeping them in check as to time and order, was a striking lesson in parliamentary procedure. The appearance on the platform of so many distinguished persons was also particularly gratifying, especially to those living far from the Capital City. Sitting in the section assigned to the board of superintendents was Mrs. William Jennings Bryan, who, as National superintendent of the department of Peace and International Arbitration, was in her seat day after day, following the proceedings with keen interest. The white ribbon cheer, which was given with enthusiasm, was evidently appreciated by our guests, Senators and Representatives being taken by surprise at the volume of sound which came from the throats of that distinguished body of women, but when 900 or more women all speak on one theme, they are bound to be heard; then, too, when 400,000 women unite on any one plan of work, concentrated on gaining one objective point, something is bound to be done.

National Legislative Conference Meets

Since the close of the convention there have been many other great gatherings. First came the annual meeting of the National Legislative Conference, of which Dr. Howard Russell, vice-president of the Anti-Saloon League, is president, Miss Anna A. Gordon, vice-president, and Mr. D. Leigh Colvin, president of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, secretary.

National Temperance Council Adopts Resolution

Monday afternoon the annual meeting of the National Temperance Council was held. All temperance organizations were represented. The following resolution was presented by Clinton N. Howard and overwhelmingly agreed to by the members:

"RESOLVED: That it is the sense of the National Temperance Council that in securing the ratification of the national prohibition amendment, the friends of ratification should give their support to that candidate, or where more than one is to be elected, to those candidates who, declaring themselves for ratification, have the best claims for election.

THAT: Where the candidate or candidates of either dominant party favors or favor ratification, no nomination should be made by the Prohibition Party, or other minor parties.

THAT: Where no dominant party candidate is committed to ratification, the united Dry forces should support the Prohibition Party candidate, or the independent or minor party candidate who has the best chance of election."

The gatherings mentioned were followed by others of national character. As I write, the American Anti-Saloon League is in session at the Metropolitan M. E. Church, with a large and most enthusiastic attendance. Miss Gordon and other notable speakers have addressed the convention.

Thursday morning had been set apart for a public demonstration on the part of the temperance forces on the steps of the Capitol, but the weather was too severe to admit of it.

Friday the International Reform Bureau began a series of ratification rallies, extending through Sunday with an elaborate array of speakers—and so the good work goes on. Never was there a more earnest, devoted company of temperance men and women gathered at the nation's Capital. The fact that not an open saloon exists in the city appeals to every one and every allusion to the fact has aroused a wave of enthusiasm.

National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Hotel Driscoll, Washington, D. C., Friday, December 14, 1917

Constitutionality of Idaho's Prohibition Law Upheld by the United States Supreme Court

The United States Supreme court, on December 10, affirmed the validity of the prohibition law of Idaho that prohibits the possession of intoxicating liquor without a permit for medicinal use, for religious, sacramental ceremonies or for industrial purposes. The case involved the possession of a bottle of liquor by a man named Ed Crane who was taken into custody by the sheriff of Latah county.

Mr. Crane sought discharge on the ground that those sections of state law under which he had been taken into custody were in violation of the fourteenth amendment of the Federal Constitution, which says that "no state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

The decision of the Supreme Court is, in part, as follows:

"It must now be regarded as settled that on account of their well-known noxious qualities and the extraordinary evils shown by experience commonly to be consequent upon their use, a state has power absolutely to prohibit the manufacture, gift, purchase, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within its borders without violating the guarantees of the fourteenth amendment.

"We further think it clearly follows from our numerous decisions, upholding prohibition legislation, that the right to hold intoxicating liquors for personal use is not one of the fundamental privileges of a citizen of the United States which no state may abridge. A contrary view would be incompatible with the undoubted power to prevent the manufacture, sale, purchase or transportation of such articles—the only feasible way of getting them. An assured right of possession would necessarily imply some adequate method to obtain not subject to destruction at the will of the state."

On the same day the Supreme Court also upheld the validity of the North Carolina prohibitory law.

Anti-Liquor Victories in California

California is very practically showing its patriotism by the vigorous manner in which it is dealing with the liquor traffic to provide protection to the men who are in the training camps and naval stations of the state. A sequel to the 20,000 dry vote in Los Angeles is the action of the city council on December 5, in voting to have the law go into effect in the Harbor district on January 31, two months earlier than the measure takes effect in the remaining sections of the city.

A leading factor in the adoption of the ordinance was the statement of Col. E. M. Blake, commanding the Coast Artillery at Fort MacArthur, who declared that the enforcement of a "bone dry" law at the harbor would increase immeasurably the efficiency and the morale of the men in the service. He made the statement on his own responsibility, he explained, and not as representing any request of the government.

The police commission of Los Angeles is also reported to have adopted resolutions, which went into effect at once, that no civilian can be served with intoxicating drinks in any liquor establishment, wholesale house, saloon, club or cafe if there is an American soldier or marine present in uniform. A violation of this provision shall be cause for the revocation of the license of the offender, it is said.

A five-mile dry zone has been established around Camp Fremont by the authorities of San Mateo county, according to an announcement made by District Attorney Frank M. Swart. "The present law will not only be enforced, but further and more drastic regulations will be created at the next meeting of the supervisors." The five-mile zone will automatically make dry the Beresford County Club and the summer place of the Family Club. The victory in Santa Monica, which voted dry on December 5 by 1,276 majority vote, was announced last week. The only blot on the record of war dry victories in the great state of California is the failure to carry the "bone dry" measure which was voted on in San Diego recently.

HONOR ROLL

—of—

PROHIBITION STATES AND TERRITORIES AND DATE OF GOING INTO EFFECT

Maine (Constitutional)		1851
Kansas (Constitutional)		1880
North Dakota (Constitutional)		1889
Oklahoma (Constitutional)		1907
Georgia (Statutory)		1908
North Carolina (Statutory)		1909
Mississippi (Statutory)		1909
Tennessee (Statutory)		1909
West Virginia (Constitutional)		1914
Alabama (Statutory)		1915
Arizona (Constitutional)		1915
Virginia (Statutory)		1916
Colorado (Constitutional)		1916
Oregon (Constitutional)		1916
Washington (Statutory)		1916
Arkansas (Statutory)		1916
Iowa (Statutory)		1916
Idaho (Constitutional)		1916
South Carolina (Statutory)		1916
Nebraska (Constitutional)		1917
South Dakota (Constitutional)		1917
Utah (Statutory)		1917
District of Columbia (Statutory)		1917
Alaska (Stat.)	†Jan. 1,	1918
Indiana (Stat.)	†April 2,	1918
Michigan (Con.)	*April 30,	1918
New Hampshire (Stat.)	†May 1,	1918
Montana (Con.)	*Dec. 31,	1918
New Mexico (Con.)	†Oct. 1,	1918
Porto Rico	†March 2,	1918
Canal Zone		

*Enacted 1916. †Enacted 1917.

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1918

Utah††	Missouri	Florida
Minnesota	Wyoming	Nevada

††Now has statutory prohibition. Will vote on constitutional amendment.

STATES HAVING TEMPERANCE DAY IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Alabama	Oregon
Tennessee	North Dakota
Kansas	Missouri
New Mexico	South Dakota

Pennsylvania Grange Urges War Prohibition

The Pennsylvania state grange in annual session in Williamsport recently passed strong resolutions in favor of war time prohibition.

Canadian Soldiers Prohibited from Buying Liquor in the United States

It is reported from Montreal that orders have been issued by Major General E. Wilson barring any Canadian officer or soldier in uniform from drinking intoxicating liquor in places where it is on sale in the United States.

200 Dutch Distilleries Can Get No More Grain

A cablegram from Amsterdam, Holland, published in the *Chicago Herald*, reports that 200 distilleries of Schiedam, which produce vast quantities of gin and other liquors, have been notified by the government's grain bureau that no more grain will be supplied for conversion into alcoholic products.

Norfolk Naval Station Shows Big Drop in Venereal Diseases Under Prohibition

"There is an intimate and not well understood relation between alcohol and the venereal diseases," says Dr. Charles E. Riggs, medical inspector of the United States Navy at Norfolk, Va., as reported in the New Castle (Pa.) *News*. "Alcohol and venereal disease are close allies."

"Our statistics show that prior to the time of enforcement of the prohibition law in the state of Virginia," says Dr. Riggs, "there were 365 infections and 137, or 37.5 per cent, of the infected admit being under the influence of alcohol at the time the disease was contracted, and 228, or 62.5 per cent, deny drinking. Since the enforcement of prohibition there have been 93 infections, of which 11, or 11.8 per cent, were acquired while under the influence of alcohol, and all but two of these were contracted outside of the state and in 'wet' territory. Alcohol is still a factor in the venereal problem, but owing to increasing prohibitory legislation it is a diminishing factor."

Dr. Riggs quotes Dr. Douglas White as saying that 80 per cent of the men who acquire venereal diseases, do so while under the influence of alcohol.

95 Per Cent of Trouble Due to Liquor, Says General Penn

Brigadier General Julius A. Penn, in an address in Detroit recently, declared that at the end of the war enlisted men will demand prohibition. Ninety-five per cent of all the trouble in the army is due to liquor, he affirmed.

"The men serving in the army learn the harm liquor is responsible for and the advantages of total abstinence, and there is no doubt in my mind that a great organization for prohibition, which will strike at the end of the war, is being constructed."

Minneapolis Athletic Club to be Dry During the War

Directors of the Minneapolis Athletic Club recently voted unanimously to make the club dry for the duration of the war.

Gridiron Club of Washington Entertains President Wilson at Dry Dinner

At a dinner given by the Gridiron Club of Washington at which President Wilson and noted men of the nation were guests, no liquor was served. This was the first dry dinner in the thirty-three years of the club's existence.

PATRIOTISM KEYNOTE OF FORTY-FOURTH NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

"My Country 'Tis of Thee" was the theme, with variations, of virtually every participant in the program of the National W. C. T. U. Convention. Although the National W. C. T. U. president, in her annual address, proved beyond the peradventure of a doubt that "The path of patriotism is the path of prohibition," the truth was reaffirmed by every speaker at the great meeting.

The strains of the "Star-Spangled Banner" and "America" would burst spontaneously from the delegations whenever there was opportunity for an expression of patriotism. The decorations of the interior of Poli's theater were the national colors, flags draping balconies, floor and platform. The exercises of each day opened with a salute and a pledge of allegiance to the flag, led by Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, National superintendent of Work among Soldiers and Sailors. With few exceptions, the musical selections, solos, duets, quartets, choruses and orchestral numbers, were of the patriotic order. So also were the spectacular features, and unusually varied and unique in character were the pictorial presentations of love and loyalty to the Star-Spangled Banner and God and Home and Native Land.

The largest attendance at a National Convention in the history of the organization, 906 voting delegates, was a significant demonstration of patriotism on the part of white ribboners. So also were the facts given in the reports of the National General Officers, showing in these times of high cost of living an increase of membership in thirty-two states, and unprecedented generosity in contributions to war welfare enterprises; ambulances for the French front; stereomotorgraphs for the cantonments; comfort bags; establishment of soldiers and sailors recreation rooms; the adoption of dozens of French orphans.

It is quite safe to say that at no previous convention have there been presented from the platform so many and such weighty testimonies to prohibition's value as a patriotic policy, the acceptance of which is a vital necessity at this time. Members of Congress from many states, with unanimity witnessed to the worth of prohibition and paid homage to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union as one of the chief factors in securing such legislation.

One of the elements necessary for the perfect working out of our national program is the cordial co-operation of all organizations. It was a cause for gratification that representatives from women's and men's national organizations welcomed the opportunity to voice from the platform of the W. C. T. U. Convention their desire for such co-operation. All differences of opinion on minor questions were put aside in a victory-bringing determination to work together for the one national goal—the making of this world safe for democracy, through conservation, protection of the nation's defenders, and internment of the greatest enemy of the nation, the liquor traffic.

Beginning with the National W. C. T. U. president, the burden of the speakers, one and all, seemed to be "Patriotism and Prohibition, now and forever, one and inseparable."

OPENING HOURS OF CONVENTION

The opening hours of a National W. C. T. U. Convention are filled with tender, sacred memories. In hymn and psalm the assembled company is reminded of the Divine call to service that came over forty years ago to a little band of heroic Christian women, and the miraculous answer to the prayers of these pioneers in the prohibition victories of today.

Promptly at 9:30 o'clock Miss Anna A. Gordon, the National president, formally opened the Convention at Poli's theater. The key-note of the great meeting was sounded in the opening hymn, "America," the Convention standing to sing it and with bowed heads uniting in the last verse as a prayer:

"Our fathers' God to thee,
Author of Liberty,
To Thee we sing.
Long may our land be bright
With Freedom's Holy Light,
Protect us by Thy might,
Great God, our King."

As the last words died on the air, Old Glory was unfurled, and led by Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, National superintendent of Work among Soldiers and Sailors, the delegates saluted the flag: "I pledge allegiance to my flag and to the republic for which it stands; one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all." Standing at attention they sang "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Following the rendition of that wonderful prophecy in song,

"Give to the wind thy fears,
Hope and be undismayed,
God hears thy sighs and counts thy tears,
God shall lift up thy head,"

came the repetition in unison of the Crusade psalm, and Mrs. Florence D. Richard, president of the W. C. T. U. of the Crusade state, led in a prayer of gratitude for the Divine guidance of the past years, gratitude for answered petitions and for fulfilled prophecies.

As the original Crusaders seated upon the platform arose in response to the enthusiastic applause of their white ribbon comrades, the audience, led by Mrs. Frances Graham, National musical director, sang, "It's Coming, It's Coming, The Morn for Which We Pray. We'll take the World for Christ's Own Kingdom, Some Glad Day."

Reading of President's Address Notable Event

Following the roll call and the reading of the report of the Executive Committee, which had met on the previous day, came the notable event of the first meeting of the Convention, the reading of the President's annual address, "The Path of Patriotism is the Path of Prohibition."

Miss Gordon's logical, eloquent, convincing, comprehensive review of the work accomplished and the victories achieved during the past year was interrupted with frequent and enthusiastic applause. The message was enlivened by wit and humor. When she referred to the number of states needed to ratify the amendment, she turned appealingly to Ohio and asked, "Ohio, will you be the twenty-eighth?" Loud and strong came the response, "We will." Then turning to Delaware, Miss Gordon asked, "If Ohio does not come in as the twenty-eighth, will you promise to be the twenty-eighth?" A vigorous affirmative testified to little Delaware's determination to drive John Barleycorn from the only point in the state where he now has legal right.

The reading by Miss Gordon of the assertion by the brewers, "Woman suffrage when it arrives will kill the malted interests," was a challenge the New York delegation of women voters eagerly accepted.

The president's address was received with enthusiastic applause and on motion a rising vote of thanks was given her, the recommendations contained in her message being referred to the Official Board and Executive committee.

The roll-call of the prohibition states has come to be a regular order of business at the Convention. Mrs. Cornelia T. Hatcher, president of the Alaska W. C. T. U., gave the following up-to-date rhythmic version of "We'll Make the Map all White":

"Maine is at the head for she has led for half a hundred years,
And Kansas great and North Dakota stand among their peers;
Georgia next, and Oklahoma, won their place among the free,
Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee;
West Virginia, and Virginia too, and Colorado's white;
Arizona then, with Washington and Oregon's all right.

"The sixteenth state was Arkansas John Barleycorn to slay,
Then Iowa and Idaho were victors in the fray;
South Carolina next, and Michigan, Montana, all so grand,
Nebraska's rolling prairies and our South Dakota land;
Then along came Indiana in her great centennial year,
And Utah followed with farewell to whisky, wine and beer.

"As New Hampshire climbed to high dry land where now she looks so fine;
Porto Rico and New Mexico came swinging into line;
Yes! the District of Columbia on Old Potomac's shore,
Where stands our nation's Capitol, shall see saloons no more;
Over all now shines the polar star, Alaska's golden light,
And all the states will follow till we make the map all white."

This poetic review of the prohibition states called forth a response from every state delegation, beginning with "Indiana has gone dry," to the tune of "Bringing in the Sheaves," closing, at the musical director's suggestion, with "a discord of harmony" when everybody sang, "The World is Going Dry."

(Continued on Page Eight)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WELCOMES CONVENTION

PRESIDENT BROWNLOW OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, THE PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, THE MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION AND THE W. C. T. U. OF THE DISTRICT EXTEND GREETINGS

Every white ribboner feels a sense of ownership in the Capital City of the nation and a pride in its freedom from saloons. This feeling was accentuated by the utterances of the District officials, who with heartiest cordiality on Monday evening welcomed the delegates and visitors to Washington and pointed with pride to the satisfying results of its well enforced prohibitory law. That these prominent residents of the District showed a keen appreciation of the part taken by the W. C. T. U. in achieving the victory was gratifying to the white ribbon visitors.

Hon. Louis Brownlow, president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the first speaker, said in part:

I cannot exactly claim to be a member of the W. C. T. U., but my mother was the president of the W. C. T. U. in a little village in the Ozark Hills of Missouri, where I was born, in a county that even then was dry. I was an invalid all my young boyhood, but I did go to Sunday school and on one occasion a prize was offered by the superintendent of the Sunday school for the best essay on the greatest living American. The other boys and girls all wrote on military leaders or statesmen, but I choose as my subject Frances E. Willard. From the time I was twenty years of age until I took this office I have made my living writing for the newspapers, but that essay won the prize, and later this, the first article I ever wrote, was printed in THE UNION SIGNAL. So you see, although not a member of the W. C. T. U., I can claim to have had a part in its traditions. I remember how devoted my mother was to the W. C. T. U. in that little village, and it was the work that was done in just such places as that by white ribboners when the temperance cause was scorned and laughed at, that has brought you today to a dry national Capital.

Among other duties I have charge of the police department of the District and, I am glad to say, we are enforcing the law. I want to give you the figures showing the number of arrests in the District for November, 1916, as contrasted with November, 1917. The number of arrests for intoxication in November, 1916, was 838 and in November, 1917, 199, a decrease of 639, or more than 76 per cent. The highest number of arrests for any one week in November of last year was 218, so that in one week in November, 1916, there were 19 more arrests than during the whole month of November, 1917. A very large majority of the cases this year were found at the terminals of the steam and electric railways leading into Washington; they did not originate here. Furthermore, the chief of police and his officers say that the going into effect of prohibition has resulted already in a great diminution of arrests for disorder, assaults, etc.

What it means in increased happiness we cannot, of course, tell. About a month before the fatal or happy first of November, I met a business man who said he was pretty blue over the prospect—he owned a large mercantile establishment and he was very much afraid that Washington's going dry would seriously injure his business. I replied that I did not believe it. "Before the town has been dry a month you will call me up on the telephone and admit that I was right and you were wrong," I told him. Sure enough, the day before Thanksgiving he did call me up. "You were right and I was wrong," he said, "and I think prohibition is the greatest thing that has ever happened to Washington."

So vigorously and vociferously did the Missouri delegates express their approval by applause of Commissioner Brownlow that Miss Gordon wondered if in their pride they would not coax him to go back to Missouri so they could make him governor of the state.

Mr. A. Leftwich Sinclair, president of the Chamber of Commerce, echoed in cordial words the welcome already extended, complimented the convention on its excellent judgment in having chosen Washington as a meeting place and expressed the hope that the stay of the delegates and visitors would be a pleasant one.

Mr. W. T. Galliher, vice-president of the Board of Trade, referred facetiously to his heroic efforts to respond to the invitation to attend the convention, having been on the way virtually three consecutive days, owing to a misunderstanding of the date, but the expenditure of this effort had proved well worth while, he admitted. Mr. Galliher said, in part:

I say all honor to the magnificent womanhood of America! She has taken her place side by side with the manhood of America. The two great things for which this convention stands, I take it, are prohibition and woman suffrage. In the interest of these measures you are knocking at the doors of state and national legislative halls and you already have assurance that you will find there a sympathetic hearing.

Our commissioner has told you the result of thirty days' experience with prohibition. Let me add that I have it directly from one liquor dealer that he is glad the town has gone dry. I have heard the same thing in other days from other saloonkeepers, how they wished they might find a different means of livelihood because they could not keep open the doors of their dramshops and still maintain their dignity and self-respect.

When Rev. Earle Wilfley, pastor of the church to which Mrs. Emma Sanford Shelton belongs, extended a welcome in behalf of the Ministerial Association, and admitted that he, too, was from the state of Missouri, he was greeted with cheers from the Missouri delegates and in melodious measures they prophesied, "The star of old Missouri will surely shine some day." After responding happily to the ovation, Mr. Wilfley said, in part:

I am sure we have all felt that the commissioner of the District and the gentlemen representing the great business interests of this city have spoken with absolute sincerity when they welcomed you to the city and when they spoke of the achievements of this great cause. May I give you in addition just one little word. The commissioners of the District of Columbia are men who have proved themselves absolutely faithful to the execution of the law. At the head of the police force of this city is a splendid type of Christian gentleman, a former newspaper man and a superintendent of the Sunday school of his church. You have already heard from the commissioner of the District, who speaks with absolute authority of what has occurred during the first month of prohibition, and certainly if you were to try to hunt for something in the way of strong drink you would realize that you were in a dry city. I remember, on my first visit to Washington, seeing three men in the cloak room of the National Capitol who were intoxicated, and down below the bar was running at full blast. When it was proposed to drive the bar out of the Capitol building, people said, "It cannot be done; Congress will not stand for it and never will pass such a measure, for too many men want it." But the bar in the Capitol building has long been a thing of the past. Then some one said, "Let us get rid of the bar at the Union Station," but people said again, "It cannot be done; the thirsty visitors at the National Capital must be greeted with some sort of respectable hospitality;

MAJOR R. W. PULLMAN, SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, GIVES SIGNIFICANT STATISTICS, SHOWING EFFICACY OF PROHIBITORY LAW

Major Raymond Pullman, superintendent of police for the District, introduced as a man who had demonstrated that prohibition does prohibit in the Nation's Capital and also as a very successful Sunday school superintendent and an all-round church worker, received an ovation from the convention. Major Pullman said the average resident of the District, regardless of his views a year ago, was now ready to admit that prohibition has proved a civic asset of real value. "I have talked with former opponents of prohibition, hotel men, merchants and men in other lines of business, and they virtually all admit that having seen the law in operation for over a month, they realize their attitude toward it was wrong. The city is growing by leaps and bounds; we have today 60,000 more people than a year ago, and everyone is sober and happy, with a very few exceptions—the men who go to Baltimore to secure the forbidden drink. These men are picked up by the policemen at the railway and electric stations, and are given no chance to go home in an intoxicated condition and abuse their wives and children." Major Pullman read the following significant figures as indisputable proof of the efficacy of the District's new dry law:

ARRESTS FOR INTOXICATION

Total number of drunkenness cases in November, 1916	838
Total number of drunkenness cases in November, 1917	199
Decrease in number of arrests for intoxication	639
Highest number of arrests for intoxication for one week in November, 1916	218
Highest number of arrests for intoxication for one week in November, 1917	71

Highest number of arrests for intoxication for one week in November, 1916, was 19 more than for the whole month of November, 1917.

OFFENSES GROWING OUT OF INTOXICATION

	November 1916	November 1917
Assault	151	78
Carrying weapons	27	11
Cruelty to animals	47	38
Disorderly conduct	336	136
Housebreaking	57	32

we cannot abolish the bar in the Union Station." But that bar was long since abandoned. Likewise, when the outrageous proposition was suggested of making the National Capital dry, people said emphatically, "It cannot be done." They said, "It is not possible, with all the corruption money and the powerful liquor lobby, that Congress will vote the National Capital, the playground of the United States, dry—it is an unheard-of proposition."

Well, today, if you want a drink badly enough, you may find some one who will bring it in to you from Baltimore, but to get it or drink it with any sort of ease or respectability is absolutely impossible. I heard one of the police officials say the other day that the commissioners, the district attorney, the chief of police and all the authorities are determined to see that the prohibitory law is enforced, and the vigor with which they are executing it is evidence of their sincerity. The men who stand at the head of your District government mean business and along with them and with you have always gone the Christian ministry.

I am going to make a little confession. When I was a very young minister I started out to annihilate the saloon at once, and the first thing I did toward that end was to go to a W. C. T. U. prayer meeting. It did me good in one way, but it was dreadfully discouraging in another. It was away back twenty years ago when the liquor traffic was entrenched in the Capital, in the great cities and in most of the states, and when the liquor men snapped their fingers in the face of the W. C. T. U. and sneered at them as fanatics. I went to this meeting where the women knelt in an agony of prayer, and I must admit that little parlor group was the most disheartening thing I ever saw, and I said to myself in despair, "Is that all we can muster against the liquor traffic?" From that little gathering I went to a political meeting. About the time I entered a notorious ward heeler was talking about temperance fanatics. "Why, of course, I am for temperance," he said. "We must get rid of all these drunkards, but we want to do it without the help of the fanatics. After all, our opponents are only women who cannot vote and a few preachers who don't know enough to vote." And yet, somehow or other, the women who could not vote did virtually vote, if not by *direct ballot, by proxy, by prayer and by the power of God.* And today, thinking of that W. C. T. U. meeting, I see it differently. Then I only saw a little group of nine or ten praying women. Now I know that all over this country there were similar groups, some larger, some smaller, but making in all a great host of praying women. And so tonight your brothers in arms, the ministers of the gospel, stand by your side as you have stood by their side in this great campaign. In this stupendous world and national crisis this country cannot afford to be anything less than its very best.

No man, no woman, no child, who is not at his or her best, has a right to the protection of the flag. A few nights ago over in Philadelphia, a policeman noticed a sailor boy wandering about the building where the Liberty Bell is kept. "What do you want?" the officer of the law asked. The young fellow replied, "I want to see the Liberty Bell." "The place is closed," said the policeman. "Come again tomorrow." "I want to see the Liberty Bell and I must see it tonight or not at all," the boy persisted. "My ship sails at three in the morning. It is now one o'clock." The official queried, "Why are you so anxious about the Liberty Bell?" The sailor lad replied, "My mother told me when I came to Philadelphia to see two things—one an old family Bible, scarred and marred by the tears of several generations, and the other the Liberty Bell. Today I saw the Bible and now, before my ship sails, I want to see the Liberty Bell."

Although it was long past the hours for showing the bell, the official, without a moment's hesitation, said, "Let him in," and the young sailor went in, pulled off his cap and almost in a dream walked around the emblem of human liberty and then, oblivious of the presence of the other men, he reached out his arms to the great bell and cried, "Help me to make good." And he will, and we are sending out as our nation's defenders such heroic spirits. Who are we at home that we should not do and dare and die if need be that we may keep our flag stainless while we ourselves make good.

Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, President Indiana W. C. T. U.

In response to the welcomes extended, Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, president of the Indiana W. C. T. U., said, in part:

As our hospitable friends of the District were saying "welcome" to us, our hearts responded that we accepted the challenge implied in their words and would endeavor to show them that we have "well—come" to this beautiful city.

Mrs. Emma Sanford Shelton, President District of Columbia W. C. T. U.

I remember some time ago I passed from the United States to Canada, and the government officials insisted on our opening our baggage for inspection. I passed that same gateway just after the war broke out, but then we were not only asked to leave our baggage open, but as we passed from under the folds of Old Glory to those of the Union Jack, we were closely questioned as to whether we came as friends or foes. You good people have a right to ask how we come to your city, and I want to make two statements that will, I am sure, prove to you that we come as real friends.

When the W. C. T. U. was first organized, it gave to the world a great declaration of principles—the platform upon which this organization was founded, and the first principle is: "We believe in the coming of Christ's kingdom." We did not imagine that this kingdom was to come by chance. We knew it was going to take definite service on the part of women filled with the Holy Spirit, and so the Woman's Christian Temperance Union bowed at the altar of the church of Jesus Christ and asked for the indwelling of the Holy Spirit for its great task, and that is why we had the high faith to see the victory for prohibition in the far distance and hailed it even before it came to be a reality. And the second principle for which we stand as an organization is: "We believe in the Golden Rule—Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you." It was because the W. C. T. U. believed in the Golden Rule that we flung out the banner for national prohibition years ago; it was because we knew that not only the men who drink and the men who justified the wicked for the sake of reward were under the woe pronounced by Almighty God but because we knew that the manufacturer of strong drink and his family were under the same woe. It was because of these two great principles that the W. C. T. U. has the right to say we are "welcome" to this city. We come not only with thanksgiving for victories past, but we come to ask for further favors. So, while we are grateful for what we have already received, we come asking of those who sit in authority in high places that they will give us national prohibition in this, the greatest nation that the world has ever seen.

I want to remind you of that little incident when 10,000 Russian patriots, every one of them maimed, some of them blind in one eye, some in both, some lacking an arm or a leg, 10,000 men who had served their country for twenty-five cents a month for two long years, heard that the duma was considering a separate peace with Germany, marched down the streets of Petrograd and made their declaration that if the government accepted a separate peace with Germany it would do it over their dead bodies, because they would enlist again, they would give their last drop of blood in order that Russia might be free in deed and in truth. And so the Woman's Christian Temperance Union issues this word to the nation: that its members will not rest, but will lay on the altar of our Lord Jesus Christ and our country everything we have and are, and will not give up this fight until we have secured that for which we have fought and struggled and prayed in the years gone by; until this nation shall not only have prohibited the saloon and the distillery, but until every fire shall be extinguished from under the brewery engine and not another single drop of alcohol for beverage purposes shall be manufactured.

Mrs. Emma Sanford Shelton, President District of Columbia W. C. T. U.

As I stand here and look into your faces I feel that, while a plain everyday dictionary may supply the mere words of welcome, even the New Century Dictionary cannot supply words to express the feelings with which I greet you and welcome you, not only to *my* city, but to your own city—the Capital of our beloved nation—a *dry* Capital of what we hope soon—very soon—will be a dry United States.

Today we both rejoice and mourn together—mourn that our nation is plunged into this cruel conflict between right and wrong—mourn because our brave boys are going from us to take part in the conflict. Yet do our hearts rejoice that never before in the history of the world has so much been done to preserve our armies in health, in comparative comfort, and in morals. Never were men so prepared for the conflict, never was there such surgery to restore them when wounded.

Many here present are mothers, saying not only to America, but to France and Italy and Belgium, "Here's my boy," and those who have no boys to send are sending their prayers, their money, and giving their time in helping to make other mothers' boys clean and pure and in this way strengthening our army, for we desire and pray for each soldier who fights under our glorious flag that "His strength may be the strength of ten, because his heart is pure."

And so in these days, as never before, we are living in feelings, in emotions, as well as activities, transcending any previous times. It is good for us that we may also rejoice together over our dry city—dry through our labors.

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DISTINGUISHED WOMEN SPEAKERS AND VISITORS AT THE CONVENTION

Some of Washington's most distinguished women citizens found time to visit the Convention. Among them were Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, who opened her home for a reception to the delegates; Mrs. Newton Baker, wife of the Secretary of War, who on the opening night of the Convention sang as a solo, Kipling's "Recessional," and responded graciously to an encore with "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Mrs. Josephus Daniels

Mrs. Daniels arrived at the Convention just at the time there was under consideration the paragraph of the resolutions referring to the duty incumbent upon the mothers of the nation to give to girls and boys "the protection of knowledge and proper restraint."

"I think it is very opportune that I came in just at this moment," said Mrs. Daniels. "It especially interests me, because the only thing I am in life is a mother—the mother of sons. And I can sympathize with any resolution which affects girls because we cannot separate the interests of the boys and the girls. We women have to bear the burden of the war as truly as do the men. We give our sons, our husbands and brothers. The country has called to the colors the boys from a million homes, but it is just as necessary to call on the moral fiber of the nation at this time as it is to call the boys to the colors. And I trust that in your convention you will do everything in your power to uphold the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy in their fight for moral protection in the camps."

Mrs. Daniels closed her brief talk with a cordial invitation to the delegates and visitors to attend a reception at her home.

Miss Gordon, on behalf of the Convention, asked that Mrs. Daniels convey to her distinguished husband, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, the hearty thanks of the delegates for the help and protection he had given to the enlisted men, in whom all white ribboners are deeply interested.

This reference to the Secretary caused Mrs. Daniels to share with the Convention the following comment her sons had overheard concerning their father: "There is one thing about Daniels," said a gentleman who had not favored all of the policies of the Secretary of the Navy, "he is never found on the wrong side of a moral issue." "I consider that the greatest heritage my boys can have," said Mrs. Daniels, proudly, as she smiled down at the great audience of mothers.

It only needed a suggestion from the president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U., Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, for the whole convention to burst into cheers for the Secretary and his devoted and charming wife.

Mrs. Thomas Edison

Mrs. Thomas Edison, who with her noted husband, was stopping in the Capital, spent one afternoon at the convention.

She was introduced by Miss Gordon as the daughter of an original Ohio Crusader and of Lewis Miller of Chautauqua fame.

"I regret that I cannot bring a message of victory for prohibition from Ohio, my native state," said Mrs. Edison. "But when I recall the days when my mother, one of the Crusaders of Ohio, with other dauntless women, visited the saloons and pleaded with the men to close their doors, when they were subjected to insult and had buckets of water thrown over them —when I look back to those days and note the growth of our great cause, I cannot be discouraged. I am proud, too, to remember that my father was one of the pioneer advocates of woman suffrage. I regret that Mr. Edison could not be here to greet you, but may I give you his recipe for success: 'Ninety-nine per cent perspiration and one per cent inspiration."

As Mrs. Edison left the platform she was given a rousing cheer by the delegation from the Crusade state.

On Sunday evening Mrs. Philip North Moore, president of the National Council of Women, brought greetings from that body and told of its far-reaching and comprehensive work. Elizabeth Pierce, chaplain general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, appeared for that great organization of women. Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts, World's W. C. T. U. superintendent of the department of Sunday School work, recalled the days thirty years ago when Frances Willard stood before the International Sunday School convention held in Pittsburgh and pleaded for temperance teaching in the Sunday schools, pleaded until she gained her point.

Never have relations between the church missionary societies and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union been so close and cordial as today. This thought was voiced by Mrs. William F. McDowell, president of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who brought greetings from that body to the Convention.

"Our societies have one common aim," said Mrs. McDowell. "It is to lift this world a little nearer to God. You are lifting in one place, and we in another, but together we are working with the same purpose and our work overlaps. Especially are we interested in the work of the W. C. T. U. in foreign fields,

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HON. JEANNETTE RANKIN, CONGRESSWOMAN FROM MONTANA, ADDRESSES CONVENTION

I want to say a few words in appreciation of a fundamental lesson that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has taught the women of the nation, and that is the great value of education. No one seems to have appreciated this as much as did Frances Willard, and I believe the great victories for prohibition that we are experiencing today are the outcome of your organization having appreciated the value of teaching the child, and the result of the work along that line started years ago today being realized. Today the press is the great educator of the masses and if you wish to continue your success you must use your influence to put the press on the same basis as the other educational institutions through which you have secured prohibitory legislation. For if the schools had not been both free and public it would have been impossible for you to have entered the public schools and given to the children lessons in scientific temperance. And you know that we have taken out of the class where they are run for profit or for private propaganda all our educational institutions, beginning with the public school, then the high school and the university and lastly our technical schools. Yet today all our newspapers are run for profit or for propaganda. We must make our papers free in order that we may have the facts on which to base our judgment on public questions. It would be a very simple matter to make our papers both free and public if we recognized that they were educational institutions. Each community could have its press board which would correspond with the present school board. The head of this community press board would be responsible to the public. The paper could be given free to every one in the community, so it would have a one hundred per cent circulation. The editorials could be written by the people of the community and they should be signed editorials. In that way we could make our press public as well as free and we could extend our education so that the men and women would have the same opportunity to learn the facts that the children now have. It seems to me that more than any other organization the Woman's Christian Temperance Union should appreciate this need, as your work has been so thoroughly educational. If you would make the demand for a public press you would certainly gain it. There is no question but that if today we had the facts concerning alcoholic liquors disseminated among the people it would be unnecessary for us to ask for war prohibition. For we know that the nation needs prohibition not only from the standpoint of food and for the efficiency of the army, but for the sake of the social problems that must be dealt with at home while the war is on.

Hon. Jeannette Rankin
Member of Congress from Montana

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Mrs. Ella L. Kroft, 312 N. California St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Mrs. Rosa M. Pyne Berry, Kankakee, Ill.

Department Names Changed

Work among Foreign Speaking People changed to *Americanization.*

Juvenile Courts, Industrial Education and Anti-Child Labor changed to *Juvenile Courts and Child Welfare.*

Franchise changed to *Suffrage.*

Departments Merged

Work among Lumbermen and Miners merged with *Temperance and Labor.*

DISTINGUISHED WOMEN SPEAKERS AND VISITORS AT THE CONVENTION

(Continued from Page Seven)

where the liquor traffic is such a handicap to the missionaries. Our workers in Africa say that the greatest difficulty they have to combat is not Mohammedanism nor paganism but the liquor traffic. The task before us is not an easy one. We dream at night and have visions in the daytime of how easy it would be if every Christian woman would put her shoulder to the wheel and help. I read not long ago a story of a girl called Alice, a story I loved as a child. She came one day to a country called Wonderland and in that country the queen took her by the hand and together they started to run a swift race. After they had run a long time Alice said to the woman, 'We do not seem to get anywhere. If we ran in my country we would get somewhere after so much swift running.' 'In this country,' replied the queen, 'it takes all the running you can do to keep in the same place. If you want to get somewhere else, you must run at least twice as fast as that.' And so perhaps we have come to the place in our two organizations where we must run just twice as fast as we can if we are to get anywhere else than where we are."

Mrs. John Meigs

Mrs. John Meigs, representing the National Young Women's Christian Association, spoke briefly on "War Work of the Y. W. C. A." She said, in part:

"Soon after the war began we were met with the question as to what work we ought to do in the vicinity of the camps. We were told that the very day the troops mobilized the underworld also mobilized. The first thing undertaken was the establishment of hostess houses, where soldiers could meet their mothers, fathers, sisters, and sweethearts. One woman visitor said, 'I felt as I went around the camp that I had almost lost my identity, for at least one hundred soldiers called me mother.'"

Mrs. Meigs also told of the establishment of cafeterias in the vicinity of the military camps, the appointment of workers to take care of girls who are making uniforms, etc., and the sending of seven fine secretaries overseas to look after the welfare of Red Cross nurses and workers in munition factories. Another branch of activity of the association is in the interests of the "teen" age girls, who are attracted by the lure of the khaki. The two methods used are Patriotic Leagues introduced in the public schools and in the factories, to instill in the girls a patriotic sense of duty toward the soldiers, and social morality lectures. In this connection, Mrs. Meigs read from a letter from a soldier overseas the following words: "The girls in America have a real duty to perform in letting the soldiers know they expect them to maintain the single moral standard." "It is our responsibility," said Mrs. Meigs in conclusion, "to make the girls of America worth dying for in this great war."

Mrs. Gertrude Bonnin

No more picturesque visitor appeared upon the platform than Mrs. Gertrude Bonnin, secretary of the Society of American Indians, resplendent in a costume, every part of which was beaded in harmonious colors. Upon the midnight blackness of her lustrous hair like a star gleamed a bow of white ribbon. She brought to the Convention an eloquent message expressed in excellent English. "My heart is proud that I am your sister," said Mrs. Bonnin. "I am a new member and I am anxious to do all in my power to aid in this grand work that you are doing, for it is truly carrying out the great command of the Christ—purity in the world, purity in the home and purity in the heart." Mrs. Bonnin came to the Convention primarily to ask the help of the W. C. T. U. in securing legislation against the unscrupulous traffic in peyote, which is destroying her race and undermining the work she has done for them, as well as the work of the churches and of the government. Mrs. Bonnin explained that peyote is a certain kind of cactus that grows in the southwest; it is known as "dry whisky." The properties of the drug are deadly, akin to opium and morphine. The traffickers in peyote tell the Indians that it is a "cure-all." They resort to every means to induce the Indians to try it and thus form the habit. It is given to the children and even to the baby in arms. "The death from peyote," declared Mrs. Bonnin with deep feeling, "is a threefold death—physical, intellectual and spiritual." Mrs. Bonnin appealed to the Convention for assistance in the passage of an anti-peyote bill now pending in Congress for the protection of the Indian, who has no legislative voice.

Later in the Convention Dr. Harvey W. Wiley confirmed all Mrs. Bonnin had said in regard to the destructive effects of the drug and the need of legislation against it.

Miss Gordon on behalf of the Convention assured Mrs. Bonnin that every possible assistance in securing the passage of this measure would be given.

OPENING HOURS OF CONVENTION

(Continued from Page Four)

The noontide hour of prayer having arrived the Convention was led in a brief petition by Mrs. Clara L. Roach, a former president of the District W. C. T. U.

A delightful patriotic demonstration—a welcome and appeal to Columbia, arranged by Mrs. William R. Loney, closed the morning meeting.

The first hour of the afternoon program was devoted to a service in memoriam of the three members of the National Executive Committee, who have the past year gone to their heavenly reward: Mrs. W. A. Loyne, National superintendent of Work among Lumbermen and Miners; Mrs. Elizabeth G. Emmons, National lecturer, and Cassie L. Smith, National evangelist. Following a tribute to these promoted comrades by the National president, the Convention repeated in unison comforting selections from the Scriptures, Miss Esther H. Elfreth, president of the New Jersey W. C. T. U., offered prayer, and all joined in singing, "Blest be the Tie that Binds."

Of more than usual interest was the survey of the work of the organization as given in the reports Monday afternoon by Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, National treasurer. A commendable gain in membership—thirty-two of the forty-eight states successfully meeting the test of net gain and appearing on the honor roll on Recognition Night; war welfare work promoted in every state, and a satisfactory financial condition in all branches of the work were the encouraging statements made by the National officers. Equally gratifying were the reports given by the National general secretaries of the Young People's Branch and the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch, Miss Mary Frances Willard Anderson and Miss Mary Ervin.

UNION SIGNAL CONVENTION REPORT

The story of the National W. C. T. U. Convention, which met in Washington December 2-7, is given in the issues of The Union Signal of December 6, 13, 20, 27. Every member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will desire and should have these numbers, which contain an account of the six days' proceedings and the chief addresses delivered. The four numbers will be mailed to one address for 15 cents.

Chief of Federal Children's Bureau Speaks on "Children in War Time"

Excerpts from Address Delivered at the Washington Convention

In addressing the Woman's Christian Temperance Union one feels that she is addressing a body of experts, you have dealt so long with the education of the children and have seen such rich reward from that education, in prohibition legislation, which is clearly the result of a generation taught in the schools the difference between a sober and a drunken people.

It is a great thing, of course, that the Federal government has in any way expressed the belief that nothing is more precious to a nation than its children, though but a small beginning has been made in putting that expression into living facts. This bureau, which you, I am sure, helped to secure, is a little over five years old. When it was inaugurated it had an appropriation of about $26,000, and a clerical force of fifteen people. At the present time the appropriation, which somehow seems the most palpable gauge of progress, is about $425,000, and the work which the bureau is doing has enlarged in many particulars.

At first we were just a research bureau, pursuing investigations and making reports, but when the Federal Child Labor law went into operation on the first day of September of this year, we were given the execution of that law, an added responsibility and a new kind of work. May I say something of the spirit in which we are trying to do this work under the Secretary of Labor? He, of course, has power to delegate the enforcement of the law to any division of his department he thinks best. When he turned it over to the Children's Bureau, and made the formal announcement, he explained why he was so interested in the measure. It seems to me his words ought to be like a legend hung up before the bureau all the time, showing the spirit in which we should aim to carry out the provisions of this beneficent law enacted to give children a chance in the world and to protect them from labor before they are fit for it.

Federal Child Labor Law Fulfillment of Long Cherished Dream of Secretary of Labor, Once a Child Worker in the Mines

The Secretary of Labor, when a little boy about nine years old, living in western Pennsylvania, worked in a coal mine. He said he could well remember going along the rails, his dinner pail hitting the ends of the ties. He thought if he ever lived to grow up that he would try to see if there were not some way to have boys and girls go to school and learn something before taking up the burden of work. When I heard him tell that story I realized with what deep feeling he had spoken to the President on the day, a year before, when the head of the nation signed the Federal Child Labor law, and had said: "This act is the fulfillment of a long, long cherished dream on my part."

There is nothing more incumbent upon us than to see that this new type of legislation for the benefit of children is truly and genuinely effective. The law may seem to be very well enforced, having to its credit a lot of first prosecutions of unscrupulous employers, which make it appear admirably administered, when in reality it is a bitter, sterile thing, because it is impossible to stir men and women of a community to a sense of personal responsibility toward the children who are released from toil through the enforcement of the law. They should be

Julia C. Lathrop, Chief of Federal Children's Bureau

sent to schools, well-equipped schools, well-lighted, well-heated—and taught by people who love their task, and are trained for it. Nor should these boys and girls go back to school pinched and cold and poor because of lack of the small wages they may have earned. The community should have enough patriotism, nay, more, enough common sense, to see that these citizens of the future are warmly clothed and fed, cared for by their own mothers in their own homes. Then only will they possess a vitality and a vigor calculated to give education a chance to open their minds and enrich them. This is a task that cannot be forced; it must be done because of a warm sense of personal responsibility springing up in the human heart toward the young creatures who are coming along in life.

Every now and then we receive letters concerning these children, some coming through the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, with which the Children's Bureau has the privilege of co-operating in this time of stress. One letter came from a remote rural state. The writer says: "You ask if all the children that are released from labor are in school. No, they are not. I know, because I am the wife of the superintendent of schools. What do they need? They need somebody who will see to it that they do go to school, but will make it impossible for them to do so unless they are fed and comfortably clothed. There is not the proper feeling in this community. Just the other day the law was violated. A man turned away from a certain establishment grown men able to work and wanting jobs, and in their places put children, because they are little and cheap."

The community referred to is not the only one in America in whose midst that very thing has happened. No law can be enforced except as it is enforced because of public sentiment in favor of it. We of the government are doing what we can, but the final decision of whether the Federal Child Labor law is really a help to the children of the present day rests with the people in a thousand towns throughout this country. I know no body of women more thoroughly committed by a sort of *noblesse oblige* to this opportunity than the organization which already has done so much for children—the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

And now I desire to speak of an important phase of our work for children. When the war broke out the Children's Bureau began an investigation to ascertain how children in the warring countries were faring. I should have said when the United States declared war, because for three years we were singularly remote from the war. While we knew something about it, we received the news much as we do the painful announcements which occupy the first pages of our newspapers. We did not think about it as something of personal concern which was to grip with authority the young men of our households and change in a certain sense the fate of every human being now in America or ever to be born here. When, then, the war began we endeavored to study child welfare in the warring countries with the thought that the information thus ascertained might be useful in this country. We set translators and readers to work, asking them to investigate child labor and find out how mothers and little babies were getting on, and how children were treated at school, and the amount of delinquency, etc. The reports thus far returned to us have been sent out in brief bulletins to the various parts of the country. One longer bulletin has been published and is now ready for distribution, and from time to time we shall issue others.

When we begin to talk about conservation and saving things that are precious because they are being wasted over there in Europe, we must place first the conservation of human life, and it is no new thought, because England and France and all the warring countries are thinking of it, too. No country, perhaps, has made so wonderful a record as England. Forty-five years before the war the rate of infant mortality in a certain district was very high. The first year of the war it rose much higher because of all the confusion incident to the war. The second year of the war, when the local sanitary board really began to work, the rate fell in a wonderful way. It was cut in two in some places. It was lower than any rate we have recorded in this country—all in the midst of this fearful war and waste. So you see what can be done if through the councils of defense and the allied bodies we are willing to put ourselves to the human task of finding out how to save the lives of mothers and babies in the places where we live.

A Twice-Fought War—For Victory in Europe and Maintenance of Home Standards

If we are to win this war for democracy, it must be fought twice; it must

(Continued on Page Ten)

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT NATIONAL CONVENTION

PREAMBLE

"In the name of our God we set up our banners" at this Forty-fourth Annual Convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. With profound gratitude we recall some of the signal victories since, seventeen years ago, we met in this our Capital City. At that time only three states, Maine, Kansas and North Dakota, had outlawed the liquor traffic. Today twenty-seven states, with Alaska, Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia, stand free.

The victory in Porto Rico, the constitutionality of the Webb-Kenyon Bill upheld, the adoption of the Post-Office Appropriations Bill Amendment, the increase of dry territory in license states, the magnificent campaign for war prohibition which contributed to the rapid growth of public sentiment for prohibition through constitutional amendment, the favorable vote of the United States Senate for the submission of the amendment; the great hosts of helpers who are coming to us from church and mission circles, from women's clubs, from social workers, from scientists and economists and from the public press—all these triumphs of the year just closing mark such a phenomenal advance as has attended no other great moral or economic reform in the world's history. Truly "Our eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord."

We reaffirm our belief in the following principles:

That total abstinence from alcoholic liquors is the only safe law of life.

That total prohibition is the only effective means for the destruction of the liquor traffic.

That a single standard of purity for both men and women is a physical and moral necessity for the preservation and development of a nation.

That justice demands that men and women have equal right to hold opinions and to express the same in the home, in the church, and at the ballot box.

To the end that these principles may be wrought out in custom and in law, be it hereby resolved:

TOTAL ABSTINENCE

That we wage an intensive campaign, first, for personal, life-long total abstinence, and second, for total abstinence during the period of the war as the duty of all patriotic citizens.

PROHIBITION

That we continue our efforts in behalf of State and National Constitutional Prohibition and that we pledge our support to only such candidates for office as are pledged to these principles.

That we favor the repeal of all laws which provide for revenue from the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages and protest against the war tax on beer, wine and tobacco, as the acceptance of such revenue gives endorsement to the same.

CONSERVATION

In order to secure the highest conservation of man power and material resources, we urge complete prohibition of the liquor traffic during the period of the war; and as mothers of America we plead that the same protection against liquor and vice accorded to our soldiers and sailors at home be extended to them abroad, and earnestly protest against drink being furnished which is more deadly than machine guns and U-boats.

SUFFRAGE

We urge united effort for the submission of the federal amendment to the constitution granting suffrage to women on equal terms with men and the continuance of every effort in state-wide campaigns for partial or full suffrage for women.

PURITY

We rejoice that the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy have given official recognition to the great truth which the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has so long promulgated, that continence is the only safeguard against the ills attendant upon sexual vice.

We again declare segregation and regulation of prostitution to be wrong in principle and utterly inadequate to lessen the evil.

We record our appreciation of the laws already enacted by Congress for the protection of our soldiers, and call upon our government to give adequate protection to our men both at home and abroad, and to our women in industry, and we call upon the mothers of the nation to give to our girls and boys the protection of knowledge and proper restraint.

WAR

While we deplore war as wholly evil in its inception, we yet believe that when it became necessary for our nation to enter the present world conflict, we came in on these high moral grounds, namely: "To vindicate the principles of peace and justice in the life of the world as against selfish and autocratic power, and to set up among the really free and self-governed people of the world such a concert of purpose and action as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free."

As home makers and housekeepers we pledge to the government our loyal support in all food conservation and service registration plans, and our allegiance as patriots, to the end that Christian democracy and a just and lasting peace may be established throughout the world.

CO-OPERATION WITH ALLIES

We recognize that with our entrance into the world struggle against autocracy we have become allies in the great moral warfare against drink, and extend the greetings and sympathy of this convention to all the national branches of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union now engaged in the effort to hasten victory for the forces of world democracy through the enactment of national and war prohibition.

THANKS

We hereby voice our hearty and sincere thanks to the friends of our cause and to our comrades of the District of Columbia unions for the cordial welcomes accorded us, for all the many arrangements made for our comfort and pleasure and the success of the convention. To all who have contributed in any way to make this a great and memorable occasion, we hereby express our profound gratitude and deep sense of appreciation, and shall take with us only the most pleasant memories of our convention in our saloonless Capital City in 1917.

JENNIE L. W. ROOKE, Chairman,
ROSE A. DAVISON, Secretary,
KATHARINE LENT STEVENSON,
IDA B. WISE SMITH,
MARGARET PLATT,
LELLA A. DILLARD,
CORNELIA T. HATCHER,
Committee.

Children in War Time

(Continued from Page Nine)

be fought over in Europe and it must be fought here at home, so that the men shall not come back to find home and family standards destroyed or even lowered over here. To accomplish that will require enormous sacrifices for the leisure and comfortable class, sacrifices that we have not yet begun to measure, but we must have no lower ideal as the purpose of this war.

And one last word as to the spirit in which our work must be done. Not very long ago I heard a young woman, whose husband had gone to France, tell how proud she was to have him go, because she realized the patriotism such a determination expressed, but as she turned back to her family, she said, "Now I am searching for a creed for my children. They must not grow up in an atmosphere of hate." It is for the women—the women of this day and of this generation upon whom rests this enormous responsibility for keeping the home fires burning bright—to conduct our great campaign in a spirit which shall eliminate that ugly hate—the root and the essence of war. This will be a very little world after this war is over. It is, indeed, a very little world today. It became infinitely little the moment we went into what three years ago seemed a remote war. We, the women of America, must see to it that the war behind the lines is fought in a spirit of such devotion, such true love for humanity that hate shall be eliminated.

POSTERS! POSTERS! POSTERS!

A Taking Article
A National Duty
The Big City Poblem
S. O. S. (Suffrage)
What the Doctors Say
Size 19x25. Price, 5 cents each; 50, $2; 100, $3.50.
Not by my Vote
Our Government
Patriotic Poster
Size 28x42. Price, 10 cents each; three for 25 cents; 100, $7.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

CANADA AT WAR

MRS. GORDON WRIGHT, President Dominion of Canada W. C. T. U.

Address delivered at the National Convention

I count myself indeed privileged to be with you on this great occasion, this epoch-marking, this historic occasion, when from coast to coast the white ribbon motherhood and sisterhood of your land assemble in National convention and for the first time meet under the unfurled banner of American democracy, lined up in allied march, victoryward, not alone for national protection, but for *world victory and human liberty*. I also count myself singularly fortunate in that upon the first time I have had the honor to foregather with you, your chosen meeting place is the governmental center of your national life. Washington, the beautiful, Washington purified and invigorated into a greater power, not alone in the United States but in the world at large, because of the ban it has placed upon the liquor traffic. All honor to the advanced public sentiment which has made this fine achievement a possibility, and all honor to your twenty-seven prohibition states which blazed the pathway for this forward move at your nation's Capital.

Nation-Wide Prohibition Aim of Dominion W. C. T. U.

May I linger long enough to congratulate your law-makers on the partial but effective prohibition war emergency measure, which renders illegal the use of grain for the manufacture of potable or distilled liquors. But white ribboners are not yet satisfied. An order in council of our own federal government, which became operative November 20, marks the self-same advance, but we of the Dominion W. C. T. U. cannot think of relaxing by one jot or tittle any possible effort for the securing of a nation-wide prohibitory law, at least during the period of the war. Indeed, in war's first opening days, those sadly unreal days, we took the stand, and have unflinchingly held to it, that not until we had banished this great offense to God, this menace to a nation's highest development and expansion, the legalized liquor traffic, had we the right to expect victory for our arms. Yet, we white ribbon mothers, fearing this, facing this, unfalteringly gave consent to our sons and our husbands to answer the high, strong call of duty and of Empire, though from the first hour of our inception as an organization we had taken the firm attitude that the only ethical way, the only righteous way, to settle international difficulties is through arbitration. Alas! we little dreamed that a great, powerful nation, inoculated to the last degree with the war virus, and filled with an insatiate lust for world conquest, and world dominion, would be ignoble enough to attack a little, defenseless kingdom—brave, heroic Belgium. England, the motherland of most of us here assembled, would have been unworthy of the proud position she occupies among the world's nations had she not done as she did—gone at once to Belgium's aid—and Canada, one of the choicest jewels in her imperial crown, would have been unworthy to call her mother had she not unhesitatingly sent forth her sons. And so we gave them, our boys from their safeguarded, cherished homes, our university trained men—for in Canada's first division went verily the flower of the Dominion's young manhood.

Yet all the while we were possessed with the thought that history was repeating itself, that again the Lord Jehovah was saying to us, as He did to Joshua of old, "There is an accursed thing in the midst of thee, O Israel; thou canst not stand before thine enemies until ye take away the accursed thing from among you."

Mrs. Gordon Wright, President of the Dominion W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Wright is the mother of three sons who are serving in the Canadian Army. Her husband, Chief Recruiting Officer, has secured more recruits than any other man in Canada. Her brother, Hon. Newton Rowell, as president of the Privy Council and Acting President of the War Cabinet, occupies a position second only to that of the Prime Minister. His influence is unfalteringly on the side of prohibition and other righteous governmental policies.

It is sadly strange that it has taken so long for our statesmen and yours and those of the motherland to catch the vision that God really meant what He said when through His prophet He proclaimed, "If ye walk in my statutes and keep my commandments and do them . . . I will give peace in the land and ye shall lie down and none shall make you afraid, and I will rid evil beasts out of the land, neither shall the sword go through your land." Had these great Bible truths been realized and given practical expression, who dares say that this awful carnage might not now have been finished or perhaps never have been. Our Dominion Woman's Christian Temperance Union was the first organization to petition our government for the complete prohibition of the manufacture of all liquors during the period of the war, not alone to conserve our grain for national use—food—but also to preserve the best physical and mental development of our most precious asset—our nation's young manhood.

Although the prayer of our petition has not yet been answered in full, we are hopeful, most hopeful, that the day is not far distant when, from our fortress city of Halifax on the east to our naval base, Esquimalt, on the west, and from our southern boundary to our well-nigh boundless northern limits, shall float the white flag of prohibition. Nor is our hope a foundationless one. At last Canada's statesmen have caught the vision of a land in peril, so acute, so deadly a peril, that strife for petty place, for party preferment must be laid aside, if not forgotten, and a unification of thought and action of Canada's law-makers formed, with one outstanding purpose—to help end this war (which we earnestly hope is a war upon war) by sending forth at the earliest possible moment as full reinforcements as our country can supply. In this new union government we find Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, a lifelong prohibitionist, and Hon. Newton Rowell, president of the Privy Council and acting president of the War Cabinet, who occupies a position only second in importance to that of the Prime Minister. This is the man who, as leader of Ontario's opposition, preferred to go down to political defeat as the standard bearer of the "Banish the Bar" policy for Ontario, rather than climb into power on any neutral or compromise policy. Canada is fast coming to her own along prohibition lines. The faith and hope and courage and agonized prayers of her white ribbon motherhood are nearing their fullest fruition. We have already sent to Sir Robert Borden "a notice of motion," stating that as soon as the new government is formed the Dominion Woman's Christian Temperance Union will again present its request for prohibition of the manufacture of all liquors in Canada, as a war emergency measure.

I am not unmindful of some specific requests which came to me through your corresponding secretary touching conditions growing out of Canada at war. First, what about the rum ration? Realizing the vital importance of most accurate answers, I have sought information at the fountain head, Major General Mewburn, Canada's Minister of Militia, who was good enough to give full data. Major General Mewburn states, "The rum ration consists of one gill of Jamaica rum, issued to soldiers desiring it, as an emergency stimulant, during the winter months, when the weather is very wet, or after special exposure or exertion. Rum is not used nor issued as a beverage. Its use for the above purpose has been universal, both in the Navy and Army for many years." Dr. Chown, official head of the Methodist Church in Canada, who has just returned from a tour of investigation at the Front, fully corroborates this statement, saying, "Nowhere have I been able to find that the rum ration (about a thimble full) has been given other than medically."

Lord Kitchener Warns British Soldiers Against Drink

Rev. Dr. Gordon (Ralph Connor of literary fame) goes even farther. Upon his return from the Front, he stated to our government that without hesitation he would say the provision of this stimulant "under the strong existing safeguard, is necessary for the health of our troops in the field." With all deference to the high authorities quoted, we white ribboners must still continue to desire and earnestly pray that applied science may speedily discover a medicinal substitute for this (at best) undesirable stimulant. Would that our honored Field Marshal, Lord Kitchener, were still with us to sound his strong high note of warning, as contained in his instructions to every man in the empire's service. From his parting, personal message, just one sentence must suffice: "Your duty cannot be done unless your health is sound, so keep constantly on your guard against any excesses. In this new experience you may find temptations both in wine and women. *You must entirely resist both temptations* and while treating all women with perfect courtesy, avoid any intimacy. Do your duty bravely, fear God, honor the King."

No Wine Served to Men in the Trenches

In regard "to the wine served the men in the trenches," so far as we can learn, no wine is served to them, and for this we are profoundly thankful.

But it is with unfeigned regret we mothers of Canada learned that though our Militia department, under General Sir Sam Hughes, had abolished the wet canteen when our troops went over seas, and were under British direction, by order of General Alderson, the wet canteen was introduced into our training camps

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Mr. Frederick Walcott, Representative of Federal Food Administration, Speaks on Food Conservation

Mr. Frederick Walcott, representing Mr. Herbert Hoover, Federal Food Commissioner, spoke on food conservation, basing his appeal on his experience in Europe among the starving women and children of Poland and other countries. With great dramatic power he pictured the pitiful, heart-breaking condition of these victims of the war, starving by the thousands for lack of food. Asserting, "It is up to this country to win this war by dealing promptly and effectively with the food situation," Mr. Walcott suggested that in order to do what we are asked, "Double the amount of cereal exports to the Allies over last year," we co-operate with the Federal Food administration in the following ways:

1. Save by substitution. 2. Save by not permitting grain to be used in intoxicating liquors. 3. Save by eliminating household waste, for which we, as a nation, are notorious. "What we are now asking this country to do," he said, "is a very mild request, but I give you fair warning that if this war goes on even six or eight months longer, the people of this country are going to be asked to respond to a drastic program such as they have so far never dreamed of. Mr. Hoover asks of us four simple things:

"1. Save wheat in order to double our exports of wheat. Substitute for wheat other cereals, principally corn and oats.

"2. Save meats, especially red meats: pork, beef and mutton.

"3. Save animal fats, for which we must substitute vegetable oils, chief among which are corn oil and cottonseed oil.

"4. Save sugar. English and French troops are practically without sugar in their rations, and they need it. America must provide it."

At this point Mr. Walcott read the statement issued by the administration (heretofore published in THE UNION SIGNAL) in regard to the reduction of the alcoholic content of beer.

In reply to a question asked from the floor of the convention as to whether the grain we are saving is being used in the manufacture of beer on the other side of the ocean, Mr. Walcott replied:

"No distillation is in progress now in England or France, except for industrial alcohol for munition purposes, for which they are using whisky and brandy redistilled in former years. Brewing in England has been reduced one-fourth in volume in barrel. No grain shipped from America to England has been, or will be, used for the manufacture of beverage alcohol. Furthermore, beer has been reduced to under 2½ per cent and none of our grains are going over there to be used in the making of malted liquors."

Canada at War

(Continued from Page Eleven)

in England. At once our Dominion union sent earnest protest over seas. We hold in our possession, a now precious document, signed "Kitchener, acknowledging receipt of same," but so far, the wet canteen is still an institution among our troops, though its use is greatly restricted, as will be seen from the following statement made by our present Minister of Militia: "As you know, the Canadian military authorities have encouraged and enforced abstention from use of alcoholic liquors in camps. All are agreed that discipline and training are promoted by such a course. By actual practice it has been found that the wet canteen system permits of better control than would be possible if these canteens were not allowed, and men were encouraged to go to public houses or other places not under military supervision." No "hard" liquor is permitted to be sold at any wet canteen in Canadian areas, light or bitter beers being all that are used and the "beer bar" is allowed to be open only for an hour and a half at the mid-day meal and from 5:30 to 9:30. "You will notice," adds Major General Mewburn, "that these hours cover two meals, and the men are required to parade immediately after dinner, and as the period after supper until 'Lights Out' is devoted to all sorts of amusements, there is very little temptation to excess between 5:30 and 9:30."

Again, while grateful for this modicum of safeguarding, we women of Canada, members of an organization similar to your own, feel most strongly that when we unhesitatingly sent forth our best beloved to help the motherland in her brave defense of the weak against the strong—and in the hour of her own national peril, we were not asking too much in requesting that the home training of our sons and the natural safeguards our own government had thrown around them, should be sustained, and that no undesirable alternative, such as the wet canteen, even under the most favorable conditions, or licensed English public houses, should be given them in return for their devotion and heed to duty's call.

Major General Mewburn further assures us that "the moral safeguards for troops in camps and in the field are as effective as can be provided. They consist of the service of qualified chaplains, the influence of Y. M. C. A. workers and institutions, and the provision of healthy sports and clean amusements."

Canadian Dry Battalion Makes 99 Per Cent Health Record

Quoting from further official records, "It is interesting to note that the incidence of disease among Canadian troops in Britain is no higher than in Canada, and furthermore, is decidedly lower among Canadian troops than among other troops in Britain under similar conditions." The official record keeper thus explains, "This is probably due, in part at least, to the large prevalence of teetotalism among the Canadians." This statement is more than substantiated by the record of the dry battalion, raised in our Canadian west, the chaplain of which bore testimony to the fact of their exceptional record; 99 per cent of the men presented a clear and clean "bill of health," prior to their leaving England for the Front. In face of all known and unknown dangers may I, the mother of sons at the Front, take time enough to say that it is possible to have sons in the battle line and yet be kept free from undue anxiety. God is just as near them, yea, we believe infinitely nearer to many, than here in the homeland. The safeguards of a Christian home and the years of tender, loving training and earnest prayer will bear, is bearing, richest fruitage. This is our main safeguard, our "rock of defense." The careful home training which has surrounded our sons through the years and the importunate, faith-filled prayers on their behalf, is an earnest that a prayer-hearing, covenant-keeping God will guard those committed to His care. One further word touching menacing dangers indicated in statements made by Dr. Chown, and corroborated by letters received from those in touch with conditions over seas—we greatly fear our Canadian soldiers, to use Dr. Chown's own words, "are subjected to greater temptations while in London than they should be called upon to bear." A senior chaplain in charge of the Australian forces, writes of "the severe and unjust temptations to which our men are subjected in London." We earnestly hope that the attention of the imperial authorities has been drawn to this grave matter and that an improvement in the environment surrounding our men, while in London, may speedily be effected. But this great menace emphasizes the need for prayer, and still more prayer on their behalf.

We white ribboners in Canada made, perhaps, a grave mistake, at the beginning of the war, in not focusing the efforts of our membership in our own patriotic or Red Cross work, and standing unitedly together, having this special department affiliated with our Canadian Red Cross through which all our supplies and goods have gone. We will now never be able to tabulate our tremendous activities in this particular, but through the authorized Red Cross and Canadian war contingent associations our membership has rendered valiant service.

After war's outbreak the Dominion W. C. T. U. felt that the department of Work Among Soldiers and Sailors should be immeasurably enlarged. It is now known as the department of Militia and Red Cross work with the former superintendent, Mrs. E. Starr Whitty, as its official head. The work tabulated through this department does not begin to represent the tremendous achievements of our white ribboners along relief lines, for as previously stated we neglected to arrange for this, but we are greatly impressed with the thought that perhaps God's plan for the white ribbon women in this great world conflict is work along more spiritual lines. Any effort that will promote the moral or spiritual welfare of our men in khaki—those men who are going forth to hold for our sakes a daily tryst with death—should be of chief concern to us. Ah, surely this should be all-appealing work to an organization such as ours!

Indeed, sometimes we think "We have come to the Kingdom for such a time as this," for soon in your land, as well as *now* in my land, the after consequences of war will confront us. I know of no organization in your land better equipped for this work than your own National W. C. T. U. with its splendid machinery from the fountain head, the National organization, down to the most remote union in the most remote section of your republic.

Already in Canada there is an increasing host of widows and fatherless children, of lonely, bereft mothers. Have they not great claim upon us? Already over a thousand men have returned stricken with tubercular trouble. Then there are the wounded, the halt, the blind, the nerve-racked men. Oh, the ghastly appealing multitude of sufferers that need just such help as we can give.

Dear comrades in arms, if you will permit me to say it, let there be no diminution of effort, no relaxation from the strenuous work on your part, no standing still anywhere in white ribbon ranks, but rather an expansion of plans. "Forward, March!" is the word of command. Increased membership, increased effort, and more important still, increased spirituality should be your slogan and ours for 1918.

(Concluded next week)

WHEN CONGRESS CAME TO CONVENTION

UNITED STATES SENATORS GORE, FERNALD, SHAFROTH, HALE, AND REPRESENTATIVES COOPER, RANDALL, DECKER, CRISP, LITTLE, REED, WINGO, KELLY, TIMBERLAKE, KEATING, HERSEY AND PETERS SPEAK AT NATIONAL MEETING—SOUND OPTIMISTIC NOTE CONCERNING NATIONAL PROHIBITION

"Some of us have been wishing our Convention could visit Congress," remarked Miss Gordon in introducing some members of that body. "But, behold, Congress has come to visit our Convention." One of the delights of the great meeting was the "dropping in" of Congressional friends from the Capitol, state presidents vying with each other in an effort to secure an attendance of Senators and Representatives from their respective states. We give brief excerpts from their speeches, as follows:

Senator Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma Confesses Himself a Convert to Woman Suffrage

I esteem it a great privilege to be presented to this magnificent convention of American women. It would of course be unfitting to speak of temperance before the W. C. T. U. That would be a good deal like carrying gold to Ophir or pearls to Ceylon. It would be like an untutored boy addressing a convention of learned Gamaliels. I may say, however, that I want you women to have anything on earth you want and more, too, if you want it, and I rather think you do. I may say for myself as a politician that I am for you women right or wrong. I say that because I know you are in the right, because I know that you stand for the right, that you stand for temperance, that you stand for justice, that you stand for a dry nation, and for a sober world, and because I know you stand for the achievement of an honorable and everlasting peace. I must congratulate you on the crusade that you have been waging with so much patience. The crusade of the middle ages endured for two centuries, and it was merely a passing episode. You have been waging a crusade for centuries. The first prohibitory law I have been able to find was issued by the Emperor of China. The crusade is still being waged, but I congratulate you upon your progress and upon the prospect of victory. You can already look down into the valleys of the promised land, a land flowing not with malt, vinous or distilled liquors, but with milk and honey. I pledge you my continued support. I am willing to help you whenever and wherever I can. Certainly I will do what I can to help in securing the ratification of the prohibition amendment. And now let me make a confession. I intend to vote for the woman suffrage amendment pending in Oklahoma and I intend to vote for the Federal amendment. I formerly opposed woman suffrage, but I have changed my mind. People vote in accordance with their principles, their habits and their prejudices. Women have better principles, prejudices and habits than men and so I believe in giving them the vote. We are engaged in the worst war of the ages. Let us pray God that it may be the last war of the ages. I believe if all the women were invested with suffrage, war could easily be prevented. I want to see the time come when the mothers as they rock their babes to sleep and invoke God's blessing upon them may know that they are not raising them to give them as sacrifices upon the bloody altars of war.

Senator Bert M. Fernald of Maine Enumerates Advantages of Prohibition

It gives me unusual pleasure to bring to you greetings from the old state of Maine, the first to embrace prohibition. For fifty years that grand old state has held up the standard, and for thirty-five years we have had in our constitution a law against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. We have lived up to our motto—*Dirigo*—We Lead. And if there is one thing of which I am more proud than another it is that in this great national movement the state of Maine was the first. Well can I remember when as a young man I was pointed to as coming from the state having prohibition, and I have lived to see a majority of this country embrace that great doctrine. In those early days before we had prohibition we were laggards in all good causes, and I want to tell you that one reason for our marvelous progress has been the elimination of the legalized liquor traffic. We have more schools and a wider circulation of newspapers than any other state. A few years ago when I was governor of the state and fighting for this great principle I took occasion to look about the country to see what other states were doing. In that splendid commonwealth of Massachusetts only 19 per cent of her citizens own their homes. In Connecticut only 18 per cent, in the great state of New York that has license, only 17 per cent own their homes, but in our grand old state of Maine that has had prohibition for fifty years, 49 per cent of the people own the homes in which they live. I want to assure you that our delegation in Congress will stand steadfast for the principles our state represents.

Senator John F. Shafroth of Colorado Predicts Victory in the House for Prohibition Amendment

Senator Shafroth quoted England's premier, the Hon. David Lloyd George, General von Moltke of Germany, and Gen. Frederick D. Grant to show what a great handicap the use of alcoholic beverages is in the army. "Having heard the testimony of these three men," said Senator Shafroth, "perhaps the men best qualified of any in the world to speak on the evil effects of drink to the soldiers, it does seem that Congress and the people of the United States should be aroused to the dangers of strong drink. It is said that the Army War College in this city several years ago made an estimate of the deaths caused by the war, and stated the number of deaths as 700,000, and the number of wounded in battle as over 2,000,000. It has also been estimated that the total number of deaths and disabilities by reason of strong drink amounts, among the white race, to 3,500,000 per year. In other words, every year there are greater losses from drink than have resulted from all the destructive wars of the world from before the birth of Christ up to the time of this war. This great issue is coming to a focus. We are going to pass upon the question in Congress very soon. I believe it is going to be carried in the House of Representatives by fully as large a majority as it was carried in the Senate. And when this has been done the greatest liberty-loving people in the world will have put the stamp of disapproval upon the manufacture and sale of liquor.

Senator Frederick Hale Reminds Convention that the Attitude of the Representatives from Maine is Always Right on the Prohibition Question

Senator Hale, the son of Hon. Eugene Hale, introduced by Miss Gordon as the honored son of an honored father, referred briefly to the attitude of the Senators and Congressmen from Maine on the prohibition question suggesting that the vote of the Maine delegation in the Senate on the resolution for Constitutional Prohibition plainly showed where they stood on the question.

Congressman John J. Cooper, Son of an Ohio White Ribboner and a Life Member of the W. C. T. U.

I have now and always have had a warm feeling of brotherly love in my heart for the W. C. T. U., for those who have been nearest and dearest to me in this life have been affiliated with your great organization. How well do I remember many years ago when I was the companion of a Christian mother in Ohio, as she went around through different sections of the state working for the cause of temperance, and whatever little part I may have taken in this great temperance movement today I owe to the teachings of that God-fearing mother who wore upon her breast the little white bow. Then again I feel proud of the fact that my wife, the mother of my boys, wears the white ribbon. There is hanging upon the walls of my home back in Youngstown, Ohio, a little certificate which I prize most highly, and I trust and pray that I shall always prove worthy of that little emblem. For that certificate hanging upon the walls of my home signifies that I am a life member of the W. C. T. U. I feel proud of the splendid patriotic attitude this convention is taking at this time. As I was listening last evening to the wonderful address of Mrs. Mary Harris Armor I thought of the stand the liquor people are taking in this country at this time along patriotic lines. You know they maintain we cannot win this war unless we are a drunken nation. This is a pretty bold statement for me to make from this platform, but I am going to prove it to you by reading to you part of a letter from the Model License League: (Congressman Cooper at this point read a letter from the president of the Model License League saying that that organization believed the soldiers needed wine and beer and whisky in and out of the trenches and that a good drink by the soldiers would insure a steadiness of nerve that would win battles.) What an insult for these liquor men to say that your boys and my boys will be cowards unless their minds are befuddled by alcoholic liquors. What a consolation it must be to the mothers of this land that their boys who have been reared in good Christian homes located in dry territory, brought up under the teachings of Christian fathers and mothers, that these boys may be given intoxicating liquors and be sent back confirmed drinkers.

This letter to which I refer was signed by the president of the Model License League of America, one of the greatest and strongest liquor organizations in the country. And as a rule the president of an organization always represents the sentiment of the stockholders, so you can see where the liquor dealers stand on this great question. I say that no American who has a drop of red blood in his body can listen to the contents of that letter without determining to repudiate such an insult to our soldiers.

Congressman Charles H. Randall of California Tells of Los Angeles Victory

I am very happy to greet the conquering army which has come to Washington, I am informed, to complete the interment of John Barleycorn, not only for the term of the war, but for all time to come. Furthermore, I am glad for the first time

to be introduced as a prohibition Congressman from a dry community. Heretofore, I have been introduced often as the only prohibitionist in Congress from the wettest state in the Union—California. Of course I have had to take some time to explain. Explanations are a thing of the past, because the next dry Congressman from a really wet state, will have to explain his state, and I will say that I now represent the largest city on the American continent which is dry, for Los Angeles voted one week ago last Tuesday by 20,000 majority (Applause), to close out the liquor business, and November of next year the voters of California will close the last wet gap between the extremity of Alaska and the Gulf of California.

I have explained heretofore how I came to be elected. California does things differently from West Virginia, where I am happy to hear the men vote as the women tell them to, and were it not for the votes of the Los Angeles Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which at the time of my first election was the largest local union in the United States, a union organized by Frances Willard, I think that I should not be here tonight.

You have come to Washington, as I take it, with a definite program, and I am here to promise you that if you put that program up to this session of Congress, Congress will give it to you in full.

I understand that you want the National Constitutional Prohibition amendment adopted before the holidays, and that you want the immediate enactment of wartime prohibition. Congress is ready to give you that if you demand it.

Congressman Perl D. Decker of Missouri Explains "Who Is the Governor"

The man who thinks that any war can be won without the sacrifice and loyalty of the women of the country has not yet cut his wisdom teeth. Perhaps you have heard the story of Governor Bob Taylor of Tennessee, who had not only southern hospitality but a brand all his own. He would even get up in the night to meet and talk with his constituents. One day the dinner was on the table and was getting cold and his wife was getting hot, when the colored servant announced that four gentlemen were down in the parlor and wished to see the governor of Tennessee. The governor said, "Tell them I will be right down," but his wife said, "Sam, tell them the governor of Tennessee is at dinner and will be down presently." The governor again repeated his message to the servant, and the wife of the governor again commanded the man to deliver the message as she had given it. Finally, Governor Bob said, "Sam, do you know who is the governor of Tennessee?" Sam replied, "Yaas, yaas, boss, I know who is the governor of Tennessee. I'll tell the gentlemen they'll have to wait half an hour for the gentleman to come down." Most of the men in this country are beginning to realize more than ever before "who is the governor" in this nation, and before this awful war is over they will know it better than they ever knew it before. I believe we will soon settle the question in America of the right of the women to decide at the polls any question which concerns their welfare or the welfare of their children.

Congressman Charles R. Crisp of Georgia a Longtime Supporter of Prohibition, Local, County, State and National

I am very conscious of the high honor conferred upon me in being introduced to this convention. I believe the greatest asset of any nation is its men and women and I know their best interests are advanced by prohibition. From the time I became of age I have always voted for and supported prohibition whether it was in my city, my county, my state or my nation. It has been a source of great joy to me to see the cause of prohibition grow throughout the United States until today it is a militant power in every state of the Union, and I am confidently hoping before the Christmas recess the resolution will be submitted to the states for ratification. In my judgment your great body is more responsible for the growth of prohibition sentiment than all the other agencies in the United States combined and I wish you Godspeed in your noble work.

Congressman E. C. Little of Kansas Declares Intemperance and Vice the Greatest Trouble-Brewers in the Army

In the few months I have been in Congress I have resolutely refused to announce how I would vote in advance, but this afternoon a reporter for the *New York World* asked me whether I would vote for prohibition and woman suffrage, and I told him "Yes," that I would vote for both measures. So I have put my hand to the plow and I will not turn back. If the other Members of Congress were to vote as do the Representatives from Kansas, we should have national prohibition and woman suffrage very soon. My experience in the Army in the Philippines showed me that from intemperance and the vices that accompany it come our greatest troubles. If we could have absolute abstinence in the Army we would add 50 per cent to its efficiency. Because I realized this the very night war was declared I introduced in Congress a bill providing for the creation of a zone twenty miles wide around every fort and camp as long as this war should continue. Unfortunately there is a camp in New York City, in San Francisco and other large cities and if such a law had been passed it would have closed the saloons in these cities. This feature made it difficult to pass the bill because it aroused the suspicions of the Representatives of these sections of the country. Otherwise we would have had national prohibition some time ago, for the moment we close the saloons in the big cities we break the backbone of the liquor traffic in the United States.

"We are only now Discovering the Power of the Womanhood of America," says Congressman Stuart Reed of West Virginia

I have been introduced as from West Virginia, the state that occupies a rather unique position nationally. The women of my state have not yet been accorded the ballot, but the men are so subservient and so completely in harmony with the aims and aspirations of the women of West Virginia that—God bless them!—we have given them everything they wanted without their having to vote. When the question of prohibition came up, West Virginia set a pace that has not yet been excelled in our nation in voting for this great measure in our government and under our glorious flag!

We are all getting a greater vision of what America means today than we ever did before. We are getting our Americanism unified; we are understanding it. Someone said one time that Columbus did not discover America, that Columbus just discovered the shell of America. America was another name for opportunity, and it's the splendid brain-power of America's men and women that has been discovering America all these years. There came the scientist, Audubon, to discover "bird" America; Bancroft and other historians to discover "historical" America; the Wrights to discover the way to "cloudland" America; and Longfellow, Whittier and James Whitcomb Riley to discover "poetic" America. Now we are discovering the power of the women of America, and I have faith to believe that the manhood and the womanhood of America will together carry the old flag to a new destiny; that what America stands for—America, that land hidden away so long, reserved, we believe, to be the great stage upon which should be developed that character that will make of our country the Messiah to the nations, like a sunburst of liberty, like an apotheosis of hope, will flood this old world of ours with the sunshine of the principles for which the women of America stand.

Congressman Otis Wingo of Arkansas Defends Total Abstinence for the Soldier

I am proud of the fact that I represent a state that has driven from its borders one of mankind's worst evils. You have noticed in the organs of those who oppose your work the statement that if we undertake to drive alcoholic liquor from this country and keep it from the soldiers they will not put up as good a fight at the front. My blood always boils with indignation when I hear that a soldier cannot fight without alcoholic liquors. I do not believe that the brain of any man needs to be poisoned in order to make him brave. I want my boy to go into this fight with a steady hand and a clear brain. If he must go down to the depths, I want him to go to the open grave with a sober prayer, not stupefied by drink.

Congressman Clyde Kelly of Pennsylvania Characterizes the Triumph of Prohibition as a Victory for Democracy

In this world there is not room enough for a triumphant Kaiser in Berlin and a free American citizen in Washington City. Another thing is equally true: There is not room enough in America for the organized liquor traffic and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at the same time! These are two ideas which are so eternally opposed that one or the other must triumph in a decisive battle. Now we have come to a time when the issue must be decided and I have no doubt of the result,—the organized liquor traffic must be destroyed! It must be destroyed because of the lives it has wrecked, the homes it has robbed, the wealth and property it has ruined. The liquor traffic must be destroyed because of its influence in politics, its vicious corruption of the very source of government, its monopoly of the ballot, and robbing of the ballot box, its cracking the whip over the candidates for offices, and the cowards it has made of men in public office. It must go because it's an evil that threatens the ruin of our entire body politic. I am for the national constitutional amendment that is now awaiting action in the House of Representatives because it dares put into politics a moral issue, and scorns those fears that have made cowards of so many men in the past. I am for it because it is a national solution of a nation-wide question, because it refuses to be swept aside by states rights ideas on a national question. I am for it because it is a fundamental solution of a fundamental evil, and I say to you that that solution is coming, and is coming soon.

I congratulate this organization with all my heart. I have been a part of it and have been closely connected with it for some time; have known something of its history from its beginning, almost from my own family. I say to you now President Wilson expressed it well when he said, "Now the time has come when we must all think and serve and act together." We now begin to see it is a test of sanity to work together in a noble cause.

I heard Elbert Hubbard say just a week before he sailed on that ill-fated Lusitania from which he went down to a watery grave that he had been in a New York insane asylum, had gone out over the grounds and had witnessed with great pleasure various things of interest. About a mile away from the buildings, out in the park, he found a little bit of a manikin guard in charge of twenty-five of the huskiest insane inmates he ever had seen, people like heavyweight prize fighters.

He walked over to the guard and asked:

"What would you do, Mr. Guard, if these twenty-five husky men should all come after you at one time and attempt to overpower you?"

"Why," he said, "you would not last a minute, you have no weapons, you have no gun, not even a club. What would you do?"

And the little guard, looking up into Mr. Hubbard's face, with a smile, replied:

"Mr. Hubbard, you belong right here all right. Why don't those men get together and come at me all at once? Why if they could get together with anybody, at any time, at any place, they would not be here. That's why they are in an insane asylum—they can't get together!"

It is true that it is a test of sanity to be able to "get together" as you are getting together in these various organizations for a concerted drive. I think this is the most wonderful age in the world in which we could be living. I think this is an age that is going to have its influence on unborn centuries like the days of Caesar or Alexander, or Napoleon. I believe with all my heart that in the next five years this loved nation of ours—America—is going to mould the history of the next five hundred years of the world's history. Why is our position so important? It's a pivotal point in all the world's history, and we are moulding the future, because we have come down to the mightiest battle of fundamental ideas that the world has ever seen. On one side is the idea of autocracy, the idea of despotism, the idea that one man should sit on a plush covered chair and give orders to his people, the idea that one of a few men has been born to ride on the backs of the people. And I say to you that no brighter, cleaner blade has ever flashed defiance at this gigantic evil than the sword that has been wielded by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of America. You have kept the battle up for years. Now lay your weapons by, for victory is yours; and your victory will be the victory of every man, woman and child in all America. It will be a victory for the Democracy for which we are fighting all around the world.

Frances Willard and Lillian Stevens "Spiritual Mothers" of the World, says Congressman Charles B. Timberlake of Colorado

I am a representative from Colorado, which, as you know, is a "sure enough" prohibition state, and that condition was brought about largely through the influence of your organization. Today I believe that my sainted father and mother, whose prayers I heard in my youth ascend to heaven for this cause, will be looking down with favor upon the action that is to be taken very soon in the United States Congress. I look with reverence upon the statue of our great leader, Frances Willard, standing in Statuary Hall, and I remember with like reverence Lillian M. N. Stevens, and it seems to me that they might be truly designated as the "spiritual mothers" of the world.

I have just returned from the battle front in France. One thing which I heard interested me immensely, that defeat of the Germans at the battle of the Marne was due, in addition to strategical mistakes, to the fact that the Germans had invaded a great wine producing country and before the battle indulged in large quantities of the wine and champagne stored in the cellars of the houses.

Congressman Edward Keating of Colorado says National Prohibition is Won

Congressman Edward Keating of Colorado stated with great positiveness that he believed the battle for National Constitutional Prohibition is won already in the national legislature. He asked to be excused from speaking longer in order to keep an engagement in the interests of that other important federal amendment, woman suffrage, of the fate of which he was not quite so certain. The convention sent him on his mission with enthusiastic applause for his good intentions.

Congressman Ira G. Hersey of Maine Predicts Anglo-Saxon Love of Country and Love of Home will Destroy the Liquor Traffic

The late Joseph Cook said that the day would come when the two strongest passions of the Anglo-Saxon—the love of country and the love of home—would lock themselves about the neck of the liquor traffic and destroy it forever. That day has come. The two strongest passions of the Anglo-Saxon race are about to lock themselves about the neck of the liquor traffic in this nation. Before the beautiful Christmas day of peace on earth, good will to men, shall dawn, the Congress of the United States will submit to the sovereign legislatures a national constitutional prohibition amendment.

Congressman John A. Peters of Maine

Congressman John A. Peters of Maine spoke optimistically of a speedy victory for national prohibition.

Ex-Governor J. Frank Hanly Furnishes Surprise Number on Convention Program

Ex-Governor J. Frank Hanly, former Presidential Candidate of the Prohibition Party, was a visitor at the Convention and spoke as follows:

Grateful I am to you for the warmth and cordiality of your greetings, and I shall not interrupt the proceedings of your great convention for more than a moment. It is significant that at a supreme hour in our own and the world's history when the energies and resources of the nation are being severely taxed, when the minds of men everywhere are centered upon great affairs of worldwide moment, that the cause for which you stand and for which you have so long and valiantly stood should continue to grip the thought and hold the heart of the American people. Its significance is finding reflection in progress made and in advancement achieved. I am wondering if ever again you will convene at so climacteric a moment. Even as you are assembling here the committee in the House of Representatives having in charge the two great measures in which you are so definitely interested is giving them consideration and in all probability will report them favorably within a few days. I know there are many wise and thoughtful men who believe it would be best to accept the resolution for the constitutional amendment as it came from the Senate. Personally I cannot agree with that conclusion. I believe it ought to be the attitude of those responsible for the advancement of this great cause that the action taken by Congress on the amendment submitted should be clearcut and beyond doubt or cavil. Personally, as a lawyer, I believe the six year clause in the amendment pending is an invalid clause. I know there are many lawyers who do not think so. I believe, however, that if thirty-six states should ratify the amendment—some of them after the six years—the courts would hold the amendment valid. But I believe, also, it would be unwise to charge so great a matter with so grave a doubt. The worst that might happen if the House were to strike the objectionable provision from the resolution and send it back to the Senate would be the Senate's non-concurrence and a conference between the two parties that in the end might accept the resolution with the clause in it. But, on the contrary, it might well be that the Senate would recede from the clause in the resolution and accept the amendment clean-cut for state action without limitation by the legislatures of the several states. And it seems to me it is our duty to hold steadfast to the ideal for which we fought without yielding here, there or anywhere. It is a great hour. Out of the stress and strain, the sacrifice and the atonement of the mighty worldwide war there is to come a new Heaven and a new earth. The world is to be made safe for Democracy, aye, and American Democracy is to be made safe for the world. I congratulate you on this vast assemblage. I congratulate you on having at the head of your organization the great woman who presides over your deliberations. I met her last on the battle front on the firing line way yonder in New Mexico. And in the victory won there no one had a greater part than she.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WELCOMES CONVENTION

(Continued from Page Six)

We in Washington hardly realize as yet that the saloon is actually gone from our midst. "Not in the storm or the whirlwind," but silently, as at the bidding of a still, small voice, was the change made. We sometimes wonder if, when the last light was out, the last saloon closed, there was not more stir in Heaven than on earth, for if angels rejoice over one repentant sinner, surely when the Capital city of a great nation banishes that which prevents repentance of so many of its victims, surely there must be rejoicing—and, oh, does *she* know? Our translated chieftain, whose cherished figure stands so silently in our National Capitol, does she not know of this fulfillment of her desires and hopes and life's work? Does she not, with her clearer vision, read in this the prophecy of that time when our legislators will see that the protection afforded to our National Capital, our Army and our Navy, should be extended to the humblest citizen of our great republic, from Maine to Texas, from Washington to Florida, and in its possessions everywhere? And we who rejoice together, do we ask ourselves, would anything be as it is had there never been a Frances Willard or a Lillian Stevens or an organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union?

And now, with our hearts tender with memories, aglow with patriotism, astir with desire to *do*, we would reach out helping hands to our own land and beyond as never before, for where our laddies are, there our hearts are, and there must be our activities.

Truly we are learning the deeper meaning of our motto, "For God and Home and Every Land." Our work must never stop. Should this nation be voted dry tomorrow our vigilance must not cease or it would not long be kept dry. No matter what our government has done, is doing, and will do for our armies, still the W. C. T. U. must be on the alert and enfold these mothers' sons in a panoply of helpfulness. Not yet must we rest on our oars, but use them to stem the tide of sin, which would engulf men, women and children. More far-reaching and more wise must be our plans; more faithful our work in every detail, more earnest our prayers, more absolute our faith, more unselfish and more consecrated and more thoroughly organized our forces.

We welcome you as sisters beloved, we welcome you as comrades fighting under the white banner of purity. We welcome you from every state, a great company of women whose lives are consecrated to making this world purer and safer for oncoming generations, and we welcome you with a most loving and sisterly welcome and an earnest desire to do everything possible for your comfort while here.

Response for the Young People's Branch by Mary Frances Willard Anderson, National General Secretary

In behalf of the Young People's Branch of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, it is my privilege to thank these friends for their cordial greetings.

It is the ambition of every youthful American to visit Washington and I know every Young People's Branch member in the North, South, East and West rejoices that the District of Columbia is now free from the thralldom of the liquor power. We are grateful that no longer are these beautiful streets marred by the legalized saloon.

"For now we see it! In the sun
A free flag floats from yonder dome,
And at the nation's hearth and home
The justice long delayed is done."

Since our last convention great changes have come into the lives of the youth of America. In nearly every Young People's Branch the male membership has been depleted, and our young men have joined the army of the republic to fight for civilization and democracy. While we sorely miss them and are following them with our prayers, we rejoice that they have been trained in the temperance army of the Young People's Branch and we are sure they will march under "Old Glory" with heads erect, still steadfast to their principles of purity, total abstinence and prohibition.

Two years ago, on December 12, in this very auditorium, I was present at an inspiring meeting held in the interest of National Constitutional Prohibition. At that time there were nineteen dry states. In the intervening years battles have been fought and won in eight other states, in Alaska, in Porto Rico and in this, our nation's "hearth and home." Beginning here in Washington, with renewed courage the Young People's Branch members pledge anew to work, and to sacrifice, if need be, for the final overthrow of our enemy,—adopting for our own, a Scotch nobleman's motto, we'll *"Stand firm! gang forward! and be aye ready."*

It is not too much to ask that while the young manhood of America has been called to the colors we who are left "to keep the home fires burning 'til the boys come home" should do all in our power to win victories in the remaining license states that the boys may return to a country wholly redeemed and free, where waves the white flag of National Constitutional Prohibition.

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For economic reasons we must this year choose practical gifts. What will be less expensive, give less trouble to the busy sender, and more joy to the recipient than a year's subscription to the Regular Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL ($1.00 for new subscribers, upon request beginning with the issue of December 6—including the four National Convention numbers—and running until January, 1919), or the Campaign Edition (monthly, 35 cents), or *The Young Crusader* (25 cents)? A suitable remembrance for the pastor, physician, business man, teacher, up-to-date worker along all lines, the busy mother, the invalid, school children and college young people.

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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLIII | EVANSTON, ILL., DECEMBER 27, 1917 | No. 50

Serve! Sacrifice! Ratify!

Our Slogan for 1918

The passage by the United States Congress of the federal prohibition amendment resolution, House Bill No. 17, on December 17, 1917, is a wondrous Christmas gift to our Republic. Well may the "Hallelujah Chorus" echo the world around. For the allied temperance forces this victory is the culmination of long years of unremitting toil. To members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union it is a sacred hour. We are grateful for our beloved "comrades of yesterday, now saints of God"—Frances E. Willard and Lillian M. N. Stevens—who with unfaltering faith led our great host of white ribboners to the goal of the passage of the prohibition referendum resolution. The hearts of all good people thank God for our prohibition pioneers in Congress and in the Nation who had faith to push the battle to the gates of Washington, and to agitate for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

As we enter a new year with its unbounded opportunities for service and for sacrifice we must mobilize for the mighty moral struggle for National Constitutional Prohibition now transferred from the Congress to the states. Ratification by thirty-six states, is our new watchword! We now enter upon the most intensive patriotic and meaningful stage of our battle for righteousness. "The fight is on, oh, Christian soldiers!" In God's name, "We shall win!"

Anna A. Gordon

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

STORY OF GREATEST DAY IN HISTORY OF PROHIBITION—HOUSE ADOPTS PROHIBITION REFERENDUM RESOLUTION—SENATE CONCURS—TEARS, LAUGHTER, PRAYERS FOLLOW ANNOUNCEMENT—VICTORY MEETING AT NATIONAL W. C. T. U. HEADQUARTERS

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

The victory is ours! Praise be to God! The greatest day in the history of the temperance reform has come and gone. The referendum bill for National Constitutional Prohibition has passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 282 in favor to 128 against, and the Senate concurred in this the following day by a vote of 47 to 8. Monday, December 17, 1917, had been set apart as the day when the House would take final action on the measure. This body convened at eleven o'clock, the doors being opened at ten o'clock. A large group of white ribboners stood for a half hour awaiting entrance. In this company were Miss Anna A. Gordon, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the entire official staff, it being the first time the General Officers had been to the Capitol together. As we waited, Miss Elizabeth Gordon began to repeat that beautiful Psalm, "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills," which was taken up by the rest in a spirit of trust, believing that the God of our fathers, who "neither slumbers nor sleeps," would give us victory. The great galleries filled as soon as the doors were opened and all day, until six in the afternoon, that great "crowd of witnesses" sat almost motionless. The members of the House came in leisurely and just before the hands of the clock reached eleven, the Speaker, with smiling face and wearing the customary carnation pinned to his coat, ascended the steps of the rostrum and, with a sharp rap of the gavel, called the House to order. The blind chaplain, Rev. Dr. Couden, offered a fervent prayer and the journal of Saturday was read. The members kept coming in until the seats were nearly full. Representative Webb was surrounded by men desiring to speak during the day.

The Battle Begins

After a few preliminary arrangements as to time, etc., the battle began. Mr. Webb, standing in front of the Speaker's desk, opened the discussion by exhibiting a poster bearing the sentiment of a number of leaders of labor organizations, commending and endorsing prohibition, in reply to Samuel Gompers' recent statement that a majority of the leaders of labor were opposed to the proposed amendment. About fifty speeches, pro and con, were made during the day. As five o'clock, the hour set for the vote, drew near, the interest, if possible, grew more intense. Three amendments were offered which were overwhelmingly voted down, and at five minutes past five the roll call began. Silence prevailed as this historic roll call proceeded and the ayes and noes responded. This was the culmination of a struggle that has been fought over and over for many years. Tally sheets were in the hands of scores of people, and as the ayes began to gain there was a rustling of leaves and a feeling of expectancy everywhere. Not until the Speaker announced the result, 282 in favor to 128 against, were we absolutely sure we had won a great victory. Then the floodgates of enthusiasm burst forth. Even though the Speaker had twice warned the galleries "to refrain from any demonstration," it was impossible to stop them, both floor and galleries evidencing their delight.

Tears, Laughter and Prayers Follow Announcement of Victory

William Jennings Bryan had occupied a seat in the reporters' gallery most of the day and when the result was announced, he hurried to the floor and was the first to reach Mr. Webb to congratulate him. In the gallery where was seated the white ribbon contingent there was a diversity of expression in the way of rejoicing; some were in tears, others laughing, while still others with closed eyes were speaking to the Lord concerning His great goodness. It was very noticeable that those who had opposed the referendum hurried away, evidently greatly surprised at the result. One of the incidents of note connected with the roll call was when ex-Speaker Cannon, who had not responded to his name when called by the clerk, rose just before the vote was announced and asked that his name be called again. This was done, Mr. Cannon responding most heartily, "Aye," which brought a round of applause from his colleagues.

Mr. Bryan was asked if he believed that the action of Congress would bring a new issue into the next presidential campaign. "I do not," he responded, quickly. "How can you make an issue out of a thing that is already settled? I am very happy over the result. The majority was greater than we anticipated and it only shows how rapidly the tide is rising. The sentiment has now reached a point where it carries with it those who might have opposed it, had there been a prospect of successful opposition. I feel sure that the states will ratify it and I think it is likely to be ratified within three years, so that the next national conventions will have nothing to do but to express satisfaction over the success of national prohibition."

LETTER FROM MISS GORDON READ BY CONGRESSMAN WEBB AT HEARING IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

"It is an honor to present to you, and through you, to the House of Representatives, the appeal of 500,000 members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, praying for the passage of the joint resolution providing for a referendum to the states on National Constitutional Prohibition. This appeal comes from a host of home-loving women who with untiring energy and unstinted devotion have wrought marvelously for the moral and spiritual advancement of our country. This appeal comes from half a million patriots who answered promptly the call to the colors. The nobility of woman's sacrifice, the fine quality of her patriotic service, her keen discernment in the adjustment of industrial conditions for women and children, her tender ministrations at home and on the battlefield should entitle her to the granting by the Congress of this appeal.

"In addition to the petition of women members of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, I beg to present a huge petition of the indorsers of the joint resolution for a referendum to the states on National Constitutional Prohibition secured through the efforts of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and representing 8,000,000 men and women of our republic. Adding to these the petitions sent directly to Members of Congress it is safe to say that our appeal is backed by more than 11,000,000 people. If these petitioners could be massed in solid phalanx in our Capital City you would see more than thirty times the population of the District of Columbia. Unquestionably it is an appeal for an act of true democracy, an appeal for a patriotic economic measure. Autocracy and alcohol must both be overthrown. 'Speed up' is the urgent cry echoing back to us from the awful battle fronts of Europe. 'Speed up' on prohibition legislation is the respectful appeal of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to the Congress of the United States. We pray that in this crucial time of a stupendous world crisis the House of Representatives will rise to this exalted opportunity and give to the legislatures of the various states the chance to deal with a question so enormously vital to the economic and moral interests of our republic. When the war is over and a righteous peace has been secured, only the clear brain of a sober nation can be intrusted with the solution of the mighty problems that will then confront the greatest democracy on earth—the United States of America."

Miss Gordon and Official Staff Wait Upon Mr. Webb to Congratulate Him

Miss Gordon, with her official staff, waited upon Mr. Webb to congratulate and thank him, in behalf of thousands of white ribboners, on the wonderful victory. During his address in the House Mr. Webb read a letter from Miss Gordon, which appears in full in the *Congressional Record* of Monday, December 17. This is a concise resume of the work of the W. C. T. U. in its efforts to secure a Federal prohibition amendment.

The House resolution gives the states seven years in which to act. The Senate resolution, passed August 1, 1917, by a vote of 65 to 20, gave the states six years to act; hence the need of ratification by the Senate of the House resolution. This was done on Tuesday, December 18, without the formality of a roll call, but by a rising vote, 47 to 8. Having received a two-thirds vote in both Houses, the resolution does not require the approval of the President. Ratification requires the approval of three-fourths of the states of the Union, thus removing the struggle from the Congress to the state legislatures. It will mean hard, persistent work to bring the states up to the required standard. The liquor hierarchy knows it means the death knell of their trade if the necessary thirty-six states ratify this resolution, so we call out to our never failing, always ready constituency, "Prepare for the battle." Money without stint will be used by the liquor power to prevent the election to the legislatures of men favorable to the amendment. We have many good men in every state and they are the ones to fill our legislative halls, and our energies must go to have them elected. I hail you, comrades of long, hard years! Let us still press on to complete victory.

Victory Meeting at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters

Monday evening, Washington headquarters of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union was filled with a large company of happy visitors who, all unknown to each other or to those of us who stay at the Driscoll, gathered to rejoice over the events of the day. Miss Gordon, always ready to make much of such a coming together, turned it into a "Victory" meeting. Workers from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Montana, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and other states took part in what proved to be a service of prayer.

(Continued on Page Three)

Excerpts From Speeches in House of Representatives on December 17

Arguments eloquent, convincing, incontrovertible in favor not only of the submission of the prohibition amendment but of the prohibition question generally were presented at the hearing in the House of Representatives on December 17.

Representative Webb of North Carolina, the sponsor of the measure in the House, spoke ably on all phases of the question.

"Is it not time for us to become aroused to the necessity of using the strong arm of the national government to help suppress this great source of national weakness?" said Mr. Webb. "This government can be no stronger than the combined strength and vitality of the people. The government can not serve its people better than by helping to preserve its people's strength and life.

"The problem of suppressing the use of alcohol as a beverage is bigger than a county or a state. It is a national problem. Local regulations have been of great help in curbing the evil but they are not adequate. It has been demonstrated by an honest effort to regulate the traffic that one wet county in a state will inflict this evil upon the rest of the state. The same is true of a wet state in relation to the other states of the Union. You can not, by regulations, localize the bad effects that flow from this national evil.

"Those engaged in fighting this great national evil think that this government should cease to be a partner of the liquor manufacturer and seller by licensing such business in return for the tax which such a policy is made to pay. It is estimated that for every dollar collected by the government in the shape of a tax $20 is paid into the pockets of the men carrying on this business by the poor, diseased slaves of drink. The government can not afford to pursue this policy for the sake of the revenue it derives, when by doing so it puts it within the power of the liquor interests to collect for their own pockets many times this tax, and often from those who deprive their families of comforts and necessities to pay it. There is no way to accurately estimate the cost to the government of accidents, crimes, and diseases caused by the traffic, but it must be appalling, and if it could be accurately stated in figures, I feel safe in predicting that no man, in opposition to this resolution, would ever have the temerity to speak or vote its adoption on account of the incidental loss of taxes that might result from its ratification by the states."

Mr. Barkley of Kentucky Asks Questions

"In determining our attitude upon this great question, we need not journey far into the realms of metaphysics or philosophy," said Representative Barkley. "We need only to consider whether the thing we propose to eradicate is an evil and whether our Nation and the world will be better and safer when it no longer exists. Having determined these questions, our duty is made plain and will be fulfilled in proportion as we act upon the conclusions we reach in the exercise of our moral and mental perceptions.

"Is the saloon an evil? Does it contribute to the physical strength and well being of mankind, or does it retard them? Does it lengthen or shorten the lives of men? Does it conserve or dissipate the mental vigor of our race? Does it accentuate and buttress the moral perceptions of those who are its devotees, or does it warp, debauch, and finally destroy them?

"Does the liquor traffic bring happiness or misery to those whom it touches? Does it fill our land with riches, or does it bring poverty instead? Does it fill our churches with worshipers and our schools with children, or does it fill our jails with criminals? Does it clothe the naked, or leave them to shiver without raiment? Does it drive hunger from cottage doors and humble homes, or is it the prolific source and cause of unfed mouths and unnurtured bodies? Are happiness and sunshine its finished product, or does gloom settle upon all that comes within its blighting touch? Does it foster the refinements of art and of literature, or does it appeal to the most brutal and coarsest appetites of which men are conceivably capable? Does it lighten the burdens and solve the problems of government, or does it increase and complicate them? Does it seek to advance and uphold public and private morality, or does it invade every private and public right that stands in its way and seek to befoul and corrupt or destroy every agency that is not its willing tool?"

Representative Cooper on Labor

Representative Cooper of Ohio disposed satisfactorily of the labor argument, apparently the stumbling block in the way of the opposition. He said on that subject:

"I desire to say a word about the relation of the liquor traffic to organized labor. There is at this time an effort being made by the representatives of the liquor interests to give the impression that the labor unions of the country are opposed to the prohibition of the liquor traffic, and the members of this Congress are being threatened and flooded with numerous memorials, telegrams, and petitions by these men, protesting against the passage of this resolution and pretending to speak for the workingmen of this country. I deny and challenge the statement that the laboring people and the thousands of members of organized labor are in sympathy with the un-American licensed liquor traffic and that the beer keg and whisky bottle are their emblems. It is true that certain labor organizations are opposed to prohibition, but these men represent various crafts that are engaged in the manufacture, sale, and distribution of alcoholic liquors.

"Ohio, the state which I have the honor to represent in part, ranks third or fourth among the great industrial states of the Union. About a million wage earners are employed at present in the manufacturing industries and on the railroads of the state. The result of the state-wide vote on prohibition in Ohio last month shows conclusively just where the workingmen stand on this question. I make the statement that the workers of Ohio voted dry by an overwhelming majority in many communities on the 6th day of last November. Several of the large industrial centers, with thousands of workingmen voting, gave prohibition majorities, while every large city in the state showed dry gains. Youngstown, the second largest steel manufacturing center in the country, with its thousands upon thousands of skilled mechanics, gave a dry majority of over 1,000. Summit county, in which is located the city of Akron, the greatest rubber manufacturing center in the world, with many thousands of high-class workingmen employed in its factories, gave the largest dry majority of any county in the state—4,316. Stark county, including the cities of Canton, Massillon, and Alliance, all important manufacturing towns, showed a prohibition majority of 3,404. Columbus, the capital city, with many factories, is located in Franklin county, which cast a dry majority. During the last fight in Ohio there was organized a trade-union dry league, its officers being prominent labor leaders, and the good work they did in this campaign helped very much in the splendid dry gain Ohio made this year."

TEXT OF PROPOSED FEDERAL AMENDMENT

Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Sec. 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Sec. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

HONOR ROLL

—of—

PROHIBITION STATES AND TERRITORIES AND DATE OF GOING INTO EFFECT

Maine (Constitutional)		1851
Kansas (Constitutional)		1880
North Dakota (Constitutional)		1889
Oklahoma (Constitutional)		1907
Georgia (Statutory)		1908
North Carolina (Statutory)		1909
Mississippi (Statutory)		1909
Tennessee (Statutory)		1909
West Virginia (Constitutional)		1914
Alabama (Statutory)		1915
Arizona (Constitutional)		1915
Virginia (Statutory)		1916
Colorado (Constitutional)		1916
Oregon (Constitutional)		1916
Washington (Statutory)		1916
Arkansas (Statutory)		1916
Iowa (Statutory)		1916
Idaho (Constitutional)		1916
South Carolina (Statutory)		1916
Nebraska (Constitutional)		1917
South Dakota (Constitutional)		1917
Utah (Statutory)		1917
District of Columbia (Statutory)		1917
Alaska (Stat.)	†Jan.	1, 1918
Indiana (Stat.)	†April	2, 1918
Michigan (Con.)	*April	30, 1918
New Hampshire (Stat.)	†May	1, 1918
Montana (Con.)	*Dec.	31, 1918
New Mexico (Con.)	†Oct.	1, 1918
Porto Rico	†March	2, 1918
Canal Zone		

*Enacted 1916. †Enacted 1917.

STATES WHICH VOTE IN 1918

Utah††	Missouri	Florida
Minnesota	Wyoming	Nevada

††Now has statutory prohibition. Will vote on constitutional amendment.

WASHINGTON LETTER

(Continued from Page Two)

Mrs. Beauchamp said she hoped that the legislature of Kentucky might be the first to ratify the amendment. The meeting was brought to a close by the "God be with you" benediction, and we separated for a few hours of rest before attending the session at the Senate on Tuesday.

Tuesday afternoon, December 18, Congress adjourned for the holiday recess, to convene Thursday, January 3, 1918.

National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Hotel Driscoll, December 19, 1917.

Interior View of Convention Hall, showing Balcony Decorations

DEMONSTRATION IN HONOR OF NEW PROHIBITION STATES

The ever popular story of "How we secured prohibition," was told by six successful W. C. T. U. leaders on Victory Night.

A realistic Uncle Sam and Aunt Columbia received the "conquering heroines" of prohibition campaigns and listened eagerly to their recitals.

Mrs. Emma S. Shelton, president of the District W. C. T. U., with a company of her co-workers, related briefly the history of the effort to secure a dry law for the District.

Mrs. S. C. Nutter, president of the New Mexico W. C. T. U., told the tale of New Mexico's triumph under the leadership of a dry governor and his gifted wife.

Mrs. C. A. Walker called to mind Utah's victory.

"The result of the going into effect of the dry law in Utah was only a repetition of what had happened in other states which had previously entered the dry column," said Mrs. Walker.

"Drunkenness during July was the worst ever known and the night of July 31 was celebrated by drunken orgies. Since August 1 there has been very little drunkenness, as the officers of city, county and state have been diligent in the enforcement of the law. The citizens of the state—bankers, merchants and all business men generally—say that business is much better, and those who were skeptical as to the results of prohibition now admit their error in judgment. Few business rooms are unoccupied and it is almost impossible to rent a residence or an apartment. The large corporations, which have in their employ many workmen and which come under the state law providing for compensation in case of injury or death, are well satisfied as the chances of men being injured or killed are greatly lessened. The moral effect is still greater, as the wives and children of former hard drinkers testify. We are gratified and happy over the operation of our law, and when the votes are counted next year Utah will be dry forever by constitutional amendment."

Indiana's hosts, a goodly number, led by Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, marched on to the platform to the music of "Onward Christian Soldiers." "We want you to know, Uncle Sam, that Indiana wasn't handed prohibition on a silver platter. In the first place there was a long campaign of education because Indiana tried all the wrong methods of dealing with the liquor traffic before it discovered the right method. It invited the National W. C. T. U. to hold its convention in its capital city and during this meeting it invited the representatives of all the state's dry organizations to come together for a conference." Mrs. Vayhinger gave interesting sidelights on the methods used to persuade wet legislators it would be politic for them to vote dry. "It was my privilege to sit in the senate chamber at Indianapolis and see 300 telegrams delivered to one man who intended to vote as his wet constituents demanded," said Mrs. Vayhinger. "He would read a dozen or so and then get up and pace back and forth, and finally go back and read a dozen more. In exasperation, he at last remarked to a colleague, 'I wouldn't read another one of those confounded telegrams if I wasn't afraid somebody back home might be sick or dying.' When the vote was taken that man voted as the telegrams demanded he should."

Mrs. E. Raymond Hildreth, president of the Porto Rico W. C. T. U., rehearsed with fine dramatic effect the events leading up to the prohibition victory in Porto Rico. "I want to thank the National W. C. T. U. for the literature they sent to us," said Mrs. Hildreth. "This was well received by the natives. The Latin reads every printed word that comes to him and this prohibition literature went into every small town and village. When a native is through reading a circular, pamphlet or paper he nails it upon his front door where everybody can see it. So you see the truth in the literature sent had a wide reading and influence."

Mrs. Ellen R. Richardson, president of the New Hampshire W. C. T. U., gave the following brief history of New Hampshire's emancipation from John Barleycorn:

"The modern prohibition movement has really taken possession of the Old Granite state. For forty-eight years, from 1855 to 1903, New Hampshire was on the list of prohibition states. The legislature of 1903 did not repeal the prohibitory law of 1855, but it did enact a local option provision by which all the towns were required to vote every two years and the cities once in four years on the question of license or no-license. Wherever the majority of votes cast were against license the prohibitory law of 1855, with its amendments, remained in full force. When the first license vote was taken 165 of the 235 towns in the state voted against license. When the last vote was taken in the state only seventeen towns voted in favor of license and four of these were so small that no license was granted. Shall New Hampshire have state prohibition, was the most important question before the 1917 legislature. The greatest argument advanced against it was that public sentiment had not reached the point where the law could be enforced. But public sentiment has changed in the Old Granite state. You know God hung out a sign there to show that is where we make men.

"Ah, when the old world counts her kings
And from lordly castle and palace brings
The dainty lords her monarchies mold,
We'll point to the hills and cry, 'Behold,
Webster and Greeley and Chase for three
Princes of our Democracy!' "

"And New Hampshire still has her princes. You have some of them here in this city—Ex-Senator Henry W. Blair, who introduced the first bill for national prohibition in the United States Congress on December 27, 1876, and Senator Jacob H. Gallinger, who introduced the present bill. We had some of them in the 1917 legislature, who stood as firm as granite for state prohibition and won the victory."

The New Hampshire state musical director, Mrs. Katherine C. Simonds, on re-

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"THERE IS NO DEFEAT"

WORDS SPOKEN BY LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

KATHARINE LENT STEVENSON

Written on the occasion of the Prohibition Victory in the House of Representatives, December 17, 1917

O, Prophet soul, rapt Seer, whose vision clear
Pierced through night's darkness to the coming day,
We give thee joy; thy radiant dream draws near,
Thy truth's great triumph sweeps its onward way;
In whatsoever far-off world thou art,
We know the joy-bells ring in thy great heart.

"Within a decade," spoke thy faith serene,
"This truth shall written be in our land's laws."
Was ever faith more built on things unseen,
Had ever courage less of outward cause?
A David gainst Goliath thou didst go,
And lo, Goliath meets his overthrow.

Four years are lacking of the decade still,
Yet now we read, writ by the nation's hand,
The confirmation of thy dauntless will,
The earnest of the long-sought Promised land.
Great Heart of faith, for this thou gavest thy life,
And thou art victor in the glorious strife.

We follow in the path trod by thy feet;
Our faith mounts up to meet thine on Heaven's height;
There shall be "no defeat"; no called retreat
Shall sound forth from the bugle of our right.
We pledge ourselves to God, and thee, anew;
Thy vision for our land we'll help make true.

PATRIOTIC WORK OF THE W. C. T. U. CONSIDERED WEDNESDAY EVENING

One evening of the Convention was devoted to the presentation of the patriotic work accomplished during the past year by six special War Welfare departments. Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, National superintendent of Legislation, gave a brief review of the efforts made by the W. C. T. U. to secure through legislation protection for the military camps, naval stations and cantonments from the liquor traffic and commercialized vice.

Miss Lella M. Sewall, National superintendent of Flower Mission and Relief Work, spoke on "Relief Work at Home and Abroad." She said, in part:

"You are all familiar with the many and varied relief activities of the department of Flower Mission and Relief Work, so, in the few moments allotted to me, I shall not dwell upon these, but tell you a little about the war service accomplished through this department during the current year. Not a few states have contributed their quota of hospital supplies. Knitted articles, too, have been provided —excellent work has been done in Rhode Island, West Virginia, New Jersey, New York and elsewhere.

"The most significant work of the year, however, and the most far reaching, is that accomplished for the fatherless children of France. The soldiers of France have been fighting nearly three years for the freedom of their country, our country and every country, willingly sacrificing their lives for this great cause—they have died for their country, our country and every country; they died that freedom might live.

"Now that the children of many of them are left without a father's care and protection, are they not in very truth a legacy to the people of America from the soldiers of France?

"Their sacrifice imposes upon our country a sacred obligation—imposes upon the women of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union a sacred obligation. This obligation our organization has met nobly, is meeting nobly today, through the department of Flower Mission and Relief Work. Sixty-three children have been adopted and one re-adopted this year, between the dates of March 20 and November 1. The work still goes on. Since November 1 (when the W. C. T. U. year closed) sixteen more French children have been added to the list.

"Women of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, continue to bear on your hearts these children—'our legacy from the soldiers of France.' Do what you can, all you can, in gratitude to these brave men."

At the close of her talk Miss Sewall presented to Miss Gordon, for National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, a framed picture of a group of French orphans as a reminder of the work we are doing and must continue to do for these bereaved little ones.

On the vital subject of "Americanization" Mrs. Ella B. Black, National superintendent of Work among Foreign Speaking People, said:

"The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is fully aware of the fact that now, as never before, America must be 'one people.' Patriotism is service. We can serve our nation in this crucial hour by helping the millions of aliens within our borders to become good citizens. 'Thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God.' This is the law of the crucible; this is the law of American life. We should encourage our foreign-born neighbors to become American citizens. Only by keeping his oath can the new-made American serve the larger ends of national life.

"Investigations have revealed that about 5,000 Austro-Hungarians living in New York City have applied for citizenship since April 6, 1917. Since suffrage has been granted to New York state many immigrant women—unmarried—have asked to become American citizens. During the year, 1917, a special effort has been made to help these women. Reports from many states tell of efforts made to help them to understand American standards of home and community life.

"Requests for literature and help are constantly received from parts of our nation not previously engaged in Americanization work, proof that interest is growing tremendously. Reports show that more money has been expended, more literature used, more visits paid, more contests held, more clothing, fruit, etc., donated and more personal help given than in any previous year."

Miss Mary E. Brown, National superintendent of Moral Education, told of the efforts of her department to deal wisely with that difficult problem. She said, in part:

"Never before in the history of the world and of war has such care for the physical, mental and moral welfare of the soldier been attempted. Never has any nation reached the moral plane assumed by our government when it decided not only that prostitution among enlisted men must be suppressed but announced as a scientific fact that an absolutely chaste life is conducive to health and efficiency among men.

"In harmony with this attitude 'white zones' have been established around all camps and cantonments, adjacent cities and communities have been compelled to 'clean up' morally and the enlisted man is required to attend lectures on personal hygiene and accept the tiny manual on the subject provided him by the government. Never again can 'physical necessity' find credence among intelligent people.

"But there are some things the government cannot do for its soldiers and sailors. As yet there has been found no adequate means of protecting them from the unwise approaches of the unchaperoned young girl whose patriotic fervor, love of the heroic and admiration for the courageous have been aroused by the uniform. Many young women who would not think of violating the conventions where a man in civilian dress is concerned, seem to lose all sense of propriety regarding the soldier. Without hesitation easy acquaintance is made, with imminent danger to both girl and soldier. The government cannot combat this malady, sometimes called 'uniformitis.' The responsibility for the remedy lies with the earnest women of the land.

"Nor can the government retrieve the neglect of parents who have failed to instil in the hearts and minds of the boys and girls the high ideals, staunch principles and reverence for the body as the temple of God which are essential to safety. No amount of later instruction can atone for failure of parents and teachers to supply the right teaching during the early years of childhood.

"The National W. C. T. U. department of Moral Education believes that its most valuable patriotic service can be rendered by setting in motion forces which shall awaken and educate parents and young people in the essential truths of personal and social moral hygiene. This instruction, combined with desirable outlet for the love of the romantic characteristic of girlhood, will help solve the difficult problem of protection for the adolescent young woman and the enlisted man. We are responsible for this work since the government cannot provide for this phase of the emergency."

"Women in Industry" was the theme of Mrs. Lucia F. Additon, National superintendent of Temperance and Labor. She spoke as follows:

"'A man shall be more precious than gold.' Did Isaiah, the prophet, foresee the present exploitation of human life and warn against it? Human conservation

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WOMEN PATRIOTS

DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW, Chairman of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense

Address delivered at the Washington Convention

As I looked over this company of old friends here at the National W. C. T. U. Convention tonight, and tried to pick out one after another, I noted the gray hair of some, and I said to myself, "Can it be that the country which boasts of its justice, of its far-vision, of its idealisms,—can it be that such a country has compelled a body of women like this to give two score years and more to effort to bring to the mind of the American people the mighty fact that mothers have some rights in their children; that they, of all beings in the world, have the right to protect and demand that the government shall protect the children for whom they were ready to sacrifice their lives to give them birth?" Yes, for more than forty-four years the women of this country have been pleading for that form of protection for their children which would guarantee not only security at home, but peace throughout the world.

When, from day to day, I see our khaki-clad young men my heart is filled with a great pity that it was necessary for women to bear sons that they should go out to fight in this year of our Lord, nineteen seventeen, to fight and kill that peace might come to the world. Today is a fateful day for us, and yet we women in this land are not yet free to speak our thoughts, and to bring to the focal point of our national life our crystallized will in regard to the protection of our homes, our sons, and our country. As I sat here tonight, I reckoned that just forty-four years ago tonight I was out with the Crusading women in Michigan, and for these forty-four years the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been striving to secure legislation against that thing which the man at the head of our army in France, General Pershing, declares is the greatest foe to the soldiers, even more so than bullets.

I had the pleasure of meeting this great hero last spring in San Antonio, Texas. The citizens of the city gave me a banquet, and among the honored guests was General Pershing. When he was called on for a toast, this great leader of the army stood up and pronounced himself a confirmed believer in the enfranchisement of woman and in prohibition. After he had taken his seat and the program had been concluded, General Pershing was told by some of his Texas friends, "Prohibition is an unpopular subject in Texas. We are not in favor of it." The general replied, "So long as I am at the head of the army I shall speak for prohibition." "Oh," they said, "but go slow in this matter." General Pershing responded, "I shall not go slow on prohibition, for I know what is the greatest foe to my men, greater even than the bullets of the enemy."

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw

What this man has said, this great leader of our army in France, has been repeated over and over again by men of our nation.

Why is it, then, that sometimes we see soldiers on the street under the influence of liquor? Why is it that these men are being debauched by the forces of evil against which this organization has pitted itself for, lo! these more than forty years? Why is that the men and women of this country are appealing to the War Department and to the Navy Department and to the President of the United States to protect their boys? Why is it that the people do not know that these men can do nothing unless the men and women of the United States stand with them in helping them to enforce their will as they have promulgated it? And the responsibility does not rest alone here in Washington; it rests with the men and women from one end of this nation to the other. And it is their business to see that these young men are protected; it is their business to see that the young women are protected; it is their business to demand that in every community where these young men congregate the people shall see to it that these men are not tempted, and that our young women are not tempted, and that the morale of our people at home shall be as high as we demand that the morale shall be in the army in the field.

We talk of the army in the field as one, and the army at home as another. We are not two armies; we are one,—absolutely one army. The army in the field can no more win for us peace without the army at home than the army at home could win for us peace without the army in the field. We are two arms of the same army, and we must work together,

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PATRIOTIC WORK OF THE W. C. T. U. CONSIDERED WEDNESDAY EVENING

(Continued from Page Five)

is the greatest of all conservation problems.

"Prohibition, mobilization, conservation, co-operation are the magic watchwords of the hour. Much has been said about conserving food materials by stopping the manufacture of all alcoholic drinks. Surely National Prohibition as a war measure is a necessity, not only to save the grain for bread, but to stop decreasing the efficiency of the industrial army as mobilization in that direction is as necessary as mobilization in the military army. Behind every soldier in the Army and Navy there must be ten soldiers of industry. We have taken 1,000,000 men out of the ranks of producers and put them into the non-producing consumers' ranks; they must be clothed, fed, equipped and kept in perfect condition. Women are being called into every conceivable kind of industrial service. Let us see to it that they are safeguarded as carefully as we are praying and working for the safeguarding of the military soldiers.

"There are thousands of toil-worn women and children, many working overtime, and many underpaid. 'The measure of national exhaustion will not be gauged by rivers of blood or by mountains of dead, but by the dying flame in the foundry, by the silence of the munition plant, by the drained treasury or by the tragedy of an empty grain sack.'

"Let us see to it that there is no breaking down of industrial standards, that every member of the industrial army shall have one day's rest in seven, that there shall be equal pay for man and woman for like work, and no nullification of our eight-hour laws. Long days are a menace. Night work for women is a menace. Fatigued people are partially poisoned people.

"The problem of women and children in industry is a tremendous one. But the great industrial womanhood of the nation has enlisted for war service and will 'stay on the job' and see it through. We shall win. 'They shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks and learn war no more.' 'They shall see eye to eye, for the mouth of Jehovah has spoken it.' Out of this terrible conflict will come a new social era, a new freedom, a new democracy."

Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, National superintendent of Work among Soldiers and Sailors, reported the work in her department by means of a very effective and striking tableau. There was shown a well-equipped, home-like recreation room for soldiers and sailors, young men in Army and Navy uniforms sitting at tables, writing letters, reading, playing games or studying French. The scene shifted and the boys partook with evident enjoyment of refreshments brought in by the house-mother and her assistants. Later the lads gathered around the piano for music. After singing popular and patriotic melodies, all joined in "Nearer My God to Thee" and stood with bowed heads as in unison they repeated the Lord's prayer. Mrs. Thacher explained that scenes identical with the one presented may be seen at the Soldiers and Sailors' Recreation Rooms at 1418 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, any evening. Similar social centers for the "boys" are being opened in many states and there cannot be too many to meet the needs.

"Hats Off to the Flag," as sung with fine spirit by Mrs. Frances W. Graham, the popular musical director, set the Convention aglow with patriotic fervor.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, found a very receptive audience when she arose to speak on "Women Patriots." However, one cannot conceive of any audience that would not have responded to such an eloquent and captivating speaker. At the close of Dr. Shaw's address, on the suggestion of President Gordon, all the mothers and grandmothers in the audience who had sons or grandsons in the service, stood and with deep feeling the Convention sang the wartime benediction:

"God bless our splendid men,
Bring them safe home again,
God bless our men.
Keep them victorious,
Patient and chivalrous,
They are so dear to us,
God bless our men."

Uncle Sam, Aunt Columbia and the Prohibition States as they appeared in a Demonstration the Opening Morning of the Convention

The demonstration was arranged by Mrs. W. R. Loney, chairman of committee, assisted by Mrs. G. A. Colbe, Mrs. W. O. Ison and Mrs. J. A. Boyd.

RECOGNITION NIGHT

PROCESSIONAL OF THE STATES

Recognition Night began, continued and ended with jubilation.

"Oh, sound the jubilee
For the yoke of Rum is broken
And the people shall be free,
Oh, sound the jubilee."

Thus sang the Convention chorus, preceding the processional of the membership-winning states. Certainly it was cause for rejoicing that in this war-disturbed year thirty-two state organizations had made a gain—eight states of over 500, two of more than 300, seven of over 100, and fifteen of less than 100.

President Gordon, as Commander-in-Chief of the white ribbon army, was in waiting to review her forces. To the accompaniment of a medley of patriotic airs, the thirty-two divisions marched with precision across the platform, each patriot holding aloft the colors. As the various state divisions approached President Gordon, Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, her aide-de-camp, saluted and announced the name of each "general."

Group 1 included the states, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Illinois, Maryland (No. 2), North Dakota, Colorado, West Virginia, Iowa, District of Columbia (No. 2), South Carolina (No. 2), Nevada, New Mexico, Michigan, Georgia, all of which had made a gain of less than 100.

Group No. 2 included Southern California, Wyoming, East Washington, Texas, Delaware, District of Columbia and Maryland, each of which had rolled up a gain of more than 100.

In Group No. 3 appeared Oklahoma and New Hampshire, each bringing more than 300 new recruits.

New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Florida appeared in Group No. 4, each presenting to Commander Gordon over 500 newly enlisted white ribboners.

General Neal of Florida led a delegation gayly bedecked with poinsettia blossoms on costumes of white.

"Where is that state where the small and the great
Are working for prohibition;
Where all things they dare and no labor spare
To bring that blessed condition?"

asked General Neal, and her delegation responded in gleeful unison, "Florida."

General Hendrix of Minnesota brought a happy combination of history and prophecy: "We have come to tell of victories of the past year—making Duluth dry and securing through our state legislature the submission of a prohibition amendment. The day for 'going over the top' has been set. It is November 5, 1918, when the voters at the ballot box outlaw the liquor traffic in Minnesota."

General Stevenson of Massachusetts presented what she said were just a few of the 12,507 women of Massachusetts "who are pledged to the protection of the home, the abolition of the liquor traffic and the triumph of Christ's Golden Rule in custom and in law. In addition to our other activities we have concentrated on war welfare work, having opened in Ayer a home for the soldiers at Camp Devens."

General Lawson, bringing 525 new recruits, told of the passage of a prohibition referendum bill by the Wisconsin legislature which was vetoed out of existence by an unfriendly governor. "The fight is on to secure a prohibitory law," said General Lawson, "and to elect a governor who will not veto the measure."

General Mitchner, with her Kansas sunflower regiment, discoursed briefly and breezily on the always fascinating theme, "We in Kansas have everything we have asked for, prohibition, suffrage, etc., etc. We have the best set of Congressmen and the two best Senators in Congress." Certainly Kansas had a right to "point with pride" to her net gain this year of 940 members, half of them young women.

General Richards, with her army of Ohio campaigners, filled the commodious platform of Poli's. "We bring you 1,178 new recruits," the General announced to her commanding officer. "We had hoped to bring you a clean pure white state, on the prohibition map, but booze and Cincinnati prevented. However, we have pierced the Hindenburg line of the liquor traffic in Ohio and we are marching straight on to victory."

The company that General George of Pennsylvania led taxed the capacity of the stage even more than did Ohio's delegation. "The women in my company," asserted General George, "represent 44,442 white ribbon soldiers and there is not one slacker among them. One and all are doing their bit. In harmony with the teachings of William Penn, our illustrious founder, we carry high the flag of brotherly love, but when President Wilson declared that a state of war existed our flag of patriotism was raised to an equal height and immediately we began war service and the brave boys on our battleship 'Pennsylvania' carried with them across the water 1,200 comfort bags made by white ribboners. Commander-in-chief, do you know that prohibition was born in Pennsylvania? Do you know that Dr. Benjamin Rush published his wonderful opinion on the effect of alcohol in Pennsylvania 150 years ago. There is one more stunt Pennsylvania, the Keystone state, wants to perform. She wants to put the Keystone into the arch, but this she cannot do until that arch is formed by the other states."

As Pennsylvania disappeared behind the scenes there was heard the tread of many feet, then came a flutter of yellow banners borne aloft by a mighty army and the audience burst into applause as General Boole led forward her enfranchised hosts. "New York brings to you 2,302 newly enlisted women," announced General Boole. "In our ranks we have 2,000 young women and 2,000 young men belonging to the Young People's Branch. Every county in our state is organized. This year we came to the National Con-

(Continued on Page Nine)

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, Miss Anna A. Gordon
MANAGING EDITOR, Miss Julia F. Deane

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MATERIAL FOR NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION MEETINGS JANUARY 24

The next issue of THE UNION SIGNAL, January 3, will contain the program prepared by the General Officers for use at the meetings to be held January 24 in the interests of the ratification by the states of the national prohibition amendment. It will also give a program and material for use in the Sunday schools on the preceding Sunday.

CONVENTION RESPONDS GENEROUSLY TO APPEALS

Notwithstanding the fact the members of the Convention had been giving for the past twelve months very liberally to W. C. T. U., Red Cross and other war service enterprises, they responded generously to the appeals made. The following pledges were made:

For the Lillian M. N. Stevens Campaign Fund, $8,468.

For life and memorial members, $725.

For new subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL, $16,059.50

For new subscriptions to *The Young Crusader*, $1,368.65.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY DANIELS AND MRS. DANIELS RECEIVE CONVENTION DELEGATES IN THEIR HOME

One of the delightful "extras" of the Convention was the reception tendered by Secretary and Mrs. Daniels to the delegates at their home Thursday afternoon. In the receiving line on that occasion with Secretary and Mrs. Daniels were Mrs. William Jennings Bryan, Miss Anna A. Gordon, Mrs. Emma S. Shelton, Mrs. Bishop McDowell, Mrs. Gordon Wright, Mrs. Bishop Cranston and Mrs. William Hamilton Bailey.

THE NEXT STEP IN PROHIBITION'S ONWARD MARCH

With grateful, joyful hearts the allied prohibition forces of this country are readjusting their campaign programs. By the action taken by the House of Representatives and the Senate last week the question of National Constitutional Prohibition has passed from the control of Congress to that of the legislatures of the states. Special interest will center in the twelve states whose legislatures meet in 1918, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Virginia in January, and Louisiana in May. Already there is a friendly rivalry among the advocates of prohibition as to which of these states shall have the honor of first ratifying the amendment. Of almost equal importance to the securing of favorable action by these twelve legislatures is the election of legislators who can be depended upon to vote for ratification in the states whose legislatures meet in 1919. Coincident with these direct efforts for national constitutional prohibition there will be a vigorous drive all the year for a victorious termination of the state-wide prohibition campaign now in progress in Minnesota, Florida, Nevada, Wyoming, Missouri and Ohio.

Every local union should immediately begin to plan for a mass meeting in its community on January 24, National Constitutional Prohibition Day, and for the holding on the Sabbath preceding of special services in the interests of the nation-wide prohibition movement in the churches and Sunday schools. Program and material for use on these occasions will be given in next week's UNION SIGNAL.

CONVENTION SIDELIGHTS

A constant reminder of the prophecy of our sainted leader, Lillian M. N. Stevens, was the beautiful banner suspended over the platform, "National Constitutional Prohibition—We Shall Win." Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, daughter of Mrs. Stevens, was present throughout the Convention and spoke with deep feeling of her joy over the fulfillment of her mother's purposes and prophecies.

The Convention was honored in having as its timekeepers one of the beloved W. C. T. U. pioneers, Mrs. Helen L. Bullock, former National superintendent, and her daughter, Mrs. Florence Mitchell.

In thanking the Convention for again selecting her as the leader of the National W. C. T. U., Miss Gordon said, "The prayer of my heart is that God will help me make good for the coming year and that cannot be unless we believe as thoroughly as we do believe in the great word of the present day, 'Together.' If we are *together* in our purpose for achievement God will lead us into a great year of victorious progress. We must pray for one another from this moment to the close of the year."

Members of the New York delegation —110 strong—wore a special "Victory badge," presented by "Mother National" for the largest gain in membership. Oklahoma and Maryland (No. 2), for having made a 20 per cent gain in membership, were awarded banners inscribed, "Goal Reached 1917."

The inevitable knitting bag was a necessary part of the equipment of the delegates. Most of these receptacles were of such generous proportions that, as Miss Gordon suggested, one might well paraphrase the popular song in the war zone and sing, "Pack your troubles in your new knitting bag, and smile, smile, smile." But then, the only trouble a white ribboner admits having is the continued existence of the liquor traffic, and that is fast disappearing.

Word was received during the Convention that the Women's Missionary Societies of the Congregational and Baptist Churches, at their national meetings had endorsed National Constitutional Prohibition, and had sent hundreds of individual telegrams to members of the House of Representatives.

No number on the program elicited from the Convention more enthusiastic applause than the introduction of the Convention hostesses, to whose generous hospitality the delegates owed so much of their pleasure.

One of the delightful features of election day was the appreciation shown the re-elected officers by the delegations from the states which proudly claim them as "favorite daughters."

Much was said about conservation pledges of one sort or another at the Convention, but none of these remarks called forth as much applause as did the suggestion from the National president, that "We want Uncle Sam to sign a conservation pledge including all alcoholic liquors."

So prompt was the response in Scripture quotations by white ribboners at the devotional hours of the Convention that Mrs. Elizabeth P. Anderson, president of the North Dakota W. C. T. U., and the leader on one occasion, said she wondered if the Bible were destroyed, if the whole or at least the choicest parts of both Old and New Testaments could not be reproduced from the memories of white ribboners alone.

That the literature published by the National W. C. T. U. is absolutely indispensable to the local unions in their organization and campaign work was the burden of the appeal of Mrs. Ida Wise Smith, who brought the subject to the attention of the Convention. The large amount of literature sold at the Literature table and carried home by the delegates indicates that her hearers took to heart what she told them.

"THE STORM CLOUD'S SILVER LINING," AS MARY HARRIS ARMOR SEES IT

The announcement that Mary Harris Armor, that "champion disturber of consciences," is to give an address always arouses in her audience great expectations, which, unlike some orators of renown, she never disappoints. Like the prophets of old, she seemed divinely inspired to speak a message of hope and her interpretations of present day conditions were given as by one with authority from on high.

"Registration day was the saddest day I ever experienced," said Mrs. Armor, in introducing her subject, "The Storm Cloud's Silver Lining." "I awoke in the morning realizing that thousands of mothers' boys, and among them my own boy, were to be called to the colors to defend their country. My heart was heavy within me. Suddenly I remembered the admonition of the Scriptures, 'In everything give thanks,' and I tried to recall something I could be thankful for in these troublous days." Mrs. Armor then enumerated in her illuminating fashion six reasons for thankfulness that came to her as she prayed through the problem with which so many are grappling in these difficult days.

"I thank God that this is not a civil war; that we stand together as an undivided people in this great calamity.

"I thank God that I believe when this war is over, as a result of it all barriers of class and creed, of sect and section, will be broken down as never before, and knit together by sacrifice, and fused by fire, we will present to the world the spectacle of a nation absolutely indissoluble.

"I thank God that we have unsheathed a stainless sword. I believe the blood shed by our boys in France is holy; I believe we are making war on war and that the result of this war will be a great world federation that will establish world peace.

"I thank God that my boy is just as safe in France as in the United States of America, for I remember that my Lord hath said that 'All things work together for good to them that love Him.' The only safe place, after all, for any man or woman is in the discharge of duty, for to such men and women alone is given the promise of the protection of the Almighty. I did not raise my son to be a soldier, but neither did I raise him to be a coward or a slacker, and if he must pay the supreme price on the battle front, the path to heaven is no farther from France than from America.

"And, finally, I thank God because I believe this war will result in the destruction of a traffic more infamous than war itself, the liquor traffic."

One section of Mrs. Armor's address dealt with the food situation. "I do not believe that there is a member of the W. C. T. U. who could not out-Hooverize Hoover in the matter of saving food," remarked Mrs. Armor, "but I would like to say to the President and Congress that we are not concerned merely because the brewers are wasting in beer, grain and other foodstuffs, but we fear the knowledge that this is being permitted by the government will tend to alienate the sympathy and enthusiasm of women who otherwise would be champion conservers. These women think we are alarmists when we tell them of the serious lack of food. They say, 'Why, this cannot be true. If the food condition in the nation were so serious, the administration would not permit food material to be wasted by the brewers.'

"All we demand of the government is that 'It do for us the things we ask of it as freely as we have done that which it has asked of us.'"

Speaking of the need of sending sugar to the soldiers to supply to the blood that element which the scientists say gives

Mary Harris Armor

courage, Mrs. Armor said she did not believe in sending *all* the courage-creating sugar abroad. She thought a few barrels ought to be saved for our "spineless" members of Congress, and if it really would have the effect of making them courageous, she would recommend forcible feeding to accomplish that much-to-be-desired result.

Mrs. Armor threw light on the coal shortage, declaring that "we need every inch of space in the cars that the brewers are pre-empting to transport beer."

Other dangers in war time that would be minimized if the drink evil could be eliminated from our national life were enumerated by Mrs. Armor. "The spy is abroad in the land and everyone knows that drink loosens the tongues of men and destroys their judgment. Grave danger is there that over a dinner where champagne is served, even without the participant realizing it, state secrets of tremendous importance may be divulged."

Forceful was the speaker's warning that the open saloon is always a "first aid" to riots and disorders. "It was considered necessary to close the saloons at the time of the East St. Louis riots. Today we are in a world riot. Why not close the saloons all over the land?"

With deep conviction Mrs. Armor stated it as her belief that before we shall achieve victory in this great war we must put away the great national sin. "I believe God waits to bring us to our knees," she declared, in closing, "and when we can fight under a stainless flag—the flag of a nation emancipated from the liquor traffic—we shall be victorious."

Recognition Night

(Continued from Page Seven)

vention with the largest delegation we have ever had. In our delegation we have our five general officers, the editor of our state paper, the secretaries of the Y. P. B. and the L. T. L., superintendents of departments, county presidents and presidents of local unions. This year has been a notable one. We have raised $9,000. We have placed a temperance library in every normal school in the state. We have given the soldiers and sailors more than 10,000 comfort bags; we have distributed millions of pages of literature." Mrs. Boole closed her recital of the year's achievments with a reference to the miracle of November 6, the granting of suffrage to the women of the Empire state.

So full had the evening been of "thrills" it hardly seemed possible to add another, but the District of Columbia W. C. T. U. presented a spectacular climax, when there appeared on the platform a water wagon, drawn by the District W. C. T. U. officers, and carrying Mrs. Shelton, the president, who guided it with white ribbon reins.

Then followed that indispensable feature of the program of the last night of a National Convention, the singing of "Victory" by the beloved National musical director, Mrs. Frances W. Graham, accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Ellen L. Tenney, treasurer of the New York state W. C. T. U. The applause called forth by this ever popular solo subsided only when Mrs. Graham responded. As she sang, "Hats Off to the Flag," a company of girls and women in white waved scores of American flags—a symphony of color and melody that will enrich the Convention reminiscences of all who were present.

What more opportune time for the awarding by Miss Gordon of the Frances Willard star spangled banner, which this year went to New York for the largest pro rata increase in membership.

In accepting the banner Mrs. Ella A. Boole said: "There is nothing we will more highly treasure than this, one of the last thoughts of Frances Willard, because Frances E. Willard was born in New York and went to her heavenly home from New York." Oklahoma for a 20 per cent membership gain received twenty-five subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL. Broom county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U., for a membership gain of 450 per cent, received fifteen subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL; and the local union of Morningside, Pittsfield (Mass.), for 1,200 per cent gain, ten UNION SIGNAL subscriptions.

The time for the adjournment of the Forty-fourth Annual Convention of the National W. C. T. U. had arrived. "We might speak at length about the wonderful days spent in the wonderful city of Washington at this wonderful time," said Miss Gordon, "but as we bid one another goodby we can be comforted with the thought that hearts are near though hands are far."

On motion of Mrs. Sara J. Dorr, president of the Northern California W. C. T. U., the Convention adjourned. With bowed heads delegates and visitors in the great assemblage clasping hands, sang the benedictory song, "God be With you Till we Meet Again," and repeated in unison the Aaronic benediction.

Convention Sidelights

Complimentary remarks concerning the National W. C. T. U. president's ability as a presiding officer were frequently heard. Mrs. Lillian Cole Bethel, author of a text-book on parliamentary law, took occasion, when introduced, to congratulate the Convention on having as a presiding officer such an able parliamentarian, one who, she declared, would grace the United States Senate or House of Representatives. "I have made a study of the subject and never have I seen a presiding officer show such grace and fairness."

Mrs. Edmund Egbert, the first policewoman in Lexington, Ky., for whom the W. C. T. U. of that city is responsible, was among the visitors introduced.

Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, president of the Missouri W. C. T. U., in a collection speech, told of the son of one of her hostesses who asked the privilege of introducing her when she spoke before his school. He urged his schoolmates to keep very still and be very attentive because, he confided to them, "It ain't no fun to be a temperance lecturer." "But," declared Mrs. Burger, "that couldn't be said truthfully at the present time, for today to be a temperance lecturer is a hilarious occupation."

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Adopted by the Convention

1

LILLIAN STEVENS CAMPAIGN FUND

We urge the carrying out of the financial plan for National Constitutional Prohibition, calling for the payment by each state of a sum equal to $1 per union to the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund.

2

FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

Notwithstanding the gratifying increase in the contributions to the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund, it has not reached our goal, which is $2 from every local union. In view of our growing needs it is urged that greater effort be made to reach this standard.

3

HONORARY MEMBERS

The recommendations of the National president that an honorary member be secured for every active member should be emphasized as a financial aid to local unions.

4

FIELD KITCHENS

One of the many financial calls for patriotic service is the provision of field kitchens for the French and Italian fronts, and we recommend the purchase of five, at a cost of $700 each, the amount to be apportioned pro rata among the states.

5

FINANCIAL DRIVES

We urge that states inaugurate systematic "drives" for funds, according to plans approved by the General Officers of the National W. C. T. U.

6

APPLICATION OF SURPLUS FUNDS

Whenever a special fund for the National W. C. T. U. exceeds the demands of that special purpose, the surplus shall be applied to the next emergency need.

ADRIANNA HUNGERFORD
MARY R. HASLUP
STELLA B. IRVINE
LEAH COBB MARION
CAROLINE MCDOWELL
MARGARET C. MUNNS

BUSINESS TRANSACTED AT THE CONVENTION

The actual business of the convention was dispatched with dignity and speed. The two amendments to the constitution, proposed at the last convention, were adopted by a practically unanimous vote.

Article VI of the Constitution was amended to read as follows: "The annual or biennial meeting at which officers shall be elected shall be held in October, November or December, unless for good reasons the general officers shall decide upon some other time, in which case said decision must be ratified or endorsed by a two-thirds vote of the official board, and at such place as may be determined upon at the annual or biennial meeting, or by the executive committee."

Article V of the Constitution was amended by inserting after "chairmen of standing committees," "members emeritus of the National W. C. T. U."

The following by-laws were amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE IV

National Lecturers, National Organizers and Evangelists

Section 1. A National lecturer or evangelist must be an educated Christian woman and a member of a local union in the state in which she lives. Appointment as a National lecturer shall be by invitation of the General Officers of the National W. C. T. U., such invitation to be ratified by the Official Board.

Sec. 2. A National organizer must be an educated Christian woman and a member of a local union in the state in which she lives. She must be a state worker who has had experience in organizing, and must be endorsed each year by her state officers, said endorsement being sent by them to the National corresponding secretary. In order to be eligible for re-appointment she must have filled at least one month's engagements during the year and have spoken in at least one state besides her own unless prevented by illness or special W. C. T. U. calls in her own state.

Evangelists

Sec. 7. A new candidate for National evangelist, before she is recommended by the National superintendent of the Evangelistic department to the National General Officers, must present to the National superintendent of the Evangelistic department a certificate showing that she has taken a course of Bible study. She must have filled one month's engagements during the year and have spoken in at least one state besides her own.

Standing Rules

No. 3. National superintendents, organizers, lecturers and evangelists are such by reason of appointment by the National W. C. T. U. In their several states they hold the same relation to the general work of the state as do all other members of the state organization, and they do not outrank the state officers. They should not appeal to the local unions for contributions of money without the consent of the National or state officers, nor interfere in any way with the policy or plan of work of the state unions, in their own or any other state. National workers shall not accept field appointments without the knowledge and approval of state officers whose territory they enter. Violations of any of the above conditions shall be considered sufficient cause for discontinuing the endorsement given the worker by the National W. C. T. U.

PRESIDENT WILSON SENDS REGRETS

It was perhaps hardly to be expected that President Wilson at this very busy time would be able to appear at conventions. Nevertheless every delegate's heart beat a little faster in anticipation when Miss Gordon announced one morning—"A question of privilege. Mrs. Shelton desires to read a message from the President of the United States." The letter proved to be from Mr. Tumulty, the President's secretary, and explained:

"The President finds it out of the question to make any additions to his already overcrowded calendar. As you may well imagine the pressure upon him incident to the opening of Congress is so exceptionally heavy that there is literally not a moment of his time that has not been pre-empted."

RESOLUTIONS REGARDING LEGISLATIVE MATTERS ADOPTED BY CONVENTION

WHEREAS, thousands of United States troops are stationed at the Hawaiian Islands, and as the sale of liquor was introduced in the Islands when they came into possession of the United States,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that we urge upon Congress the great need of a federal prohibitory law for Hawaii, not only as a protection for our American troops, but for the removal of a deadly menace to the native peoples, who are peculiarly susceptible to the effects of strong drink.

RESOLVED that we deplore the extensive use of the drug known as peyote among the American Indians and that we work for the passage of the Hayden Bill now pending in Congress, which prohibits its importation, traffic and use.

WHEREAS, the exportation of distilled spirits from the United States into the states or provinces of Africa has been carried on for many years, greatly to the detriment of the native peoples, thousands of deaths having resulted from the use of liquor shipped from this Christian land to the native child races of that far away country, and

WHEREAS, a bill known as H. R. 3137 has been introduced in the first session of the 65th Congress by Representative F. H. Gillett of Massachusetts, providing for the prohibition of such exportation,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in convention assembled in the city of Washington, D. C., December 7, 1917, most earnestly and respectfully urges that this bill receive the early and favorable attention of the House committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic to whom it has been referred, and that Congress by a substantial vote will not only lift this disgrace from the fair name of our loved country, but will help to bring in that glad day when the whole earth shall be free from the curse of alcoholic liquor.

RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be sent to each member of the House Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

PATRIOTIC CONGRESS

The talks given by the National superintendents at the Patriotic Congress were remarkable for the amount of information and inspiration condensed in the brief time allowed them. The following superintendents spoke on the general theme, "How My Department Helps the Nation": Rev. Mary E. Kuhl, Mrs. Jean B. Wylie, Mrs. Minnie B. Horning, Mrs. Lettie Hill May, Mrs. I. W. Gleason, Mrs. Sara Phillips Thomas Bunting, Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, Mrs. Susan McWhirter Ostrom, Mrs. Emma L. Starrett, Mrs. Caroline McDowell, Mrs. Eliza E. Peterson, Mrs. Martha M. Allen, Mrs. Alta C. Bohren, Mrs. Frances B. Heald, Mrs. Carolyn P. Lindsay, Mrs. William Jennings Bryan, Mrs. Adelia Carman, Mrs. Harriet Pritchard, Mrs. Etta Loyne Davis, Mrs. Minnie U. Fuller, Mrs. Mary Davis Tomlinson. Excerpts from these talks will be given next week.

PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION

MRS. WILLIAM J. BRYAN, National Superintendent

Patriotic Congress Address Delivered at Convention

The department which I represent is unique in one particular—we find five minutes quite enough in which to tell of our year's work. "The short and simple annals of the poor" about which we hear would make a large volume when compared with the report of a Peace department in war time.

It matters not now what we may have believed or still believe, whether we were militant, indifferent or pacifist, we are, above all and beyond all, loyal to our dear America. We see, perhaps more clearly than ever before, what our great republic has meant and does mean to this oppressed world, and I am sure I voice the feeling of every woman before me when I say we stand as one, united in support of our government, willing to aid, to uphold, to succor it in the work upon which it has entered.

This department has printed no literature this year. The literature which came to us from the long-time and most efficient superintendent, Mrs. Bailey, was carefully sorted by Mrs. Rooke and she has sent out only that to which no objection, reasonable or unreasonable, could possibly be made. With practically no expenditure, save for correspondence, our quarterly allowance became an abundance of riches. With the approval of the National W. C. T. U., we turned this money back into the National treasury for use in the department of Work Among Soldiers and Sailors, of which Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher is National superintendent. No money has been lying idle. It has gone where the need was imperative. I am glad this meets with your approval.

We may make bold to say, however, that we regard this as bread cast upon the water and we are confidently looking to the department of Work Among Soldiers and Sailors, and possibly to other departments whose work will be greatly lightened by the return of peace, to come to our help in the days—which God grant may not be far away—when we will be aiding in bringing better conditions to our land, industrially, commercially, educationally and, I almost said, religiously. The Convention may rest assured that when this time comes this department will have some excellent plans. Whoever may be your superintendent this work will thrive because of its advisers—such fine, resourceful minds—you know them all and can safely rely upon their judgment.

But may we cry, "peace, peace," when there is no peace? I must speak for a moment of the peace which is possible for us to cultivate under any circumstances, however adverse. I refer to individual peace. As time goes on and we feel more and more the burden of this situation, when the pall of bereavement which must come settles down upon us, is it not the time to prove the Divine Power, to call for a more complete indwelling of the Holy Spirit, to re-consecrate ourselves? With the peace which passeth understanding within us, we shall be able to carry peace to the troubled hearts about us, and each W. C. T. U. woman may become a center from which will radiate serenity, consolation and spiritual strength.

I saw yesterday something which illustrates my point. Rising early to attend a meeting of this body, my way led along one of the numerous parks of the city. I heard the soft whirr of wings behind me and a flock of pigeons went past, flying very low. I noted their beauty of form and feather and wondered that they had come so near. After resting a moment on the grass they rose. I saw they were flying to meet a woman for whom they had evidently mistaken me. It was beautiful to see them convoying her to intersecting paths near the center of the park. They surrounded her, circling about her head, beating the air with slow and gentle strokes. As she advanced I saw only her feet and skirt, the upper half of her body was concealed by her fluttering escort. When the pigeons alighted I saw she had brought them food. A flock of sparrows came scurrying from a neighboring street and three squirrels ran down from the trees. The whole scene spoke of confidence and affection. I thought if one is able to inspire these feelings among the dumb creatures, what may we not do among those who are our own, when eye answereth to eye and speech to speech.

But I noted another thing. She did not try to give all the same kind of food. She had grain of some sort for the pigeons, nuts for the squirrels and crumbs for the sparrows—for each the food appropriate to his needs.

Must we not cultivate tact and judgment and mete out the needed things. Whether we seek to bring comfort to those of beautiful plumage or to the busy, comfortably clad middle class, or to the plain but most necessary workers, should we not possess a depth of understanding and a breadth of sympathy that will enable us to bungle not our work, but to give each the thing most needed. I cannot close my report without an appeal to you in a time like this—the appeal must be made to the Higher Power. May we bow for one moment in prayer?

"Oh, Thou, ever present and over-ruling Spirit of Truth, guide thou our steps aright. Help us to weed out hate and to open our hearts to thine own peace. Amen."

VISITATION OF THE TEMPERANCE BOARD OF THE METHODIST CHURCH AND THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE

One of the many delightful features of the Convention was the friendly visitation of delegations of "the brethren". The members of the Board of Temperance of the Methodist Episcopal Church set the fashion one afternoon and later the Anti-Saloon League and companies of Congressmen followed their example. As the Methodist Board, led by Bishop William F. McDowell, filed onto the platform, they were greeted by applause. Bishop McDowell, in a breezy speech, explained the occasion of their visit:

Bishop William F. McDowell

"The Board of Temperance of the Methodist Episcopal Church has just met in its annual session. We are about to erect in the National Capital a building. Some of the liquor dealers' journals are greatly distressed about it; they are perfectly scandalized that there may come to Washington a sanctified lobby. I can imagine their horror of a lobby that says its prayers before it goes to interview members of Congress; it might well upset the foundations of misgovernment." (At this point Miss Anna Gordon, the presiding officer, quietly suggested that the term should be *Mr.*, not *Miss* government, and the Bishop laughingly admitted that the point was well taken.)

Bishop McDowell extended to the delegates and all members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union a cordial invitation to make free use of the building of the Temperance Board when it should be erected, as it will soon be, right under the "drippings of the sanctuary," namely, the Capitol. He then introduced the secretary of the Board, Dr. Clarence True Wilson. Dr. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson were greeted with the white ribbon cheer.

Dr. Clarence True Wilson Extends Greetings

Dr. Wilson said in part: "I believe we are on the eve of national prohibition and if we could get it within the year by the constitutional process it would not justify our letting up on war prohibition for a moment. To beseech our women to sweep up the crumbs, our children to go without candy and our families to deprive themselves of sugar, while the brewers are wasting our food substance is absolutely wrong. Our board today has had a great meeting. We came over here because our hearts beat as one with yours for all the great movements that animate you as a convention. Today our board in the name of the 4,000,000 members of the Methodist Church, and a constituency much larger than our membership, has communicated with the President and the Secretary of War, asking that the same provisions shall be made in France for the protection of our soldiers as have been made in America. We have also sent our petition in the name of the Christian citizenship of the land for immediate war prohibition."

Rev. Elmer Williams, familiarly known as "the fighting parson" of Chicago, just elected extension secretary of the Temperance Board, in responding to an introduction, said:

"At my mother's knee I was pledged to eternal hatred of strong drink and the liquor traffic as young Hannibal was pledged by Hamilcar, his father, to eternal hatred of the enemy of his country. And it seems to me that Congress would do well to heed the voice of the nation, as it speaks through your organization, and others, appealing for war prohibition and the submission to the states of a resolution for national prohibition."

Mr. Deets Pickett, editor of the publications of the Board of Temperance, was introduced with his mother, Mrs. Ludie Day Pickett, recording secretary of the Kentucky W. C. T. U.

Dr. Purley A. Baker, Characterizes W. C. T. U. as "Mother Organization of the Temperance Movement"

On Thursday afternoon another company of "the brethren" paid their respects to the assembled W. C. T. U. hosts. Led by Dr. Purley A. Baker, general superintendent of the National Anti-Saloon League, a large company of state superintendents, who had been meeting in executive session, thronged the platform as Mrs. Gordon Wright, president of the Dominion W. C. T. U., was closing her address. "We greet you as the mother organization of the temperance movement," said Dr. Baker, as spokesman. "We were always conscious of the fact that our inspiration came from the greatest organization the world has ever known—the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. We move together in the last final drive for the solution of this mighty problem with which we have both been grappling." Dr. Baker extended to the delegates a cordial invitation to attend the Anti-Saloon League convention, meeting the next week in Washington.

MESSAGES FROM THE ORIENT

Tsune Watanabe, President of the W. C. T. U. of Kobe, Japan

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is an organization with a world-wide vision and the white ribboners of America are never too busily occupied with their own campaigns to have a keen interest in the advance of the temperance movement in other lands. The World's W. C. T. U.'s part in a National Convention program is always awaited with interest.

Japan was well represented at the Convention. Three W. C. T. U. workers from that country brought greetings. Miss Tsune Watanabe, president of the Kobe W. C. T. U. and also the head of the Japan Missionary society, told of the progress being made in the Sunrise Kingdom in temperance activities. Miss Watanabe is the national W. C. T. U. superintendent of the department of Education and has been a leading factor in the wonderful temperance movement. She told of ten homes being conducted by the Japan W. C. T. U., including a boarding home for girls at Kobe, a maternity home in Nagasaki, schools for servants in four different places, and a number of rescue homes. Two monthly magazines, the *Woman's Herald* and the *Children's Herald*, are maintained, and an anti-vice campaign is being carried on by means of the press, distribution of literature, lectures and literary contests.

Mrs. Etsu Sugimoto was introduced as "one to whom we lost our hearts at the Indianapolis Convention and who still has them in her keeping." Mrs. Sugimoto referred to the W. C. T. U. of Japan as the daughter of the National W. C. T. U. of America. "I am a granddaughter of your honored union," she remarked naively. Calling attention to the significant fact that coincident with the inauguration of the National Constitutional Prohibition campaign in this country was Japan's purity campaign, she said, "It must have been a case of spiritual telegraphy."

Mrs. Gilbert Bowles of the Friends' Mission, of Tokio, Japan, brought greetings from that veteran W. C. T. U. worker, Madam Kaji Yajima, eighty-six years young. "Every time a state of this country goes dry," said Mrs. Bowles, "the report of the victory, with the number of votes on both sides, is cabled over to us. Just before leaving Japan I heard a prominent business man say, 'I am watching America, watching the way she is dealing with the liquor question.' The anti-vodka edict in Russia greatly impressed Japan. The Sunrise Kingdom is observing closely every step America is taking and there is a saying over there, 'What America can do, we can do.' I believe your victories will greatly hasten the prohibition movement in Japan."

Mrs. Etsu Sugimoto and Miss Kozaki of Japan

Flora E. Strout, World's W. C. T. U. Representative, soon to take up W. C. T. U. Work in Ceylon and Straits Settlements

Miss A. Elizabeth Brown, leader of W. C. T. U. work in Palestine, appealed to the Convention on behalf of the afflicted people of that country, which has been devastated and despoiled by plague and calamities.

The chief address of the afternoon was given by Miss Flora Strout, World's W. C. T. U. representative in Burma for the past seven years, who is soon to go to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements as the World's W. C. T. U. representative. Miss Strout gave a graphic and fascinating account of the educational campaign prosecuted in Burma. Her address will appear in the next issue.

RAMBLERS' REMINISCENCES

Symposium of National W. C. T. U. Organizers and Lecturers

The varied experiences of National W. C. T. U. organizers and lecturers furnish rich material for tales of adventure, romance and prowess. In introducing the members of the board, Mrs. Frances P. Parks, by virtue of her office as National corresponding secretary the head of the board, gave some striking statistics to show the wide extent of territory covered, the large number of meetings addressed and the actual amount of work accomplished by this heroic army of campaigners.

Mrs. Parks presented the following organizers and lecturers, each of whom contributed her share to the delightful "Ramblers' Reminiscences":

Mrs. Ella A. Gleason, Mrs. Effie L. Lawrence, Mrs. Lizzie O. Middleton, Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, Mrs. Helen G. Rice, Mrs. Viola D. Romans, Mrs. Hortense Ropp, Rev. Lee Anna Starr, Miss Ellen M. Stone, Miss Christine I. Tinling, Miss Margaret J. Bilz, Mrs. Ellen A. Dayton Blair, Mrs. Linnie Carl, Miss Rose Adella Davison, Mrs. Fannie Drummond, Mrs. Harriet D. Hall, Miss Louise E. Hollister, Mrs. Emma H. Howland, Mrs. Lora La-Mance, Mrs. Rosetta E. Lawson, Miss May Russell, Miss Roena E. Shaner, Mrs. Marcia A. B. Smith, Mrs. Sena Hartzell Wallace, Mrs. Amy C. Weech, Mrs. May Laverell Woods, Mrs. Carrie M. Flatter, Mrs. Addie B. Parsels and Mrs. Matilda E. Patterson.

SPECTACULAR NUMBERS ON PROGRAM

Twenty-four winsome lads and lassies in the costumes of a dozen nations furnished a picturesque entertainment Tuesday evening. Had the program not said they were from the Eckington Presbyterian Sunday school, one might have imagined they had just arrived in a ship from Europe or Asia. Flaxen-haired Sweden and Norway, dusky Spain and Italy, quaint Holland and Belgium, sturdy England and Scotland, saucy Ireland, jaunty France and picturesque Japan marched and countermarched around the platform with fascinating grace, circling about Uncle Sam's dignified figure, and finally pledging to him their oath of allegiance, while a Temperance fairy in white sang an appealing message, which won them one and all.

Thursday afternoon the Young People's Branch presented "The Prohibition Dawn." Thirty little lassies, representing the twenty-seven dry states, the District of Columbia, Porto Rico and Alaska, made a striking picture as they stood grouped in the center of the stage, flanked on either side by youths in khaki and blue. Together they sang, "The Nation's Going Dry" and "Prohibition's on the Way."

STEREOPTICON LECTURES PRESENTED AT CONVENTION

The Convention was veritably a "continuous performance," with very brief intervals for eating and sleeping. After the close of the afternoon meeting, if one moved rapidly, one found time to satisfy the "inner woman" at some nearby hostelry and return to Poli's for the stereopticon lecture or motion pictures which on three evenings preceded the regular program. "Picturesque Hawaii" was given by John W. Wadman, D. D., one evening. On another Henry M. Rose, assistant secretary of the United States Senate, entertained the delegates with "Washington, the City Beautiful," and on a third evening "The Man Who Forgot" was given in motion pictures.

DR. HARVEY W. WILEY GIVEN ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME

RE-AFFIRMS IN ADDRESS AT NATIONAL CONVENTION HIS DISBELIEF IN PATENT MEDICINES AND ALCOHOLIC REMEDIES

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, former Federal Health Commissioner, was introduced by Mrs. Martha M. Allen, National superintendent of Medical Temperance, as one who had been a valuable and greatly appreciated friend of the department. In tracing the history of the effort to secure the elimination of alcoholic beverages from the Pharmacopoeia, Dr. Wiley declared, "And some of us are very glad that whisky and brandy are no longer mentioned as official remedies in the Pharmacopoeia." He explained that the action taken did not refer in any way to its use for solution and tincture. The doctor devoted much time to a denunciation of patent medicines, which he insisted were falsely named, since the derivation of patent is from *patio* (meaning open) and they are all secret remedies and lie openly. In explaining why he was opposed to patent medicines, Dr. Wiley said medical science is an exact science; so is prophylaxis; the only thing nowadays in which there is any empiricism is the inability to determine with exactness how medicine will react on any individual's system. A physician must study the effect on a patient's system of any drug and govern his future treatment thereby. The trouble with patent medicines is that it is always experimentation and the human body is too valuable to be made the subject of experimentation. The medicine may be a harmless drug acting only on the imagination or it may be, as are the headache remedies, not a cure but merely a deadener of pain, which may give immediate relief but is certain to weaken the organism. On the subject of soft drinks Dr. Wiley asserted most emphatically, "There are only two beverages that human beings should drink: pure milk and pure water."

Enthusiastic applause greeted Dr. Wiley's statement that the Internal Revenue Department has issued an order that our "dear old friend," Duffy's Pure Malt Whisky, can no longer be sold by druggists. The only condition under which it can be sold is to denature it by putting into it carbolic acid. Dr. Wiley contended that the enforced decrease in the use of sugar was in the interests of the health of the community. We had been eating too much and too many sweets.

In answer to a query from Miss Gordon as to the advisability of sending sweets to the soldiers, he replied, "By all means send sweets to the soldiers. They are doing hard labor and their systems will soon burn up the sugar."

When asked in regard to the evil effects of peyote, or the mescal button, concerning which Mrs. Gertrude Bonnin had spoken, Dr. Wiley replied, emphatically, classing it among the poisons, and said, "Secretary Lane and a lot of us have been trying for some time to prohibit peyote in the United States and especially in the Indian reservations."

Music of the Convention

The music of the Washington Convention was of exceptionally high class. The best talent of the Capital City appeared upon the program. Prof. John G. Dailey, composer of "A Saloonless Nation in 1920," led the convention in that prophetic song. Mrs. Newton Baker, wife of the Secretary of War, graciously consented to contribute a musical message. Every mother's heart responded to Mrs. Wayne B. Wheeler's beautiful rendering of "O Mothers, When the Boys Come Home." Miss Janet Lindsay, the gifted daughter of Mrs. Carolyn P. Lindsay, National superintendent, on the last evening of the convention, played two entrancing violin solos. The Nordica Mandolin and Guitar Club and the Boy Scouts' Club furnished delightful orchestral selections on two evenings. The latter club also sang some thrilling patriotic choruses. Long will one of them ring in our ears:

"Tell the boys over there
To never fear,
We're on the job over here."

Other musicians who contributed to the enjoyment of the convention were Mr. Herbert E. Aldridge, Mrs. Viola Schippert, Leroy Gilbert, Miss Belva Hoch, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Waring, Miss Bessie Birch Haycock, the National Quartet, composed of Elizabeth S. Maxwell, Lillian Chenoweth, William E. Braithwaite and Harry Forker, and the Schubert Song Trio, composed of Christine Church, Marion Larner, Marion McCoy.

Convention Sidelights

On the last night of the Convention Mrs. E. L. Calkins, president of the Michigan W. C. T. U., read a telegraphic invitation from the owner of a brewery, the mayor of Detroit, Michigan, which state goes dry next spring, asking that the next national convention be held in his city. "Our opponent in the campaign of last year," remarked Mrs. Calkins, "has flung out a flag of truce."

At the conclusion of Mrs. Gordon Wright's address she was presented with a service pin, showing three stars in honor of her three sons who are in the Canadian army.

Mrs. Frances W. Graham, National Musical Director

So beloved was one state president that when her name was called by the recording secretary at the official roll call, the members of her delegation rose to their feet and sang, "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow."

"'D. C.' stands not alone for 'District of Columbia,'" said Mrs. Florence D. Richards, that undaunted campaigner of Ohio, "but it stands also for 'Dry Capital!'" Mrs. Richards, by the way, made a most effective speech when, in asking an offering, she appealed for funds "to purchase freedom from liquor bonds."

Every heart in the Convention responded to Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger's declaration that the present day woman does not express her emotions in the words of the old-time hymn, "I want to be an angel and with the angels stand," but rather in the twentieth century version of that hymn,

"I want to be a patriot
And with the patriots stand,
A white badge pinned upon my breast
And a ballot in my hand."

A copy of President Gordon's address was presented by the National W. C. T. U. to every member of the Convention.

Chapters from the history of the fight to make the District of Columbia dry were told in interesting fashion by Hon. A. R. Webber, former Congressman from Ohio, who introduced the first bill for a dry District in 1906. He declared that if it had not been for the efforts of the W. C. T. U. at that time the proposed law would never have had a hearing in Congress.

Bishop John W. Hamilton, chancellor of the American University, another guest of distinction, said, "I remember it was Philip Sidney who said, 'Whenever you hear of a good war, go into it.' We are all in the great war against the liquor traffic, but you good women of the W. C. T. U. are in the trenches more truly than any of us. Mr. Gladstone was right when he declared that the war in which you are engaged is against a foe that destroys more than war, pestilence and famine."

Dr. Leigh Colvin, president of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, brought greetings on behalf of the thousands of college students his organization represents. "In the Ohio campaign we had 1,000 college men and women actively at work and we are implanting in the hearts of a great host of young people the conviction that prohibition of the liquor traffic is the supreme question of the present day."

Organization Methods Discussed

Of great value were the discussions in the Convention on practical subjects relating to organization methods. On one afternoon "Increasing Our Membership" was the topic presented for consideration by Mrs. Ella A. Boole and discussed by Mrs. Ella A. George, Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, Mrs. Nelle Burger, Mrs. Mary B. Wood, Mrs. M. M. Claflin and Mrs. Abbie B. Hillerman. On another afternoon Mrs. E. L. Calkins led in a discussion on "How to Use Literature in a Campaign," Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Edith Hildreth and Miss Rozette Hendrix contributing to the symposium.

WOMEN PATRIOTS

(Continued from Page Six)

and unless the army at home does its duty faithfully, the army in the field will be unable to carry to a victorious end this war which you and I believe is the great war that shall bring to the world the thing which is nearest our hearts,—democracy, that those who submit to authority shall have a voice in the government, and that when they have that voice in their government peace shall reign among the nations of men.

The United States government, learning from the weaknesses and the mistakes of the governments across the sea, immediately after declaring war on Germany, knew that it was wise to mobilize not only the man power of the nation, but the woman power. It took Great Britain a long time to learn that—it was more than a year, before she realized it—and it was not until 50,000 women paraded the streets of London with banners saying, "Give us work," "Put us to work," that it dawned upon the British government that they could mobilize women and that women could be made serviceable in the war.

And what is the result? The result is this, that it has been discovered that men and women alike have within them great reserve power, great forces which are called out by great emergencies and the demands of a great time like this, and the women of Great Britain have gone into all lines of industry, of trade, all professions, undertaking every sort of thing that men did before, in order to release the man power to go into the trenches. In much the same way it was discovered that school rooms ought to open their doors to women. You remember years ago men declared, "We cannot admit women to our higher institutions of learning, because they are not intellectually capable of holding up the standards of education." Then they opened the doors and gradually the women went in, and now the thirty-seven per cent of women in the co-educational institutions of this country take eighty-nine per cent of the Phi Beta Kappa prizes on examination! There was no lack of intelligence on the part of the women; there was lack of opportunity for developing the intellect they possess.

It has been discovered that in the great lines of service, even technical work, all over the country women are by the intensive thrust of patriotic desire enabled in a very short time to do vastly better work than men were able to do in a very much longer time under ordinary peace conditions; and now it is declared that in Great Britain the very best men-of-war can be built solely by the labor of women, without the hand of a single man; and the best flying machines are built by the labor of women,—the technical parts and the most scientific parts,—without the help of a man in the construction of the machine, because this power in woman has been called out by the necessity of the times.

The same demand is not yet laid upon us, yet it is realized that it may come, and, profiting by the errors of Great Britain and France, the United States government immediately after war was declared, began to call upon its women, and the Council of National Defense conscripted ten women into its Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. I was in the South lecturing, and I knew nothing about what was in the minds of the government. I was out on my own task, the task which I would put before any other. I was in the South speaking when I received a telegram from the director of the Council of National Defense, saying the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy desired to see me in Washington. You never saw such a scared human being in all your life as I was. I wondered what I had done! I tried to think over my speeches, and from as much as I could remember of them I could not recall anything treasonable that I had uttered. I did not know what I was being called to Washington for. But you know how it is with people. They hear you say certain things and give them a different construction. I did not know but the anti-suffragists had reported my utterances differently from the way I intended! I could not tell why I should be called to Washington, and therefore I telegraphed back, "I cannot come for a week!" I thought by that time I could get myself steady! The night before I arrived, I was entering a university in North Carolina, where I was to speak, when I was handed a telegram. On opening it I read, "I congratulate you on your appointment." I said to the president of the university, who had delivered the message to me, "I have apparently been appointed to something, but I don't know just what!" I had no idea what they wanted, but when I came to Washington I discovered that I had been appointed—I had not volunteered, nor anything of that sort, you know; I had not the high purpose in me to do that—but I had been *conscripted* by the national government as chairman of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense.

I had no more idea what the Women's Committee was expected to do than I had what the army was expected to do, and so I went to the Secretary of the Navy to find out about it. I learned this, and that's all there is to it, that the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense was to be the channel through which the orders of the various departments of the government concerning women's war work were to reach the womanhood of the country; that the Women's Committee was to be a body to conserve and to co-ordinate all the women's societies in the United States which were doing war work, to prevent overlapping, to prevent duplication, and to prevent useless work. This was very necessary, not because our women are not patriotic, but because we are so patriotic that every blessed woman in the country was writing to Washington, or her organization was writing, or somebody was writing for her, asking the government what she could do for the war; and, of course, the government did not know what their women could do. The government had not the least idea, it has not yet the least idea of what women can do.

In the first place, the government is composed of men, and men have no idea in the world what women can do, and they are at their wits' end to set them to work. I think the funniest thing in the world is to see a man at the head of a Red Cross department with a lot of women knitting and making comfort bags and comforters and bandages, and all the rest of it, and have that poor creature looking on and watching these women do their work without the remotest idea of how to direct them to do it. And so the government looked on all the women of the United States without any idea of how to set them to work, or what they could do after they were at work. But the women of these United States were in a far better condition than the men were at the opening of the war, because for the last fifty and more years the women of this country have been getting ready for this time. When thirty or forty years ago the women of this country organized into women's clubs, the newspapers never wearied of ridiculing them; even preachers preached against us, and lecturers had the time of their lives talking about the "new woman" and the women's clubs, laughing at us because we had organized for the purposes of studying this, that, or the other. We generally began with the study of Browning, and we tried to find out what Browning meant when he said something or other,—and we never found out! He didn't know himself when he wrote it! But it kept us a long time guessing, and gradually we began to get away from poetry to history, and from history to science, and finally we got to the United States and we began to study the prevention of the spread of contagious and infectious diseases, the cleanliness of streets, the sewerage problem, the garbage problem, the problem which had to do with the sight of children, with the various defective children; and gradually we traced these conditions largely to the saloon, which, more than any other instrument, has produced these dependents and defectives of society.

And, working along these lines, we became more and more alive to the needs of our time, the conditions of life under which we live; and today the women of this country are a mobilized army ready to serve in whatever capacity the country finds need of women's service.

So, then, when the Council of National Defense laid upon the Women's Committee the responsibility of calling the women of this country together to mobilize women's war work, we knew just exactly how to do it. It was the simplest thing in the world. We simply appointed a temporary chairman in every state, and this temporary chairman was to call together the heads of all state organizations, and these heads of all state organizations of women doing war work were to elect from their own number one woman who should be their permanent chairman, and the heads of these organizations were to be the executive forces of the different states. It took a long time to do this, and in calling together the heads of the various organizations in the states, it was at once possible to find out how many organizations there were. If you want to know all the things that women are organizing, take a look at our list of the organizations of women! If there is anything under the sun which women are not organized to remedy and rectify and build up, you will have an organization of that sort before tomorrow morning!

The purpose of the Women's Committee is not to create any new machinery, nor to take from any association its identity, or its lines of service, but to try to prevent all overlapping of work.

Then the newspapers gave us all sorts of directions. One day we were told to knit, knit day and night. The next day we were told to stop knitting! And then we were told that there was no wool; and then we were informed that there was wool, and that we ought to be ashamed if we used any other kind of wool except grey wool. And so we got all kinds of directions from every group of people. We needed uniform directions, and we needed uniform organization and we had to get it through a uniformly organized channel.

The Women's Committee has no intention of interfering with any society or its work. All the Women's Committee wants to do is to bring women together. And it is not a question of whether you

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will act or not, the government has said you *must* act; it is an order as much as it is an order that men shall go and fight in the trenches. It is an order of the government that the women's war work of the country shall be co-ordinated, that women shall keep their organizations intact, that they shall get together under directed heads to direct and see that there is not a great deal of waste effort, that there is not duplication.

What is the advantage of this? When the government in Washington has any particular thing it wants done, it gives its directions to the chairman of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense in Washington, and the committee can urge the matter upon every state chairman, who, in turn, will reach the chairmen of the various organizations of the respective states.

I told the gentlemen here in Washington at first, when they feared our women might not be willing to co-operate, "If you put back of the women of this country an incentive big enough, if you appeal to the women as a part of the government's life, not as a by-product of creation, and a kindergarten, but as a great, human, living energy, ready to serve the country, and give them service to perform, the women will respond, and respond as readily as the men." Then I said, "I can give our women no better praise than to say we are equally ready with the men of this country to respond to the call our country may make to us."

What we of the Women's Committee want is your co-operative support, as I know we will have it, and as we have had it, for your National president came to our meeting here, and pledged the loyalty of her association. When we have registered for service through the registration cards, which the government has sanctioned and is expecting us to fill, the government will be able to put its hand upon all women of this country, and no body of men will respond more readily than you who have been giving your lives all these years to the service of your country in seeking the prohibition of the liquor traffic!

I want to say to the ladies who are bragging about all their children that I have one myself. Two weeks ago I made up my mind what I would do for Christmas. I believe that Christmas giving this year to people who do not need gifts is a sin. I thought I should do something by way of celebrating the fact that I am now a voter living in the state of New York, and that women's enfranchisement seems to be so near in this country, and I believe that we all should do something this Christmas in memory of Him who gave Himself for us, by doing for the men and the women and the children who are today the victims of the men who are seeking to overthrow the liberties of the world and the rights of men and of nations. And so I said, "I will take a chance," and for my Christmas giving this year, and for my Christmas service, I have adopted a little girl. I said, "I don't want to adopt a baby, because if I adopted one, I would want to see it and hold it in my lap and be able to know something about it. I want a little child old enough so I can write to her or send her letters and other things." And so my little girl is eight years old, and I am sure there are hundreds and hundreds of women in this country who could take a fatherless child for this coming year as her Christmas gift, instead of the usual gift she bestows on somebody else. That would be a real service, as well as a real comfort to the person who did it.

We have this kind of work to do, all of us, one to the other, and we must remember that more and more sacrifices are going to be demanded. The government is going to ask more and more of us. But I want to say to you women, do not meekly sit down and make all the sacrifices and demand nothing in return. It is not that you want pay for your sacrifices, but we all want an equally balanced sacrifice. From one end of the country to the other, they are asking us to carry home our parcels, and they are making no concessions to us for doing it. We pay just as much for what we buy. They are asking us to conserve food, while they are allowing carload after carload to rot on the side tracks of railroad stations, and great elevators to be consumed and destroyed for lack of proper protection and care. If we must eat Indian meal,—which I hate worse than anything else in the edible line—if we must eat it in order to save wheat, then the men of this country have got to protect the grain elevators and see that the wheat is saved and not destroyed!

We have got to demand that there shall be conservation all along the line. I had a letter the other day giving me a most fearful scorching because of a speech I made in Baltimore recently. I said that we women had Mr. Hoover looking into our refrigerators, examining our bread to see what kind of material we were using, telling us what extravagant creatures we are, that we waste millions of money every year, waste food, and all that sort of thing, and yet while we are asked to have meatless days and wheatless days, I had never yet seen a declaration of a smokeless day! They are asking through the newspapers that we women shall dance, play bridge, have charades, sing and do every conceivable thing under the sun to raise money to buy tobacco for the men in the trenches! Not only have we got to take care of our refrigerators and our bread and use oatmeal and all the rest of it, but we have got to dance for tobacco for the soldiers! The men who want us to do that have a cigar in their mouth at the time they are asking us to do it! And I said that if men want the men in the trenches to have tobacco, let them have a smokeless day and furnish it! Perhaps it would so disturb their nerves to have a whole smokeless day that we could not live with them. If they would conserve one single cigar a day and send it to the men in the trenches, they would have all they would need, the men at home would be a great deal better off, and it would be possible to live with them!

The letter I have referred to said, "You are at last unmasked!" (I never knew I had been masked.) "You have stood before the people of the world as having high ideals, and now you are advocating teaching the men in the trenches to smoke!" I did not suggest teaching the men in the trenches to smoke! What I did say was that if the men in the trenches have got to smoke, and must have tobacco to smoke, I did not propose to have the women of this country dancing in order to raise the money to buy it, while the men look on. They can do their own dancing. If we have to eat cornmeal and other things to send wheat across the sea, they must stop smoking to send smoke across the sea! And I have not the least intention of either dancing or playing cards or doing anything of the sort to raise tobacco money so long as a man in the United States smokes! There is no end to the things that women are asked to do. I know this is true, because I have read the newspapers for the last six months to get my duty before me. I know what we women ought to do, and it is my business as chairman of the committee to tell the women what to do. I pore over the newspapers to obtain information, and if there is any man on earth who has not told us what to do, he is going to do it very soon!

The first thing we are asked to do is to provide the enthusiasm, inspiration, and the patriotism to make men want to fight! And we are to send them away with a smile! That isn't much to ask of a mother.

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The second thing we are to do is to keep a perfect calm after we have furnished all this inspiration and enthusiasm, "keep the home fires burning," keep the home sweet and kind and peaceful and happy, keep society on a level, look after business, buy enough but not too much, and wear some of our old clothes, but not all of them! If we did nothing but wear old clothes, what would happen to the merchants? We must keep the merchants happy. We are to do all this; that's the second thing we are to do.

The third thing we are to do is to keep our eye on our refrigerators, mix our foods, mix bread, put in Indian meal, alfalfa meal, pumpkin seed meal, and any other kind of old meal to mix with our bread! Mr. Hoover tells us that we women can control all these situations; that we buy the food and prepare it. But there is one thing that Mr. Hoover missed, he did not realize that women never cook for women, they always cook for men! If you do not believe it, let the men go away from home and see how much cooking is done while they are away! I say to Mr. Hoover that we women will be glad to mix any kind of meal they will tell us to mix, we will make any kind of bread they want us to make, if they will make the men eat the stuff after we have made it! All we must do is to save enough food out of our refrigerators, and by mixing our bread and other things, to feed the army in the trenches and our Allies.

These three things are all we have got to do! It does not seem like much, does it? But I can tell you this,—we are going to do it! We are going to do every one of these things. We are going to rise

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

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OUR OFFICIAL PAPERS

There was presented to the Convention a recommendation from the Official Board and Executive Committee that a special drive be made to raise the subscription list of THE UNION SIGNAL to at least 50,000 by March 15, 1918, and that each state be apportioned its pro rata of this amount. Not only was this recommendation unanimously and enthusiastically adopted by the convention, but on the morning devoted to the consideration of the official papers the drive was hilariously inaugurated by Mrs. Addie B. Parsels. That "whirlwind orator" from Pennsylvania presented unanswerable arguments for increasing the circulation of THE UNION SIGNAL. By her side as she spoke rested a cedar hope chest, with Miss Prohibition on one side and Uncle Sam on the other. The speediest and most effectice way to bring about a wedding of these two individuals, declared Mrs. Parsels, is to fill the hope chest full of such high class prohibition literature as THE UNION SIGNAL. Pledges were made for new subscriptions to the amount of $16,059.50.

Miss Mildred Moody of New York made an eloquent plea for *The Young Crusader*, arguing with convincing logic that upon the education of the children through our L. T. L. and our children's paper depends the future welfare of the nation. Over $1,368 in new subscriptions was promptly pledged.

DEMONSTRATION IN HONOR OF NEW PROHIBITION STATES

(Continued from Page Four)

quest of Mrs. Richardson, sang the state jubilee song, which Mrs. Simonds wrote in celebration of the prohibition vicory.

Suffrage States

Uncle Sam and Aunt Columbia had hardly bowed the new prohibition states off the platform when another company began to arrive—the states that during the past year had achieved suffrage. Delegations from North Dakota and Vermont, Arkansas, Nebraska, Rhode Island, Michigan and New York, led by their respective presidents, saluted Uncle Sam and Aunt Columbia. Mrs. Ella A. Boole, speaking for a great army of new New York voters that filled the stage, announced that as the result of the November suffrage victory the electorate of her state had been more than doubled and after January 1 "We women become people. We can vote for the forty-three members of Congress elected from the state of New York. Two members of Congress will probably resign January 1, not on our account, however, and we will probably have a chance to elect their successors. In the spring no-license elections will be held in nearly every city in the state at which we can exercise our new franchise rights."

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WOMEN PATRIOTS

(Continued from Page Fifteen)

as women always have risen to the supreme height of patriotic service. The mothers of this country are ready to give their sons, for whom they walked to the verge of the grave that they might possess. The mothers of this country, the mothers of men, build their own lives into the lives of their sons until they reach manhood—and what there is embraced in that word "manhood." The mother looking into the eyes of the young man whom she held in her arms as a tiny helpless baby, knows that she beholds the most marvelous thing in all the world; that in all the universe of God there is nothing more wonderful than a strong-limbed, clean-hearted, clear-brained young man, just as he stands on the border line of life; he is so wonderful; but, oh, as she gave her life to his making, he is hers, and in an hour his country calls him out, and in another hour he may lie dead. When she looks into his face, that woman knows the meaning of war. This is the "bit" our country asks of its women. A whole lifetime of service, of love, and then it is all swept away from her, and from him, and yet they wonder that women do not want war. We do not want war! We do not want war! And the reason you and I want to see this war fought to a finish, if it takes the last man and the last loaf of bread and the last woman in order to do it, is because we hope after it is done there will be no more war!

We are ready to give our sons; we are ready to give the inspiration and the patriotic fervor; we are ready to keep the home fires burning, and to try to keep the moral and spiritual forces of society balanced, in the absence of our men; we are ready to conserve food—I wouldn't care if this country found it necessary to conscript food and take over all that it needs to feed our men well in the trenches. We would scurry around and find something to eat, and something that was worth eating, if we put our brains to producing it. I am not worrying about what we women will be willing to do. We will be willing to do anything and everything, but, on the other hand, the government and the manhood of the country have got to conserve the food that is already existing in order that we women and our children may not suffer for the lack of food because of the extravagance and improper railroad facilities and other facilities which are essential to carry on the business of this country. This is the work of the women and the work of the men, and by our combined efforts we are going to do these things. We cannot do it in a day.

The Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense is thankful for this opportunity of bringing to you its plan of work, and asks for your co-operation, that we may be what the government would have us be, soldiers at home, defending the interests of the home, while the men are fighting with our gallant Allies—the Belgians, the immortal French, the magnificent and loyal British, the brave Canadians, Italians, and all the rest, who are laying down their lives that this world may be a safe place and that men and women may know the meaning of democracy, which is that we are one great family of God. That, and that only, is the ideal of democracy for which our flag stands!

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